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T H E

*Gentleman's Magazine,*

A N D

Historical Chronicle.

V O L U M E L.

For the YEAR MDCCLXXX.

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PRODESSE & DELECTARE

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E PLURIBUS UNUM.

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By SYLVANUS URBAN, *Gent.*

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L O N D O N:

Printed at St. John's Gate, for D. HENRY; and sold by E. NEWBERRY,  
the Corner of St. Paul's Church-Yard, Ludgate-Street.



72253  
EPISTLE to Mr. HAYLEY,

Addressed to Mr. URBAN, on completing the  
Lth Volume of THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

**T**HY yearly task once more complete,  
again  
I hail thee, URBAN, with a friendly strain;  
With joy unfeign'd thy FIFTIETH volume see,  
And form the lay, and twine the wreath, for thee.

Alas! my Friend! in these degenerate days,  
The venal world disdains the Muse's praise;  
No more the sordid crowd her empire own,  
Court her soft smile, or tremble at her frown;  
Whilst she, the tool of Power, the slave of  
Might,  
Unheard, unpitied, mourns her ravish'd right.  
Thy Sons, much injur'd Muse, the Sons of  
Song, [wrong.  
Atchiev'd the impious deed, and wrought the

Aid me, some Bard, to execrate the hour,  
When Genius knelt before the shrine of  
Power; [hands,  
On whose proud base, uprais'd by impious  
Interest, in form a golden idol, stands;  
And Fraud and Meanness swell the tyrant's  
train,  
And noisy Faction, pointing still to Gain.  
Here Britain's alter'd Muse, that once was free,  
Low bows the head, and bends the supple knee;  
And, when th' imperious Tyrant gives com-  
mand,  
Strikes the base lyre with prostituted hand;  
Dims with dark mists fair Reason's ray of  
light,  
Or gilds Rebellion with the name of Right;  
Calls rashness Valour, calls sedition Great,  
Sullies Success, or dignifies Defeat;  
Whilst Falshood, leagu'd with Science, hand  
in hand,  
Pour forth their poison, and usurp the land.

But 'midst this servile train, this sordid race,  
The blot of Genius, Learning's soul disgrace,  
Pleas'd let me own one genuine Son of Song,  
Whom Britain boasts, and may she boast  
him long! [choir,  
In whose pure breast preserve the tuneful  
With just and holy care, their vestal fire.  
In Virtue's sacred cause the Poet sings,  
And all o'er Genius\* spreads his guardian  
wings.  
Lo! when meek Mercy's Son †, o'er swelling  
seas,  
Sought with firm step the dungeons of disease;

And, like Marseilles' ‡ good Bishop, daunt-  
less still,  
With safety walk'd 'midst pestilence and ill  
The Poet, of his Hero justly vain,  
Pour'd with a Pindar's fire the Lyric strain  
The strain with joy the modest man survey'd  
And thought his mighty labour well repaid  
And when th' Historic Muse ||, in evil hour  
In Syren form exerted all her power,  
With matchless grace her artful story told  
And robed th' unsightly fiend with garb  
gold;  
Lur'd by her lovely mien, and classic state,  
Britannia's Sons devour'd the gilded bait:  
In vain with ill-tim'd zeal, and blotted page  
Rush'd forth, in all the impotence of rage,  
The fiery Zealot, and the ranc'rous Priest  
Still grew the guile, and still its power in-  
creas'd.

With Attic dignity the Poet rose,  
And other strains and different paths he chose  
And still, to Virtue and to Genius true,  
He mingled sage reproof with praises due;  
With friendly voice he warn'd her from th'  
shore, [roar  
Where law's destruction, and where danger  
Fain would I hope, that, led by Reason's ray,  
Th' Historic Muse will listen to the lay;  
So shall her fame, in spotless state sublime,  
Flow in due triumph down the tide of Time

And still, my HAYLEY (let me call thee  
mine),  
To guard the sacred cause of Truth be thine  
And still to Virtue and to Genius true,  
With steadfast step the glorious path pursue  
So, e'en from Britain's Sons, thy genuine lay  
Like Orpheus' lyre, shall force the words of  
praise,  
And future times shall bless thy pious page,  
And glory bear thy name from age to age.

"Of transient life to leave some little trace  
"And win remembrance from the rising  
"race §,"  
Yes, 'tis our wish, and be thou with confess'd  
For ah! I feel it glowing in my breast.  
And that this languid lay, this trivial rhyme  
May live, distinguish'd live, to future time  
I stamp the cold faint page with HAYLEY  
name,

"And graft my verse immortal on his fame:  
Dec. 30, 1780. W. J.

\* See a Poetical Epistle to an eminent Painter, by William Hayley, Esq; reviewed  
Vol. XLVIII. p. 525.

† See Hayley's Ode to John Howard, Esq; the humane visitor of the prisons, throughout  
This Ode is reviewed, p. 483.

‡ Why drew Marseilles' good Bishop purer breath,  
When Nature sick'n'd, and each gale was death?

Essay on Man, IV. 107.

|| See Epistles to Edward Gibbon, Esq; the Historian of the Roman Empire. These are  
reviewed, p. 288. § Epistles to Gibbon, I. 109.



# P R E F A C E.

**H**ALF a Century, a large proportion of the life of man, having now elapsed since we first engaged in the pleasing but arduous task of instructing and amusing\*, we think it expedient, for the convenience of our numerous readers, in some measure to complete this part of our Work by subjoining a General Index to the last Thirty, as has been done to the first Twenty Volumes; but as this will be a work of much labour, and will require great care and accuracy, our Readers cannot expect it to be hastily executed. Those who have complete Sets may then easily refer to any former volume, and those who chuse to begin *de novo* may consider THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE for January 1781, as the commencement of a new work, which in due time will be closed in the same manner, with this material advantage over every new compilation, and indeed over all our competitors, that our long-established reputation has procured us so many friends and correspondents in all parts of the British dominions, that we have often reason to say, with the fanciful poet of Sulmo, *Inopes nos copia fecit*, we are often at a loss what to adopt and what to reject, and, in general, instead of extracting honey, as at first, from the fugitive flowers † and blossoms of the month, or poison (as is the manner of some) from the baneful hemlock of the day, have little more merit than the industrious husbandman or gardener, who sows good seed in his ground, and clears it from weeds and vermin. Our Biographical Memoirs have been generally esteemed, and are frequently copied ‡. Our Antiquarian Researches have received a very flattering commendation ||; and many other elogiums might be mentioned that do us equal honour. But for the importance of the subjects discussed, we shall refer (as usual) to the principal contents of each month, and shall conclude with observing, that, instead of relaxing in our speed, the encouragement which we receive and gratefully acknowledge, and the rivalry which our success has excited, shall only quicken our endeavours to deserve the one, and to counteract the other.

In January, Debates in parliament; Theatrical register; Memoirs of the life and gallant actions of the late Earl of Bristol; Curious remark from Thorn's Chronicle; List of the society of Antiquaries at their first incorporation; Particulars relative to Robert Scot, a famous bookseller in Little Britain; Remarks on the tables of equal and apparent time; Illustrations of obscurities in Shakspeare; Account of Mr. Maittaire's learned publications; Prior's Solomon. Strictures on that poem; Humorous epistle (a literary curiosity); On the festivities of Shrove-Tuesday.

In February, Parliamentary debates continued; Miscellaneous observations and corrections; A passage in St. Paul farther illustrated; Hints to authors and book-sellers; Curious particulars of New Zealand; Remarks on Hannibal's passage through the Alps; Account of the wonderful boy of Lubeck.

In March, Parliamentary debates continued; Character of Bp. Atterbury; Brief address to protestants of all denominations; Observations on the university of Oxford; Average price of wheat for 80 years; Mr. Doddsley's collection of poems illustrated; Biographical anecdotes of eminent persons; Original letters of Bp. Atterbury and Mr. Prior; The Dean of Gloucester's thoughts on the present situation of public affairs.

In April, Parliamentary debates continued; Characters of Dr. John Burton, Dr. Stephen Hales, Mr. Charles Godwin, and Mr. Joseph Sandford; Remarks on Dr.

\* *Prod-esse et delectare.*

† *E pluribus unum.*

‡ It may be sufficient here to refer to the Annual Register; a publication of sterling merit. In the volume which has appeared within these few days, the long and curious account of Mr. Garrick is (amongst other articles) copied almost literally from our Magazine. || In the *British Topography*. See our Volume for 1772, p. 275.



Priestley; The Patriot's Creed, extracted from Dr. Watson's fast sermon; Biographical anecdotes and miscellaneous remarks; Original letter of Bp. Butler; The Spectator, Guardian, &c. illustrated; Memoirs of the late Joseph Highmore, esq; Description of Castle Caldwell, in Ireland; Hints for establishing a literary society.

In May, Parliamentary debates continued; Memoirs of the late Sir Cha. Hardy; Dodsley's and Nichols's collection of poems illustrated; Remarks on Bp. Lowth's Isaiah; The origin of tithes considered; On the rule for observing Easter; Remarks on the English Poets; The suite of rooms belonging to the royal academy described; Various biographical anecdotes; Dean of Gloucester's plan of pacification; History of the Anacreontic society.

In June, Parliamentary debates continued; Letter from a foreigner of distinction to the author of "Essays Moral and Literary;" Hints, from Dr. Lettsom, towards alleviating the distresses of the poor; Rise and progress of the late tumults; Remarks on Ld Geo. Gordon; Anecdotes of Dr. Broome, Dean Swift, and Edmund Smith; Memoirs of Dr. Wm. Harvey; Original letter of Bp. Butler.

In July, Parliamentary debates continued; Account of the exhibition at the royal academy; Original paper by Sir Isaac Newton; List of Writers on Anson's Voyage, with remarks; Extraordinary cure of a dropsy; Memoirs of Tarleton, the famous comedian; Curious account of the tulip trade in Holland.

In August, Parliamentary debates continued; Arabic figures, when first used; Biographical Memoirs of Bp. Warburton; A gold coin of Syracuse illustrated; Farther remarks on Nichols's collection of poems; Different modes of taking degrees in our two universities; Miscellaneous articles of biography; Authentic particulars of the famous Duke of Wharton; Remarks on Dodsley's Old Plays, and his collection of poems; Miscellaneous remarks on antiquity and biography; Lamas-day, and Gule of August, whence so called.

In September, Parliamentary debates continued; Anecdotes of eminent men enquired after; Curious particulars of the Monastery at Thetford; State of Rome in its decline and of Great Britain compared; Brief account of the late Lord Vernon; Narrative of the proceedings in Ireland on the sugar and mutiny bills; Rule for finding Easter corrected; A grammatical nicety discussed; Notes concerning St. Edmundsbury; Original Letter of Dr. Byrom on Divine Prescience; Some account of that learned writer.

In October, Parliamentary debates continued; Earl Cornwallis's account of the defeat of Gen. Gates; Cruelty attending the slave trade; Original letters from Dr. Franklin, Mr. Pope, and Mr. Anstis, to Sir Hans Sloane; Memoirs of Dean Stanhope; Remarks on Lindsey's interpretation of the *Logos*; Madan's notions of polygamy reprobated; Prices of Stocks for 21 years compared; The Speculator (a new Essay, to be continued), N<sup>o</sup> I.; Carte's account of Wat Tyler's insurrection; Ceremonial of Garrick's funeral corrected and registered; Additional particulars of Bp. Warburton.

In November, Parliamentary debates continued; Letter from the Author of Thelyphthora, in defence of his notions of polygamy; New criticisms on Virgil; Proceedings in the house of peers on the commitment of the Earl of Pomfret; Original letters of King Charles the First; Instances of imitation in Shakspeare; Anecdotes of Abp. Secker.

In December, Parliamentary debates continued; Remarkable death of the late Mr. Hollis; Extraordinary fortitude of Nundocomar before and at his execution; Letters of Bolingbroke and Lyttelton; Of an antique representation of Hercules; Tour through the Peak of Derbyshire; On Negro slavery; Curious original letters on several very interesting subjects; Memoirs of the life and writings of Mr. Say, and his defence of Buchanan *versus* Johnston and Benson.

In the Supplement, Parliamentary debates continued; Original letter by the late Dr. Bradley; Philosophical queries; Proceedings on the trial of Major Andre; Address of convocation to the king; Particulars of the late W. India hurricane; Alphabetical lists of new parliament; General index; &c. &c.

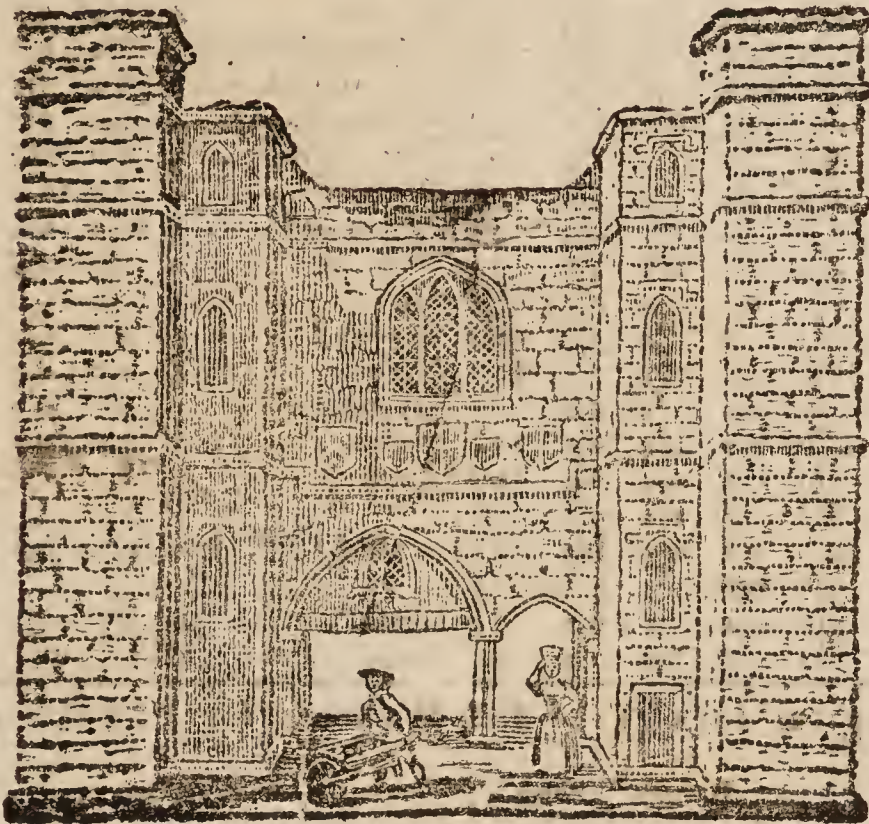
\* \* Our Correspondents are particularly requested to direct their future Favours to be left at E. Newbery's, the Corner of St. Paul's Church-Yard.



# The Gentleman's Magazine;

St. JOHN'S Gate.

London Gazette  
Daily Advertiser  
Public Advertiser  
Gazetteer  
Morning Post  
Public Ledger  
Gener. Advertiser  
St. James's Chron.  
London Chron.  
General Evening  
Whitehall Even.  
London Evening  
Lloyd's Evening  
*Mond. Wedn. Frid.*  
Oxford  
Cambridge  
Reading  
Northampton  
Birmingham 2  
Bath 2 papers  
Coventry  
Bristol 3  
Hereford  
Whitehaven  
Derby 2  
Southampton



Dublin 3  
York 2 papers  
Newcastle 3  
Leeds 2  
Edinburgh 5  
Dumfries  
Aberdeen  
Glasgow  
Lewes  
Sheffield  
Shrewsbury  
Winchester  
Ipswich  
Norwich 2  
Exeter 2  
Gloucester  
Salisbury  
Liverpool 2  
Leicester  
Worcester  
Stamford  
Nottingham 2  
Chester 2  
Manchester 2  
Canterbury 2  
Chelmsford

For JANUARY, 1780.

CONTAINING

More in Quantity and greater Variety than any Book of the Kind and Price.

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Enlarged with Four Pages of Letter Press extraordinary, on the important Occurrences of  
the Times; and embellished with a correct Plan of the Harbour of OMOA, by Captain  
SPEER, and a Plan of the Fortifications now erecting

By S T L V A N U S U R B A N, Gent.

LONDON, Printed for D. HENRY, at St. JOHN'S GATE.



AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from Jan. 17, to Jan. 22, 1780.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from Jan. 17, to Jan. 22, 1780.

A Meteorological DIARY of the Weather for FEBRUARY, 1779.

Bill of Mortality from Dec. 21, to Jan. 11, 1780.

Christened.		Buried.									
Males	606	Males	781	Between	2 and 5	127	50 and 60	162			
Females	549	Females	835		5 and 10	46	60 and 70	132			
					10 and 20	43	70 and 80	114			
					20 and 30	110	80 and 90	34			
Whereof have died under two years old 472					30 and 40	139	90 and 100	13			
Peck Loaf is. 11d.					40 and 50	224					





T H E

# Gentleman's Magazine;

For JANUARY, 1780.

*Proceedings of the Sixth Session of the House of Commons, which was opened Nov. 25, 1779, by a most gracious Speech from the Throne, to which we refer Vol. XLIX. p. 565; where, instead of Intention of the present Administration, in Lord Lyttelton's Speech, read Criterion.*



HEN the Speaker returned from the House of Peers, and had twice read his Majesty's speech,

Ld L—wish—m moved the usual address with all the

modesty and diffidence of a young speaker; he observed, that though no brilliant conquests had distinguished the last summer's campaign, yet the events that had happened were sufficiently important to demand our most grateful acknowledgements to his Majesty, for his wisdom in penetrating, and his vigour in defeating the designs of his enemies, leagued in a powerful combination for the invasion and destruction of this country. The powers of France and Spain, moved by ambition, and united in perfidy, had been almost every where frustrated, and their fleets and armies forced to return with disgrace. The flag of Bourbon, which had been vauntingly displayed along our coasts, had been tarnished by a precipitate retreat. The firm countenance of our troops, and the well-concerted disposition of our militia, struck the enemy with terror; and the dread of never being able to return determined them not to attempt to land.

For his part, he said, he could not

help wishing they had made the attempt, persuaded as he was, that it must have proved the bane of all their future enterprizes.

Under all the perilous circumstances with which we were surrounded, the safe return of our mercantile fleets from every part of the habitable world, the capture of many valuable prizes from our enemies, their plans rendered abortive, and their pride humbled, were so many triumphs, which, though they might not induce parliament to carry congratulations to the throne, demanded the most grateful tribute of thanks.

He concluded with commendations on his Majesty's goodness in extending his paternal cares to every part of the British empire, and particularly to the distresses of his loyal subjects in Ireland, hoping at the same time that the members of that house would be unanimous in seconding his Majesty's gracious intentions, by affording them immediate relief. He then moved the following address:

*“ Most Gracious Sovereign,*

“ We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Great Britain in Parliament assembled, beg leave to return your Majesty the thanks of this House, for your most gracious Speech from the Throne.

“ We are truly sensible, that, in the present arduous situation of affairs, we are called upon by every principle and every sentiment of duty to your Majesty, and to those we represent, to exert and to unite our utmost efforts in the support and defence of our country against a most unjust war, and one of the most dangerous confederacies that



was ever formed against the Crown and People of Great Britain.

“ We see and revere the goodness of Divine Providence, in frustrating and disappointing the designs of our enemies to invade this kingdom: And whenever they attempt to carry their menaces into execution, we trust that their attacks will be repelled, and their enterprize defeated, by the blessing of the same Providence on the valour and intrepidity of your Majesty’s fleets and armies; and that your Majesty’s gracious and endearing declaration of your confidence in the character and courage of your people, will be justified by the most convincing proofs, that they are still animated by the same ardour, and the same spirit, that have in former times carried this nation through so many difficulties and dangers, and have so often enabled their ancestors to protect their country and all its dominions, and to save not only their own rights, but the liberties of other free states, from the restless ambition and encroaching power of the House of Bourbon.

“ We acknowledge, with thankfulness, your Majesty’s goodness and attention to the address of this House, respecting your loyal and faithful kingdom of Ireland, in being pleased to order such papers to be communicated to this House, as may assist our deliberations on this important business: And we beg leave to assure your Majesty, that we will not fail to take into our consideration what further benefits and advantages may be extended to that kingdom by such regulations, and such methods, as may most effectually promote the common strength, wealth, and interests, of all your dominions.

“ Permit us, Sir, to return our humble thanks to your Majesty, for the gracious manner in which your Majesty renews and confirms your intire approbation of the good conduct and steady discipline of the national militia; and to assure your Majesty, that we concur most sincerely with your Majesty, in acknowledging and applauding the meritorious zeal and services of those loyal subjects who stood forth in the hour of danger, and who had added confidence,

as well as strength, to the national defence.

“ Your Majesty’s faithful Commons receive with gratitude, and take a sincere part in your Majesty’s paternal expressions of concern that the various and extensive services and operations of the ensuing year must unavoidably be attended with great and heavy expences: yet, when it is considered how much the commerce, the prosperity, and the safety of Great Britain depend on the issue of this contest, we doubt not that such powerful considerations and motives will induce all your Majesty’s subjects to sustain, with cheerfulness and magnanimity, whatever burthens shall be found necessary for raising such supplies as may enable your Majesty to prosecute the war with vigour and effect, and to make every exertion, in order to compel your enemies to listen to equitable terms of peace and accommodation.”

Ld *P—rk—r* seconded the address, and earnestly exhorted the House to unanimity; to support the crown and its ministers; to relieve the distressed of our sister kingdom; and to give every assistance in their power to enable his Majesty to compel his enemies to consent to terms of equity and moderation.

Ld *J. C—nd—sh*, though he disliked the speech upon the whole, approved of that part in which Divine Providence was acknowledged as a powerful ally; he thought the framer of the speech might have gone still farther, and given Divine Providence more credit; for to that, and nothing else, we owed our salvation. With an inferior fleet, a defenceless coast, a divided ministry, and Plymouth, one of our principal bulwarks, without ammunition, warlike provision, or men, What had we a right to expect but destruction, had not Divine Providence interposed? To ministers we owed the shameful and ignominious flight of a British fleet avoiding the enemy, and abandoning a naked coast to their insults. This, he would maintain, was the first time such a disgrace had happened to the British flag.

His lordship expressed his astonishment



ment at the King's silence as to the great source of all our calamities, the American war. And he wished to be informed by some of the confidential servants of the throne, whether by his Majesty's silence he meant to renounce his sovereignty over the United Colonies.

He complained of the flagrant injustice of ministers in modelling the army; the experienced veteran obliged to give place to the raw subaltern; the commanders in chief, in whom the nation put confidence, disgraced or disgusted; favourites preferred without regard to professional merit. In short, such glaring absurdities, criminal omissions, and scandalous inconsistencies practised, that unless the present administration are banished from the royal presence, the nation must inevitably fall a prey to its enemies. To prevent so fatal a misfortune, he moved the following amendment:

"To beseech his Majesty to reflect upon the extent of territory, the power, the opulence, the reputation abroad, and the concord at home, which distinguished the opening of his Majesty's reign, and marked it as the most splendid and happy period in the history of this nation; and on the endangered, impoverished, enfeebled, distracted, and even dismembered state of the whole, after all the grants of successive parliaments liberal to profusion, and trusting to the very utmost extent of rational confidence, his Majesty will naturally expect to receive the honest opinion of a faithful and affectionate parliament, who would betray his Majesty, and those whom they represent, if they did not distinctly state to his Majesty, that if any thing can prevent the consummation of public ruin, it can only be new councils and new counsellors without farther loss of time, and a real change from a sincere conviction of past errors, and not a mere palliation which must prove fruitless."

Mr. D. H—t—y seconded the motion for the amendment, and particularly reprobated the commencement and conduct of the war.

Mr. J. G—w—le saw, he said, the

necessity of unanimity in the present critical situation of national affairs as clearly as the noble lord who moved the address; but it was unanimity in approving the amendment just proposed. The events of the last campaign had stamped on the minds of the people such indelible marks of the incapacity of the present administration to plan, and of their want of resolution to carry their wretched projects into execution, that, were it not to remind the House of some glaring facts, he would hardly have troubled the House on the subject.

Plymouth, the great naval key of the kingdom, exposed without defence to the mercy of the enemy; Dominica captured; St. Vincent wrested from us; and Grenada once more reduced to the obedience of France; the fortunes of many of our most opulent merchants crushed, if not annihilated; our markets and fairs at home almost abandoned for want of circulating cash to purchase the usual commodities, the money of the country taken out of trade, and absorbed by government at a most exorbitant interest; and, to sum up all, the rents of our lands rapidly reduced; and estates, which formerly sold from 30 to 40 years purchase, fallen to 25, nay even to *twenty years purchase*. Add to these, he said, the distresses of Ireland, which, whether considered in a figurative or definite sense, were the distresses of England, and the sum total portended nothing but inevitable ruin, unless prevented by the interposition of *new counsellors and new councils*. He wished to know what must become of the minister when the great day of national account arrived, and national retribution; when he should be abandoned by those friends who had blindly followed him in his pursuits, and implicitly approved of his ruinous projects. The awful moment, he said, is now approaching, when the representatives are to deliver up to the represented the charge with which they were intrusted. What advantages will they be able to produce as an equivalent for the heavy taxes they have voted, and the many millions squandered without any enquiring into the necessity of the expenditure?



ature? To a people already loaded with debt of near 200 millions, how can they answer for voting additional sums only to involve their country in deeper and more certain ruin! He saw no remedy but voting for the amendment.

Mr. Ad—m declared he could no longer continue to oppose administration, as he had discovered by the enquiry that had been instituted during the last session, that ministry had not been *solely* to blame for all the miscarriages that had happened in America, nor for all the revolutions that had happened in our negotiations with other powers.

Besides, to remove all the present ministers, which seemed to be the great object of the amendment, would be personally injurious to individuals, and highly prejudicial to the state, as there were some men of acknowledged abilities in administration fully possess of the national confidence [*A cry throughout the House, Name them! name them!*] Mr. Ad—m, as soon as the clamour ceased, pointed at two noblemen, one at the head of the law, supposed to be the lord chancellor, and the other lately promoted, supposed to be Ld St—m—t. But, said he, there are still more cogent reasons against *new councils and new counsellors*, for among the whole group of candidates for office, he could not single out *one* by whom the vessel of state was likely to be better guided than by the present pilots, who, though they had not been able to avert the storms, had hitherto directed the helm with admirable dexterity. They had preserved the vessel without throwing her guns over-board; whereas those who were striving for the direction had already betrayed their intentions to part with a most valuable part of the cargo, so they could but bring the empty vessel safe into port. To speak without a metaphor, he feared, that instead of carrying on the war with vigour, they would terminate it with an humiliating peace. He beheld, he said, while he was speaking, a *political phænomenon*, an unsuccessful ministry, and an unpopular opposition.

As to our situation, it was not so des-

perate as it had been represented. The nobleman who moved the amendment, desired administration to point out a period, when the flag of the enemy rode triumphant in the British Channel.

A Though he was totally unconnected with administration, he said, he could point out a time to his lordship when we were twice beaten in one year, once off Bantry on the coast of Ireland, and a second time off Beach-head, and that B was in the year 1690, when the French burnt a town on our coast, sunk or destroyed seven ships of the line; when our admiral (Herbert Ld Barrington) was obliged to fly for the river, and to order the buoys and the sea-marks to be C pulled up to avoid pursuit; when Ireland was in a state of most formidable resistance, and her whole force commanded by an able foreign general (St. Ruth); when, finally, the most dangerous divisions subsisted at home, one half of the people at least abetting the cause of the exiled king, and the other half far from being united; yet, notwithstanding all these surrounding perils, such were the wisdom, the resolution, the vigour of the then ministry, that in less than two years the lustre of the British flag was restored, the French were totally defeated, and the nation triumphant. If such was the case at that time, why not now? Because ministers have been unsuccessful, is that a just reason why they should be discarded? A reverse of fortune may in one F trial more recover their credit, reanimate the nation, and enable them to terminate the war by an honourable peace.

Mr. T. T—n—d gave other reasons for Mr. Ad—m's desertion than those he had assigned himself. He lamented the degeneracy and venality of the times, and ascribed to treachery those evils and oppressions under which the nation was groaning. He could never be persuaded that the British empire, so glorious in the annals of Europe at the commencement of the present reign, could be so suddenly reduced to its present abject state, did not treachery, base treachery, lurk somewhere about the throne. The history of the late campaign



paign confirmed him in this opinion. Was it possible to believe, that our national strength could have been found so weakened and debilitated on the approach of an enemy so long expected, if those who were intrusted with her protection and preservation were not A biassed by some invisible agency? Would the navy of Great Britain have been found in so miserable a condition, as, under so experienced a commander as Sir Charles Hardy, instead of seeking laurels abroad, to shun the enemy displaying her banners in the British channel? Would Plymouth, the second naval arsenal in the kingdom, have been left so naked and defenceless, as not to have been able to make the most feeble resistance; had the French but attempted C to land; and, but for *Providence*, as his honourable friend had well remarked, must at this hour have been in ashes, or in possession of our enemies? Could ministers plead a surprize, or say that they had no reason to suspect the enemy's designs; or, could they pretend, that the defence of our other important dependencies, had occupied their attention, and had necessarily taken off a part of that force, which otherwise would have been more than sufficient to E encounter the united fleets of France and Spain? No such thing could be pretended, for our West-India islands, the most valuable of all the British dependencies, were found in a still worse state than our own coasts. And as for F America, the prospect was so gloomy and unpromising, that his Majesty has thought fit to pass it over in silence. If we cast our eyes to the Mediterranean, there we see our forts unsupported, and our merchantmen unprotected: in short, wherever we cast our eyes, nothing is to be seen but desertion and imbecillity, as if nothing was worthy the care of ministers but the preservation of their lucrative employments. To cover this most shameful disregard for the preservation and essential interests of this kingdom, a most dangerous doctrine had been propagated by the runners of administration, "That the King is his own minister;" and thus his majesty is made the shield, behind

whose protecting arm every species of enormity is to be defended. This doctrine, so fatal to those by whom it was first broached, will prove but a flimsy defence to such as adopt it. An uncorrupt parliament will know where responsibility ought to rest, and where to apply punishment. In former wars, ministers were careful to cultivate alliances to counterbalance the force of those powers that were forming confederacies against us; but in this, we B stand alone against the two most formidable powers in Europe, aided by a powerful combination of our own revolted subjects, driven to desperation by the most violent measures. Our present ministers have either neglected C or despised continental connections; and he thought himself warranted in saying, we had not one ally, from the confines of Siberia to the Streights of Gibraltar, nor from the North Cape to the Cape of Good Hope; in consequence D of which, such a train of evils have already befallen us, and he foresaw so many more that were likely to follow, that, unless parliament would interpose to save the kingdom, by agreeing to the proposed amendment, he knew no E other method to prevent its ruin.

Mr. M—nch—n acquainted the house, that he was at Plymouth when the French appeared before it; and so weak did he affirm the garrison to be, that, had the enemy landed their men, they must have destroyed the town. "We would have met them, said he, with the spirit of Englishmen; but sure I am, that to a man we must have perished. Our feelings were mortified to see one of our ships taken within sight of the port, and the French flag proudly G waving and challenging to action. Our fleet, he said, skulked between the rocks for shelter, and in the night stole into the channel, without daring to fire their signal guns, while those of the enemy were thundering in our H ears." This, he asserted, was the afflicting state of Plymouth, and our fleet; and to Providence, and Providence alone, he ascribed our preservation.

Ld Geo. G—rd—n inveighed against ministry;



ministry; said they were no less odious in Ireland and in Scotland, than in England; the grievances of Ireland were grown intolerable, and the people were determined to have a free trade; and if that was to be granted, he begged the noble lord in the blue A ribband to give him timely notice, that he might write down to Scotland to warn his countrymen to establish an East-India company of their own. In Scotland, he declared the people were as ready to break with ministers as in Ireland. The indulgencies given to papists had enraged the whole country. He did not speak his own sentiments only; there were 120,000 men at his back ready to support them, whose zeal for their religion was still greater than C his own. They had sent petitions to ministers, to ministers who had disregarded them; to the chancellor, to the speaker: and shortly he should wait upon the King. The coast of Scotland, he said, had been left defenceless; and, to his certain knowledge, Paul Jones might have ravaged it from one end to the other. They had applied for arms, and had been refused; they were irritated at this partiality. Sir Hugh Smithson, Earl Percy [Duke of Northumberland], armed cap-a-pée, E marches at the head of all the cheese-mongers and grocers from Temple-bar to Brentford; and the great Earl Douglas is not to be trusted with arms. The people of Scotland, he said, thought the King was a papist. He was going F on; when the speaker thought it time to put a stop to his proceeding.

Lord N—th rose in this early stage of the debate, lest his silence, he said, should be interpreted as a design to evade the conflict. Being one of those coun- G fellows whose removal was sought by the amendment, he found himself materially affected by what had fallen from the noble lord who moved it, and by the two honourable gentlemen who had followed him on the same side. An H indirect charge of treachery had been made against him, as included among his majesty's other confidential servants. This seemed, of late, a favourite topic with gentlemen in opposition. But

why not pursue the charge, and endeavour to fix the guilt, and bring it home to the miscreant, whoever he is, that he may undergo the punishment that treachery deserves? Another gentleman had asked him, what he would do when he found himself deserted by his friends in parliament? He was prepared to answer him; he would retire. The voice of parliament, he knew, like a torrent, must sweep ministers as sand before it. And God forbid it should be otherwise! But whenever the day of account should come, he should meet it without fear. There are laws for the protection of innocence; thus shielded, he should set his enemies at defiance.

That we were without alliances was not the fault of ministers, but owing to the prevailing politics of the continental powers. Had a continental power been attacked, other powers would have immediately interposed, in order to preserve a balance, and probably Great Britain would then have been called upon to make up the weight against the heavier scale. But Great Britain being attacked, with whom those powers did not think themselves immediately connected, the whole force of the House of Bourbon was suffered to be collected unmolested, which it was impossible for Great Britain alone to prevent. Can it therefore be wondered, that France and Spain out-numbered us in ships; or, that we should not be provided to resist them in every particular place against which they should think fit to direct a part of their force! He was of opinion, however, that, all things considered, the disgrace of the last campaign rested with them. They acted upon the offensive, and effected nothing; we, on the defensive, and rendered the great objects they had projected abortive. Gentlemen on the opposite benches affect to attribute all this to Providence; but not to deride Providence, surely some share of human sagacity must be allowed to him, who, with forty ships of the line, could keep in continual alarm a fleet of sixty-six ships of the line, and prevent them from directing their operations to distant enterprizes, by which our trade might



might have been invaded, many of our merchant ships captured, and much of that wealth conveyed into the enemy's ports, that has served to enrich our merchants, and enabled them to contribute to the support of the state. These objects in view, will any man say that it would have been prudent, in Sir Charles Hardy, to have engaged the enemy under almost insuperable disadvantages, only to surprize the world with acts of British valour. It is true, that had Sir Charles Hardy known the condition of the combined fleet then as well as now, he would not have declined engaging them; they were badly fitted out, and a great mortality prevailed among their men.

It has been asked, why the junction of the French and Spanish fleets was not prevented? The reason was, the French knowing the importance of it, put to sea totally unprovided, while our fleet remained in Port in a state of preparation. This could not be foreseen, consequently could not be prevented.

With respect to Plymouth, he said, the House could not suppose the King's servants so remiss as to leave it in the condition described by the honourable gentleman that spoke last, [Mr. Minchin]. Care had been taken to reinforce the garrison with two additional regiments, and if more were not sent, it was because government was satisfied, that more was not then wanted. Mons. de Orvellers, they knew, did not intend a debarkation there, but at another place; and his appearance before Plymouth was only to cover his design. Plymouth was now, he assured the House, in such a state, as to bid defiance to the most formidable attacks of the enemy,—we were now prepared at all points, and are under no apprehensions from the exertion of foreign enemies, provided we remain united at home.

With respect to Ireland, his Lordship acknowledged, that loyal and much distressed country was entitled to relief, and England, he doubted not, would grant her every thing that could be given without materially injuring herself, and she could not in reason ask for more. It was not, he said, against the late or present ministry, that Ireland had reason to complain; it was against the restraints laid on our trade in the reigns of Charles II. and William III. Many bounties and national benefits marked the conduct of the present administration towards that king-

dom, of which he was sure the people there were not insensible; they were, to his knowledge utterly averse to any violent measures; and, notwithstanding what a noble Lord had said of the disposition of the people in Scotland, they too had given so many proofs of their loyalty and affection, and their reverence and obedience to the laws, to give cause for so ill grounded an imputation.

He did not, he said, condemn the principle of the amendment. The house had an undoubted right to address the Throne for the removal of ministers; but as he was included among the number, the House, he was sure, would not be surprized that he did not vote in support of it.

[To be continued.]

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

DRURY-LANE.

Dec. 31. Twelfth Night—M. of Garrat.

Jan. 2. Winter's Tale—Critic.

3. Gamester—Fortunatus.

4. Zoraida—Ditto.

5. Love for Love—Ditto.

6. The Miser—Ditto.

7. Runaway—Ditto.

8. Othello—Ditto.

10. Trip to Scarborough—Ditto.

11. Winter's Tale—Critic.

12. Ev. Man in his Humour—Fortunatus.

13. Zoraida—Ditto.

14. First Part of K. Henry IV.—Ditto.

15. School for Scandal—Ditto.

17. Zoraida—Ditto.

18. Stratagem—Critic.

19. Clandestine Marriage—Fortunatus.

20. Provoked Husband—Ditto.

21. Trip to Scarborough

22. Winter's Tale—Critic.

24. Julius Caesar—Fortunatus.

25. Ditto—Critic.

26. Double Deception—Rival Candidate.

27. School for Scandal—Fortunatus.

28. As You Like It—Critic.

29. Double Deception—Fortunatus.

COVENT-GARDEN.

Dec. 31. Much Ado about Nothing—

Jan. 1. Duenna—Ditto.

3. King Lear—Ditto.

4. The Chances—Ditto.

5. Love in a Village—Ditto.

6. Comedy of Errors—Ditto.

7. Way to keep him—Fitch of Bacon.

8. Merch. of Venice—Love-a-la-Mode.

10. K. Rich. III.—Harleq Every-where.

11. Much Ado about Nothing—Ditto.

12. Countess of Salisbury—Ditto.

13. West-Indian—Fitch of Bacon.

14. She Stoops to Conquer—Ditto.

15. Way to keep Him—Ditto.

17. Siege of Damascus—Harl. Everywhere

18. Shepherdess of the Alps—Upholsterer.

[To be continued.]



*Memoirs of the Life and Actions of the late* EARL of BRISTOL.

AUGUSTUS John Hervey, third Earl of Bristol, the second son of John Lord Hervey, by Mary\*, daughter of Brigadier-general Lepell, and one of the maids of honour to Queen Caroline when Princess of Wales, was born May 19, 1724. Choosing a maritime life, after passing through the subordinate stations, we find him a lieutenant in the royal navy in the year 1744, a remarkable æra in his life, as being at Winchester races he then first saw Miss Chudleigh at her aunt's, Mrs. Hammer's, at Lainstone in Hampshire, where they were privately married at about eleven in the evening of August 4, 1744. A few days after, Mr. Hervey was obliged to embark at Portsmouth for Jamaica, in Vice-admiral Davers's fleet: at his return they lived together as man and wife, in Conduit street, Hanover-square, and were visited by their relations as such. On January 17, 1746-7, he was appointed a post-captain in the navy; and in the same year, if we mistake not, his lady (though strange to say, then, and till the year 1764, she continued maid of honour to the Princess of Wales) presented him with a son, born at Chelsea, who died an infant. The following epigrammatical ænigma, said to be written by the late Earl of Chesterfield, may not improperly be here inserted:

A wife, whom yet no husband dares to  
name,  
A mother, whom no children dare to  
claim,  
All this is true, but it may yet be said,  
This wife, this mother, still remains a  
maid.

Soon after this a coolness ensued between the captain and his wife, which increasing to an indifference, made them both wish for a separation. In January 1747 he was appointed to the command of the *Princessa*, of 70 guns, and served in the Mediterranean under the Admirals Medley and Byng, and after the peace, in January

1752, to that of the *Phoenix*, of 22 guns. About this time Mr. Hervey desired Mr. Cæsar Hawkins to wait on his wife with proposals respecting a divorce, but she then refusing to listen to any terms, no step of any consequence was taken till seven years after. In the parliament that met May 31, 1754, his uncle Felton and he were both returned (with Lord Peterham) for St. Edmund's Bury; but the house declared the former the fitting member. On Lord Peterham's succeeding to the peerage in 1756, Captain Hervey was chosen in his room for St. Edmund's Bury, and in the month of April 1756 we find him serving in the *Phoenix*, under Commodore (now Lord) Edgcumbe in the Mediterranean, and (being sent by him to Leghorn in order to gain intelligence) giving our ministry, from Villa Franca, the earliest advice of the attack of Minorca. He joined Admiral Byng off Majorca May 17, who on the 20th sent him a-head with two more frigates to endeavour to land a letter for General Blakeney, and to make the private signal agreed upon between him and Capt. Scrope, but upon the appearance of the French fleet to the south-east they were called off. In the indecisive engagement that followed, Capt. Hervey bravely offered, and prepared his ship to serve as a fireship, and was stationed a-breast the Admiral to repeat signals. Capt. Andrews being slain in the action, he was appointed to succeed him, in the *Defiance* of 64 guns. In his evidence on Admiral Byng's trial, in December following, he gave it as his opinion, that more sail might have been made with the rear-division. In July 1757, then commanding the *Hampton-Court*, of 64 guns, he drove the *Nymph*, a French frigate of 32 guns, upon the rocks of the island of Majorca, and, on her refusal to surrender, there sunk her; and afterwards took a French ship, laden with timber and other materials, and retook two English vessels laden with corn, which he carried to Nice. Feb. 28, 1758, in the same ship he supported Capt. Gardiner in his spirited attack and capture of the *Foudroyant*, who being unfortunately slain in the action, he succeeded him in the *Monmouth*, the best sailing ship then in the navy, in which he burnt in July following the *Rôle*, a French frigate of 36 guns, in

\* For this lady's character by Lord Chesterfield, see vol. xlv. p. 347.

\* In the proceedings on the Duchess of Kingston's trial, vol. xlv. p. 181, (where these particulars are recorded) for 'Sir John Davers,' read 'Admiral Davers;' for '1742' '1744;' and for 'the Mediterranean' the 'West Indies.'



the island of Malta; an insult of which the Maltese complained loudly. In 1759, being then Commodore, he, with three ships more, closely watched the French fleet in Brest, and on July 14, seeing four ships with stores coming down to Brest, between the shore and some rocks, about the passage Du Tour, with the Pallas frigate, Capt. Clements, he plied close up to them, under the fire and bombardment of the forts and a battery, and with his boats cut out the vessels, and made sail with them, with Swedish colours flying. That two ships should take out four, from under such a fire, in sight of twenty ships of the line in their own port, and four flags flying, was just matter of exultation to Sir Edward Hawke and the whole fleet, and a presage of what happened off Belleisle on the 20th of November. On September 28, Captain Hervey again distinguished himself on the same station, by rowing at night in the Monmouth's barge, with four others, into a bay close to the French fleet, and boarding and bringing out a little yacht belonging to the French Admiral, in the midst of incessant firing from the shore; and the Commodore, who received no hurt, a shot only passing through his coat, generously gave up his share of the prize and head money to the seamen who went in the barges with him. In the first parliament of his present Majesty, which met November 3, 1761, Capt. Hervey was re-elected for St. Edmund's-Bury, and in the same year was appointed to the Dragon, a new ship of 74 guns. On the breaking out of the Spanish war, in which his brother the Earl discovered equal spirit and address as a negociator, he acted a distinguished part at the siege and reduction of the Havannah under Sir George Pococke in 1762, battering and silencing Fort Coximar, June 6, which enabled the Earl of Albemarle and the army to pass that river unmolested; and on July 1, he commanded a very gallant attack on the North-East part of the Moro Castle, with three large ships, which he placed very judiciously, keeping a constant fire for six hours, though, the fortress being so high, the ships could make but little impression, and were all much damaged. The Dragon also, on the water's falling, touched the ground, and was forced to stave her water-casks to lighten her. She

had 16 men killed, and 37 wounded. On the surrender of the Havannah, Capt. Hervey had the honour to be dispatched by the Admiral, with the account to England, where he arrived September 29, taking in his passage a large French frigate for Newfoundland (then in the enemy's possession) with military stores. November 6, he was rewarded with the appointment of Colonel of the Plymouth division of Marines; this vacated his Seat in Parliament, in which he was succeeded by his youngest brother, William. After the peace, January 12, 1763, the Corporation of Plymouth transmitted to him the freedom of their Borough, in consideration of the many great and eminent services he had rendered his King and Country, during the war. In October following he was nominated to the command of one of the King's yachts. In November he was appointed one of the Groom's of his Majesty's Bed-Chamber, and was chosen soon after for Saltash, in Cornwall. In September, 1766, the Earl of Bristol, justly esteemed by the Earl of Chatham (then Lord Privy Seal) for his spirited conduct at Madrid, being declared by his Majesty Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, he appointed his brother Augustus his Secretary, who in consequence was sworn of the Irish Privy Council; but that, and his brother Frederick's promotion to the Bishoprick of Cloyne, were the only fruits of his Lordship's administration, as he never went over to that Kingdom. In 1767, Capt. Harvey presented to the House of Commons, a Petition of the Lieutenants of his Majesty's navy, beseeching an augmentation of their half pay, which he seconded with such energy\*, that an address was voted to his Majesty "intreating him to make further provision for so useful and deserving a corps." In the Parliament summoned to meet May 10, 1768, he was again chosen for St. Edmund's-bury.

In the same year, the scene or farce which had been eagerly acting for nine years, was finally completed by Miss Chudleigh obtaining her suit of jactitation of marriage in the Ecclesiastical Court against her imputed husband, that Court declaring, that "the parties, as far as appeared to them, were never legally married, and that Miss C. was, and is, a spinster; and

\* See his speech, vol. xxx.ii. p. 284.



free to marry, especially in respect to the Hon. Augustus Hervey." The witness who could, and afterwards did prove the marriage, was at this time sent by the lady into Lincolnshire, on a pension of 20l. a year, and that there was a collusion on both sides there is now no doubt. In consequence of this sentence, thus fraudulently obtained, Mr. Hervey, as the civilians express it, was enjoined perpetual silence as to the premises; he vainly flattered himself that a more eligible matrimonial connection might now be safely formed, and she thought herself at liberty to give her hand to the late Duke of Kingston, and they were married, by a special licence, at St. George's, Hanover Square, March 8, 1769. In January, 1771, Mr. Hervey was appointed one of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. In the present parliament, which met November 29, 1774, he was a fourth time returned for St. Edmund's Bury; but his brother dying unmarried, March 18, 1775, he succeeded to the family honours and estates, and was called to the House of Peers as the Earl of Bristol. He now resigned his post of Lord of the Admiralty, Groom of the Bed-chamber, and Colonel of Marines; was advanced to the rank of Rear Admiral of the Blue. An indictment being preferred against the Duchess of Kingston for bigamy, she appeared in the Court of King's Bench, May 24, having come over from Rome for that purpose, and entered into a recognizance, herself in 4000l. and her four sureties in 1000l. each, that she should appear to answer it when called upon by the King and her Peers. April 15, 1776, her Grace's trial came on in Westminster-hall, and, after lasting five days, her marriage with Mr. Hervey being fully established, by the evidence of Anne Craddock, who was present at it, and the register, &c. all her Peers but one\* found her guilty, but in consideration of her Peerage, she claimed, and was allowed, the benefit of clergy. Her noble husband had taken in the mean time a tour to the continent, from whence he did not return, till the storm was blown over, but time enough to appear in the House the first day of the ensuing session, October 30,

† The Duke of Newcastle, who said, "erroneously, but not intentionally guilty."

where he closed the debate on the motion for an address with a consolatory account of the flourishing state of the navy, and a high eulogium on the attention and abilities of Lord Sandwich; said "he loved his country and his profession, abhorred the American cause, and was ready to shed his blood in defence of his country, which he would never desert while he had a foot to stand on." In January 24, 1777, as the first court of judicature in the kingdom had now given his Lordship a wife, while an inferior tribunal had as positively declared that he had none, he called upon his Countess to appear in the Consistory Court of London, to shew cause why the sentence given in that court, in 1766, should not be revoked. There, after many learned pleadings, the Chancellor of London (Dr. Bettesworth) discharged the rule, and obliged the lady to shew cause why Lord Bristol should not be admitted to prove the marriage. Jan. 28, 1778; his Lordship was promoted to the rank of vice-admiral of the blue. In a debate in the House of Lords, Feb. 16, now joining with the opposition, he talked of the heavy burdens and melancholy prospects of Great Britain, the bad condition of our ships, &c. which Lord Sandwich denying, and adding, that "in case of a French war, a ship [the Royal George] had been assigned for the noble Earl, and that at least might be presumed to be amply supplied;" he answered, "he was very willing to serve his country in the line of his profession; but God forbid that he should set his foot in the ship which had been assigned him, so wretchedly as it was at present manned." February 19, his Lordship in debate differed from Lord Sandwich as to the number of ships in commission, producing a list of the names of 64, without 50 gun ships, which, however, he insisted were also of the line: This Lord Sandwich would not allow; and affirmed that there were only 58 line of battle ships. March 6, Lord Bristol spoke against the three American conciliatory bills, "which far from obtaining peace (he said) the favourite object of his desires, he firmly believed would be the means of sounding the trumpet of war to all the neighbouring powers." May 25, in the debate on the necessity of having a fleet stationed in the Mediterranean, his Lordship took an active



active part, though then in an ill state of health, controverting the doctrines maintained by Lord Sandwich, pointing out several material mismanagements and the remedies, and saying, that, "as an Englishman, he blushed for the honour of his country." June 2 he spoke in favour of the motion for addressing his Majesty only to adjourn instead of proroguing the parliament. On the first day of the ensuing session, Nov. 26, his Lordship gave his negative to the proposed address, and insisted on a previous enquiry into the causes of all our miscarriages, particularly that of the 27th of July, in respect to the conduct of Sir Hugh Palliser. He was also one of the twelve Admirals who subscribed and presented the memorial to his Majesty on that occasion, Dec. 30, and on the acquittal of Admiral Keppel, Bristol-House, in St. James's-Square, was distinguished by its elegant illuminations. Feb. 11, the Earl of Bristol being confined by the gout, on Feb. 19, the Duke of Richmond, by commission from his Lordship, read the following motion; "That an address be presented to his Majesty, that he will be pleased to order the proper officers to lay before the House an account of the state of the navy from the year 1751 to the year 1758, both years included:" which was agreed to. April 23, having made a motion (which had been long deferred by his illness) for addressing his Majesty to remove Lord Sandwich from his office, which passed in the negative, he not only joined with 24 other lords in a protest, but also entered his particular reasons for making it in the journals of the House. May 7, the attack of Jersey, "the very anti chamber," as he called it, "of this kingdom," his Lordship said, was a powerful confirmation of the opinions he had before maintained, and called upon men in office to inform him in what light they considered Admiral Arbuthnot's going without orders to relieve it, lest the ill consequences which might, perhaps, arise in America, should hereafter be imputed to his brave friend. No answer being given, Lord Bristol called the silence of the First Lord of the Admiralty a contempt of the House. Lord Sandwich then explained his motives, said, an irregular charge did not require a serious defence, which, however, he was ready to make on

any given day; and as to Admiral Arbuthnot, he was secured from any future attack that might originate in the Admiralty, by having had his praises personally, and theirs collectively. May 11, his Lordship supported the Marquis of Rockingham's motion for taking the affairs of Ireland into immediate consideration, and dwelling particularly on the bad management of the navy, which in its present state, he said, could not furnish ships for the defence of Ireland, if attacked by the French, without exposing England: and to Lord Gower's motion, which was substituted, he made some objections. About this time his Lordship, with the other principal members of opposition, constantly assembled, when his health permitted, every Sunday evening at Gloucester House. May 13, on the subject of the mutiny in the *Defiance*, he insisted that this was but one indication of a general disposition, of which the consequences would soon appear in more places than one. June 28, he argued against the principle of Lord North's bill for augmenting the militia, as the naval, the marine, and the regular forces, all more important than the militia, would be materially injured in the passing it. In this the majority agreed with him, and no augmentation was made but that of volunteers. The gout now had ruined his constitution, and at length seizing his stomach, put a period to his life, Dec. 22, 1779, at his house in St. James's Square. Leaving no legitimate issue, the titles and entailed estate devolved to his next brother, the Hon. and Rev. Frederic Lord Bishop of Derry, but all that part of his fortune which was in his power to alienate, he devised to others, not excepting the deer in his park at Ickworth, or his sheep; to the amount of 1500. All his personals, including an estate, which he had purchased of 1200l. a year in Yorkshire, he left to Mrs. Nesbitt (whom with his youngest brother, the Hon. Col. William Hervey, and the Earl of Coventry, he appointed his executors) on this condition only, that she should allow his natural son, Augustus Hervey, 300l. a year, during his minority, and 400l. a year afterwards; so that Mrs. Hervey, in this respect, merely an annuitant on Mrs. Nesbitt. The other personals, to a very large amount, were divided equally among them. The following is an authentic copy of the will.

\* See vol. xlix. p. 13.



codicil to his Lordship's will: "By way of codicil I write this with my own hand, and hereby give to my natural son, Augustus Hervey, the box or chest, with all my father's manuscript writings therein contained; and in case of his death, I give the same to my brother William Hervey, but with strict injunction both to the one and the other, never to print or publish them, or my father's memoirs, during the reign of his present Majesty; or for any time, or at any time, to give or lend, or leave them to my brother Frederic, the present Bishop of Derry\*; as witness my hand this 20th day of May, 1779.

BRISTOL."

Friends as we are to polite and political knowledge, and, from the specimens that have been published, convinced of the genius of the late Lord Hervey, and also, from general report, of the taste of the present Earl-Bishop†; this last clause gives us real concern, and seems so unreasonable, that we should think it "more honoured in the breach than in the observance." What his present Majesty has to do with these MSS and Memoirs we cannot conjecture, as the noble author died five years only after he was born; unless meanly extending some personal resentment beyond the grave, the testator wished to deprive his Sovereign of the literary pleasure and political information which these works might afford. As a naval commander, the late Earl of Bristol displayed, it must be owned, on all occasions, that activity and true British spirit which characterise the Herveys; but though, "in a professional line," as he termed it, this eulogium is his due, we can extend it no farther; his moral character, his matrimonial transactions, &c. excite our pity and contempt.

Mr. URBAN,

ON reading Dr. Fothergill's letter in your last volume, p. 431. in reply

\* On this one of the papers has remarked, "It is a melancholy circumstance to observe that the spirit of party, and what is still worse, fraternal malice, shall accompany some men to the very awful moment of their non-existence." or rather of their entrance into the world of spirits.

† Thus Alvarez prime minister of Spain in the last century, was styled, 'The Count-Duke.' See Guillas, vol. iv.

to the remarks of your correspondent *Crito*, p. 350. respecting what the *Quakers* call their *sufferings* on account of tithes and church rates. The pamphlet from which I send you the following extract, immediately occurred to my mind; in which I remembered their plea of *Conscience*, urged anew by the Doctor, to have been particularly noticed; and as I thought, and still think, fairly set aside. But absence from home, and many avocations since my return, prevented my turning to the book till the other day; when, upon perusing that part of it, the argument appeared to me, as it had formerly done, so forcibly as well as candidly urged, that I could not help thinking your readers of all denominations (*Quakers* only excepted) would be pleased with it. I therefore determined to transcribe so much of it as relates to the point in question, to be inserted as a proper close to the dispute. The book I refer to is intitled, "An Examination of a Book lately printed by the *Quakers*, and by them distributed to the Members of both Houses of Parliament, entitled, A brief account of many of the persecutions of the people called *Quakers*, in the Exchequer, ecclesiastical, and other courts, &c. in defence of the Clergy of the Diocese of York." London, 1741.

After stating what measure of credibility in general is to be allowed to the *Brief Account*, by considering the nature and subsequent application of the original Memoirs upon which it was compiled; and then exculpating the Clergy from the heavy charges of litigiousness and oppression, so liberally bestowed upon them by those conscientious people, the Author in conclusion makes many judicious remarks and reflections upon the subject, and from the whole infers, p. 144. So that a pamphlet full of several charges against fellow subjects is entirely destitute of all proof to maintain them; and the reputations of private men have been previously attacked, that the way might be more open for injuring them afterwards in their property."

"An equal preservation of property, continues he, by impartial laws, is the essential criterion of a well constituted government; and it is the distinguishing excellence of our own. A free toleration in matters of religion is the glorious characteristic of *Protestantism* and it is the felicity of *English Protestants*, who unhappily dissent from the established



established church; to enjoy this toleration full and entire without disturbance: and may they ever so enjoy it with a due sense of the blessing!

“ But the pretence of breaking in upon *Civil Rights*, under the notion of *Conscience*, can have no title to be tolerated, as being opposite to the very design of a toleration, which is to preserve liberty of conscience, and the power of the *magistrate* from mutual collision and encroachments. Indeed, *civil rights* and *scruples of conscience* in matters of religion, are things of as different a consideration as *this* world and *another*, to which they respectively correspond. Whatever confounds, or tends to confound this distinction, strikes at public peace and order, by rendering every man's possessions precarious and dependent on the notions which any other person may chance to entertain concerning them: that is, upon something not cognizable by any human court of judicature.

“ All, therefore, who sincerely desire the continuance of a toleration, or experience the benefit of it, must be extremely solicitous to confine the *plea of conscience* within due limits, and prevent it from giving umbrage to the civil magistrate, by being made subservient to lucrative temporal views, and disturbing him in matters that immediately fall both within the intent and compass of his jurisdiction.

“ ROBERT BARCLAY was aware that the *Quakers* were peculiarly obnoxious upon this article, as affording a specious handle to the magistrate for encroaching upon men's consciences. He therefore thought it necessary to make the following declaration for his friends. — “ We are, says he, far from ‘ joining with, or strengthening such ‘ *libertines*, as would stretch the liberty ‘ of their consciences to the prejudice ‘ of their neighbours, or to the ruin of ‘ human society.”

“ Whether force of truth extorted this confession from ROBERT BARCLAY, or whether it was a politic concession, that he imagined he could afterwards qualify and restrain as opportunity served, or occasion required, it is not material to know or settle: but it is most clear, that the practice of the *Quakers* is irreconcilable with what their *apologist* hath vouched for them: since, under the notion of *conscience*, they do prejudice their neighbour, by detaining as their own, what the statutes of the realm have made his;

and for which he is taxed, And not satisfied with so dangerous an encroachment upon the rules and maxims of the community, they affect to be discontented, and grow angry with their superiors, if they are not countenanced beyond all other *English* subjects for the singular merit of holding an opinion repugnant to the laws of society, and, in its tendency, inconsistent with the end of government.”

To this let me add one paragraph, quoted by the above-mentioned writer from *The Country Parson's plea, &c.* the Author of which, speaking of the *Quaker's Brief Account* presented to parliament in order to obtain an alteration of the law in their favour, styles it an application to the Legislature “ to encourage and support the *Quaker* in setting up a right upon the plea of conscience to another man's estate, — I say to another man's estate: and I wish the *Quaker's* conscience could be examined in this point. Is he a landowner? Let him be asked upon his conscience, whether he paid any consideration to the vender of the land beyond the usual price, and upon supposition that no tythes would be due from his land? Is he a farmer? Let him be asked whether he pays more rent than churchmen used to give for the farm, in consideration of his paying no tithe? If he cannot say that he either bought or hired the tythe (and he can say neither) what title has he to it? He possesses himself of it, and cannot possibly shew any right to it; and therefore there must needs be another owner, who has a just right. But the *Quaker*, it seems, cannot in conscience part with it: *i. e.* he cannot, in conscience permit his neighbour to have and enjoy his own property. To secure property, is one main end of government: and therefore all opinions, all practices, inconsistent with the preservation of property, are also inconsistent with government and society. And I conceive, this is the only instance of an application to any government in the known world, to countenance an opinion destructive to the property of any of the subjects.”

Dr. Fothergill's is a very respectable character; and therefore I do not question the truth of what he says, that he ‘ has had goods to the amount of seven pounds taken for a demand of forty shillings oftener than once.’ But may not we be allowed to say, That if the whole truth were known, it



might perhaps appear that the instances the doctor refers to, were far from deserving the name of hardships, or sufferings in the proper sense of the words? Thus much at least is certain that in the "Examination" from which the above extracts are made, it is undeniably proved that the collection of grievances there referred to, is, in truth, *A brief Account of the oppressive obstinacy, evasive misrepresentations of the Quakers; and of the lenity, forbearances, and sufferings of the Clergy.* And I am persuaded, that were the several cases upon which they ground their annual complaint of sufferings fairly enquired into, the same conclusion would follow.

Yours, &c. T. B.

*The following Account of OMOA, taken from the Spaniards, by the Captains Dalrymple and Luttrell, on the 7th of October 1779, is communicated by Capt. Joseph Smith Speer, Author of the West-India Pilot, and many other Nautical Works of high Reputation.*

THE fort of St. Fernando de Omoa, is situated on the south side of the Bay of Honduras, in lat. 15 deg. 50 min. north, and longitude 89 deg. 50 min. west from London. In the harbour ships of any burthen may ride in safety; the town was first established by the Spaniards, in 1751, when a guarda costa brig, mounting 16 guns, was stationed on the coast, under the command of Don Joseph Antonio de Palmo, who, even when peace subsisted between Spain and England, plundered a great number of our vessels, and no measures were pursued for checking his depredations. At this period the military force consisted of about 30 soldiers, besides officers; and the inhabitants were about 20 white men, 60 mulattoes, and free negroes, and 200 slaves to the King of Spain. The fort was originally composed of sand, confined in boarded coffers, and faced with half burnt bricks; it was defended by 12 fine brass 24 pounders mounted, four or five iron guns of different bores, and some field pieces. In January 1762, the fort was in a very ruinous condition; but the Spaniards were then busily employed in erecting a new fort of stone, which they had raised a foot above the surface of the earth. The inhabitants of the Mosquito-shore, were apprehensive that

when the fort should be rendered tenable, if a rupture with Spain should happen, their guarda costa's and privateer's would take every English vessel, bound to the Bay of Honduras, or any other of our settlements on that coast, as in case of danger, the Spaniards would have the advantage of retiring to an excellent leeward port, strongly defended. The fort of Omoa is a barcadeiro, or shipping place for the province of Guathemala, &c. and therefore, if it continues in the possession of its late conquerors, a trade may be established highly advantageous to Great Britain. There are several inland towns, viz. Sanegar, Alantia, Yowra, Cumiaugua, Catamawra, St. Pedro, &c. each containing about 200 inhabitants; and with these an extensive trade was formerly carried on by an exchange of British Manufactures for dollars, pistoles, horses, mules, hides, tallow and indigo, which is esteemed of superior quality to that produced in any other part of the globe. In each of these towns presided a Teniente or Lieutenant, subject to the Governor of Cumiagua, which place is within the jurisdiction of the Audiencia or council of the province of Guathemala.

From the above account, the importance of this fort is apparent. The cutting of logwood in the Bay of Honduras has long been a bone of contention. This fort, if properly attended to, will secure that privilege for ever.

THE following is literally translated from Thorn's Chronicle of the Abbots of St Augustine's, Canterbury.

"Ch. xxv. sec. 3.

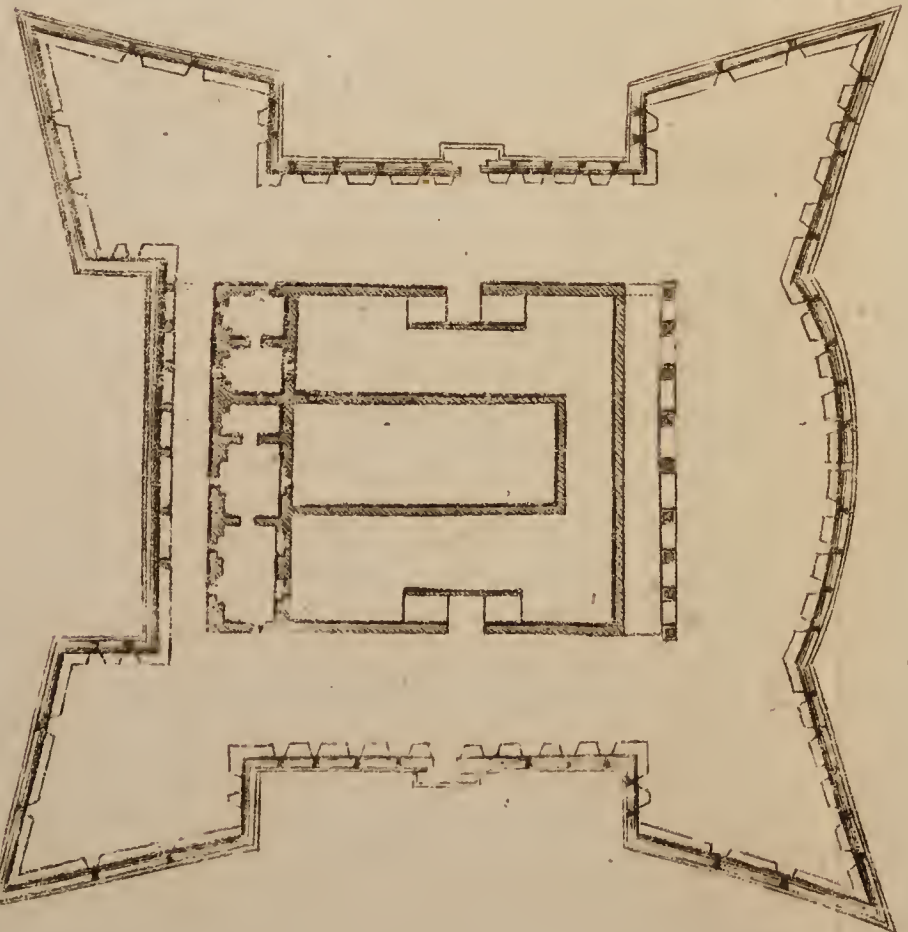
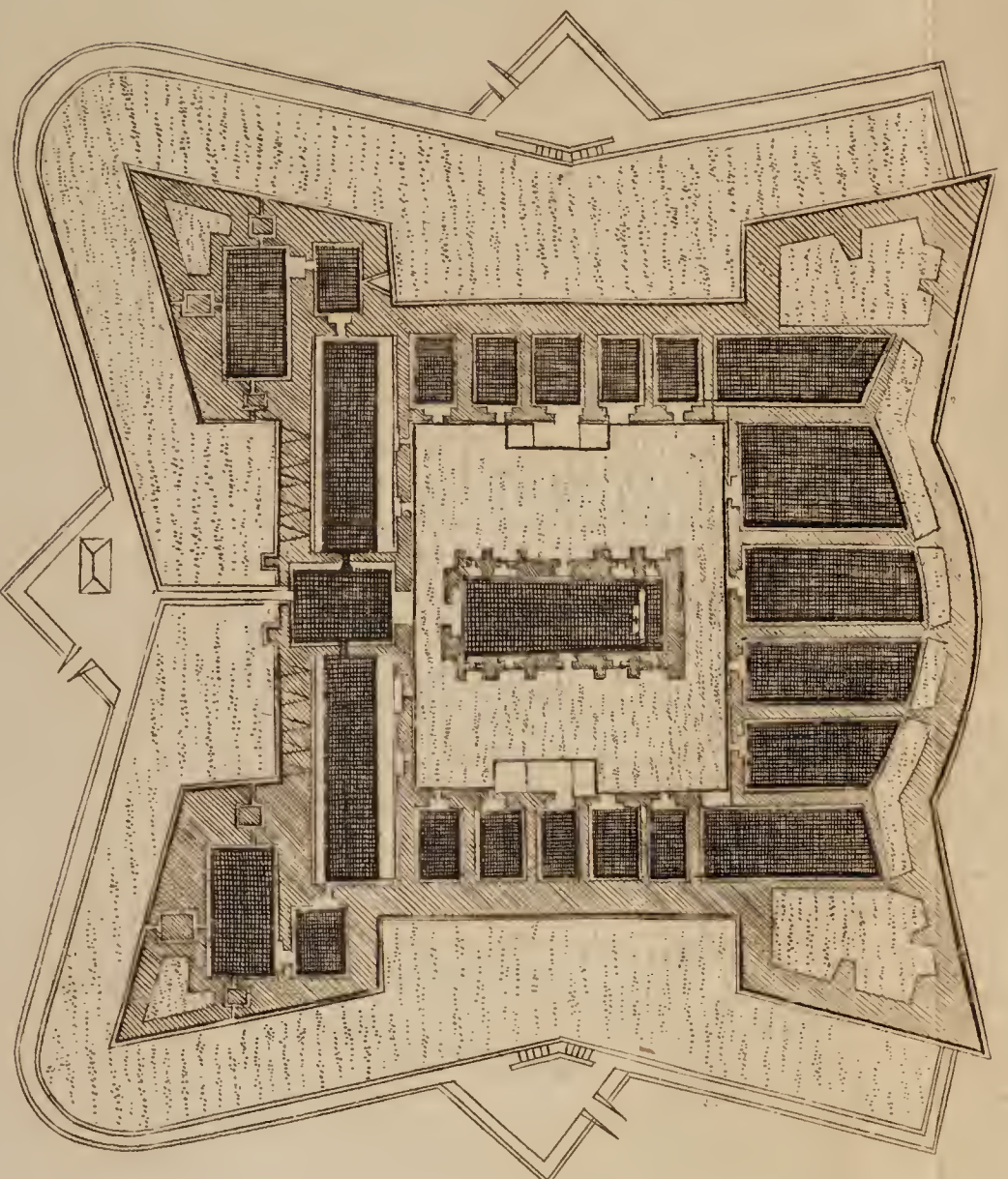
"*When the Brethren began to be shaven Seculars.*

"Till the time of this Abbot Roger (1264) the brethren shaved one another in the cloisters; but he, on account of the cuts and various dangers that frequently happened amongst them, because they were awkward and unacquainted with the business of shaving, ordered, with the consent of the convent, that shaving should be performed in the chamber near the bathing room as often as there should be occasion. And that on shaving days, after *Verba M<sup>a</sup>*, three collectors should be said in the chapter-house, viz. *Ab-solve, Inclina, and Fideles*, in commemoration of that favour and for the soul of Abbot Roger, &c."





PLAN  
of the  
HARBOUR  
of  
OMO A,  
By Capt. J. S. Speer.  
Lat.  $15^{\circ} 50' N.$   
Long.  $89^{\circ} 50' W.$



Scale of 200 Toises.  
4 8 12 16 20 40 60 80 100 120 140 160 180 200

PLAN of the Fortification now erecting at OMOA.







*At the repeated Request of several of our Correspondents, we lay before our Readers a List of the Society of Antiquaries, extracted from their Charters of Incorporation, dated November 2, 1751.*

*The First COUNCIL.*

Martin Folkes, esq. President.	Edward Umfreville, esq.
Sir John Evelyn, bart. V. P.	Philip Carteret Webb, esq.
Sir Clement Cottrel Dormer, V. P.	Daniel Wray, esq.
James West, esq. V. P.	John Ward, LL. D.
James Theobald, esq. V. P.	Jeremiah Milles, D. D.
Richard Viscount Fitzwilliam.	Cromwell Mortimer, D. D.
Hugh Lord Willoughby of Parham.	Richard Rawlinson, LL. D.
Sir Joseph Ayloffe, bart.	Browne Willis, LL. D.
Charles Compton, esq.	George Vertue, gent.
Philip Yorke, esq.	Joseph Ames, gent.
Samuel Gale, esq.	

*On the fourteenth of November the following Members were nominated under the Power of the Charter.*

Maurice Johnson, esq.	John Carter, esq.	Benjamin Prideaux, esq.
Thomas Martin, esq.	John Greene, esq.	Erasinus Earle, esq.
Henry Johnson, esq.	William Hanbury, esq.	Henry Rooke, gent.
Allen Cooper, M. A.	Charles Lyttelton, Dean	Samuel Reynardson, esq.
Sir Cha. Mordaunt, bart.	of Exeter.	Samuel Squire, D. D.
Wm. Lethieullier, esq.	Right Hon. John, Lord	Charles Joy, esq.
Sir John Clerke, bart.	Viscount Tyrconel.	John Hill, esq.
Isaac Whood, gent.	David Hartley, M. A.	Josiah Colebrooke, gent.
George Lynn, esq.	Joshua Blew, gent.	Wm. Townshend, gent.
William Bogdani, esq.	Henry Baker, gent.	John Locke, esq.
James Mundy, esq.	James Burrough, esq.	Fra. Blomefield, M. A.
Robert New, esq.	George North, M. A.	Hon Heneage Legge, esq.
Nicholas Hardinge, esq.	Andrew Lawrence, gent.	Gustavus Brander, gent.
Charles Frederick, esq.	Richard Pococke, D D.	Edmund Sawyer, esq.
William Hall, esq.	Robert Bootle, esq.	John Taylor, LL. D.
William Draper, esq.	Sir Pet. Thompson, knt.	Sir Tho. Robinson, bart.
Walter Bowman, esq.	Thomas Lennard Bar-	Rev. Andrew Gifford.
Samuel Tuffnel, esq.	ret, esq.	James Parsons, M. D.
Wm. Richardson, D. D.	Augustine Earle, esq.	William Hocker, gent.
Edward Vernon, D. D.	Allan Ramsay, gent.	Francis Wise, B. D.
David Papillon, esq.	William Sotheby, esq.	Philip Smith, gent.
Thomas Birch, M. A.	Philip Henry Warbur-	Samuel Mead, esq.
John Sawbridge, esq.	ton, esq.	Walter Johnson, gent.
Andrew Mitchel, esq.	Gcorge Shelvocke, esq.	Francis Woollaston, esq.
Zachary Chambers, esq.	William Cowper, esq.	Henry Read, esq.
Geo. Lewis Scott, esq.	John Eardley Wilmot,	Edward Lye, M. A.
William Bowyer, gent.	esq.	Henry Cheere, esq.
John Cay, esq.	Thomas Edwards, esq.	Samuel Berkley, esq.
Thomas Barret, esq.	William Strahan, esq.	William Mitford, esq.
John Locker, esq.	John Lawry, M. A.	Samuel Pegge, M. A.
Peter Collinson, gent.	Peter Davall, esq.	Thomas Wilson, gent.
Sir Arthur Forbes, bart.	John Booth, gent.	Godolphin Edwards, esq.
And. Ducarel, LL. D.	Marsh Dickenson, esq.	James Burrow, esq.
Thomas Morell, D. D.	William Cole, M. A.	
Theodore Jacobsen, esq.	Charles Chauncy, M. D.	

The names of Archbishop Herring and Lord Chancellor Hardwicke were added December 12, 1751—

*The Modern List, with the intermediate Members, shall be inserted hereafter.*

*An Extract from Mr. Hunter's Account of the FREE MARTIN, in the last Volume of Philosophical Transactions. Art. xx.*

IT is a known fact, and, I believe, is understood to be universal, that when a cow brings forth two calves,

GET. MAG. Jan. 1780.

and that one of them is a bull-calf, and the other a cow to appearance, the cow-calf is unfit for propagation. They are known not to breed: they do not even shew the least inclination for the bull, nor does the bull ever take



take the least notices of them (*a*); but the bull-calf becomes a very proper bull.

This cow-calf is called in this country a *free martin*; and this singularity is just as well known among the farmers as either cow or bull.

This calf has all the external marks of a cow-calf.

When they are preserved, it is not for propagation, but to yoke with the oxen, or to fatten for the table (*b*).

They are much larger than either the bull or cow; and the horns grow larger, being very similar to the horns of an ox.

The bellow of the Free Martin is similar to that of an ox, which is not at all like that of a bull; it is more of the cow, although not exactly that.

The meat is also much finer in the fibre than either the bull or cow; and they are more susceptible of growing fat with good food. By some they are supposed to exceed the ox and heifer in delicacy of food, and bear a higher price at market.

However, it seems that this is not universal; for I was lately informed by Charles Palmer, esq; of Luckley in Berkshire, that there was a Free Martin killed in his neighbourhood, and, from the general idea of its being better meat than common, every neighbour bespoke a piece, which turned out nearly as bad as bull beef, at least worse than that of a cow. It is probable, that this might arise from this one having more the properties of the bull than the cow, as we shall see hereafter that they are sometimes more the one than the other (*c*).

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(*a*) I need hardly observe here, that if a cow has twins, and that they are both bull-calves, that they are in every respect perfect bulls; or, if they are both cow-calves, that they are perfect cows.

(*b*) Vide Leslie on Husbandry, p. 98, 99.

(*c*) The Romans called the bull *taurus*: they, however, talked of *tauræ* in the feminine gender. And Stephens observes, that it was thought the Romans meant by *tauræ*, barren cows, and called them by this name because they did not conceive any more than bulls. He also quotes a passage from Columella, lib. vi. cap. 22. "and like the *tauræ*, which occupy the place of fertile cows, should be rejected, or sent away." He likewise quotes Varro, *De re Rustica*, lib. ii. cap. 6. "The cow, which is barren, is called *tauræ*." From which we may reasonably

Free Martins are said to be in sheep (*d*); but, from the accounts given of them, I should very much suspect that these are hermaphrodites produced in the common way, and not like those of cattle. They are often imperfect males, several of which I have seen. They are mentioned as both male and female, which is not reconcileable to the account given of the Free Martin.

I believe it has never been even supposed what this animal is, with all those peculiarities.

From the singularity of the animal, and the account of its production, I was almost ready to suppose the account a vulgar error; yet from the universality of its testimony it appeared to have some foundation; and therefore I made all the inquiry I could for an opportunity of seeing one, and also to examine it. Since which time I have accordingly had an opportunity of seeing three; the first of which was one belonging to John Arbuthnot, esq; of Mitcham, which was calved in his own farm. He was so obliging as to give me an opportunity of satisfying myself. He allowed me, first, to have a drawing made of the animal while alive, which was executed by Mr. Gilpin. When the drawing was made of Mr. Arbuthnot's Free Martin, John Wells, esq; of Bickley farm, near Bromley in Kent, was present, and informed us, that a cow of his had calved two calves; and that one was a bull-calf, and the other a cow-calf. I desired Mr. Arbuthnot to speak to Mr. Wells to keep them, or let me buy them of him; but, from his great desire for natural knowledge, he very readily preserved them both, till the bull shewed all the signs of a good bull, when he sold him.

From the dissection of the three abovementioned Free Martins, Dr. Hunter says, it plainly appeared, that they were all hermaphrodites differing from one another; as is also the case in hermaphrodites in other tribes.

An account exactly similar is given by one of our correspondents for 1768, page 453. "I am assured," says he, "that the female twin will never breed; and that it is usual in such cases to yoke the steer and

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conjecture, that the Romans had not the idea of the circumstances of their production.

(*d*) Leslie's Husbandry, p. 156.

heifer



heifer together. At the same time it is allowed, that if the twins had both been heifers, both would have bred. In both cases the assertions are founded on repeated experience."

Mr. URBAN, *Grantham, Dec. 9.*

I Have long been a constant reader of your valuable Magazine, and often employ a leisure hour in looking over the volumes I have by me, which always afford me fresh entertainment. In that for 1772 I found some queries in Heraldry, by a correspondent who signs T. E. T. and also answers to them by Messrs. Speering and Rouse. Now, Sir, it appears to me that both these gentlemen have mistaken the intention of the fourth query, which seems only to have been to know the reason why we meet with so few examples of three animals, or parts of animals, being placed on a shield *in fess*." To this Mr. Speering (after explaining the meaning of the word *Fess*) answers, "That all such marks of distinction as three animals, &c. &c. which have been appropriated to that part of the shield, are always placed *on* that girdle or fess." But this answer is not to the purpose, as T. E. T. wanted to know why the three animals, &c. are so seldom placed *in fess*, which is very different from *on* a fess; this ordinary not making any part of the bearing, according to the former supposition.—Mr. Rouse answers more to the point, as he produces some examples of three animals being placed in the form in question. But there is one among these in which Mr. R. seems to be mistaken, viz. that of Sir T. Wynne; for I have lately met with an escutcheon, in which the eaglets were *on* a fess. And, as the other example which he produces differs only in tinctures from that of Wynne, perhaps he may be mistaken in that also. I therefore beg leave to revive the object of this query, and offer it to the consideration of such of your readers as are fond of the noble science of Heraldry, whether any other answer can be given than that it is not the custom to place three animals, &c. in the manner enquired after. If there can be any more satisfactory reason given, I should be glad to see it in your useful miscellany.

In 1778, p. 24, a correspondent who signs Clericus enquires after the family, arms, &c. of President *Bradshaw*. In Dr. Calamy's account of

ejected ministers, there is an account of a clergyman of this name at *Darcy Leaver* in Cheshire: it is added, that he was of a considerable family, and had two brothers who were respectively brought up to law and physic. Possibly the president might be one of this family. Again, p. 40, he gives an account of J. Rowe, M. A. who preached a funeral sermon for B. and was blamed by Wood for "speaking in praise of the deceased." If Clericus has any acquaintance in Cheshire, or could meet with this sermon, perhaps he might have his curiosity gratified. I shall just add, that a friend of mine, in a late tour through Yorkshire, accidentally met with a gentleman of the law, who told him (my friend) that he had collected some few anecdotes concerning this very remarkable man.

Yours, &c. R. SAMSON.

*Oratio Laudativa Hon. Thomæ Wentworth, (postea Marchionis de Rockingham,) cum cooptaretur in ordinem Magistrorum in Artibus apud Cantabrigienses, 1706. Oratore Geo. Jeffreys, A.M. Coll. Trin. Soc.*

EN vobis juvenem musis, faventibus natum, et ingenio sane quam annis longe maturiorem! Ille primo quidem ætatis flore eo animo Athenas hasce ingressus est, ut vestris, viri gravissimi, institutis eruditus, vestris quoque moribus excultus esset, & doctrinæ lumini virtutis præsidium adjiceret; non alio scilicet fonte hausurus illa, sive in patriam studii, sive in reginam obsequii, seu reverentiæ denique in Deum præcepta, quæ non ita pridem proavus\* ipius, Ecclesiæ carum, carum academix nomen nobilissimo sanguine sancivit. Habetis enim supplicem egregiæ atque optimæ domus spem novissimam, illius, inquam, Wentworthi progeniem qui solus, olim insipientem senatûs sapientiam redarguit, invidiam excitavit, iniquitate occubuit; meritis, nescio, an fictis criminibus cumulation. Equiores hodie judices, uti spero, nanciscetur hujusce, dicam, juvenis, an potius doctrinæ causa? Quid enim ipsendius? quid auspicius artibus atque scientiis accidere poterit? Quam ubi candidatum eundem adeptæ fuerint quem patronam olim sibi futurum tum ex facultate tum etiam ex studio benefaciendi merito augurari liceat?

\* Comes de Strafford.



*Observations on the Booksellers of Little Britain, at the latter End of the last Century.*

**M**R. Robert Scot, of Little Britain, was, in his time, the greatest librarian in Europe; for besides his stock in England, he had warehouses at Francfort, Paris, and other places, and dealt by factors. After he was grown old and much worn by multiplicity of business, he began to think of his ease, and to leave off: hereupon he contracted with one Mr. Mills, of St. Paul's Church Yard, near ro,ocol. deep, and articed not to open his shop any more. But Mills, with his auctioneering, Atlafses, and projects, failed; whereby poor Scot lost above half his means. But he held to his contract of not opening his shop; and, when he was in London, for he had a country house, passed most of his time at his house amongst the rest of his books; and his reading (for he was no mean scholar) was the chief entertainment of his time. He was not only a very great bookseller, but a very conscientious good man; and when he threw up his trade, Europe had no small loss of him. Little Britain was, in the middle of the last century, a plentiful and learned emporium of learned authors; and men went thither as to a market. This drew to the place a mighty trade, the rather because the shops were spacious, and the learned gladly resorted to them, where they seldom failed to meet with agreeable conversation; and the booksellers themselves were knowing and conversible men, with whom, for the sake of bookish knowledge, the greatest wits were pleased to converse; and we may judge the time as well spent there, as (in latter days) either in taverns or coffee-houses, though the latter hath carried off the spare time of most people. But now this emporium is vanished, and the trade contracted into the hands of two or three persons, who, to make good their monopoly, ransack not only their neighbours of the trade, that are scattered about town, but all over England; aye, and beyond sea too; and send abroad their circulators, and in that manner get into their hands all that is valuable; the rest of the trade are content to take their refuse, with which, and the first scum of the press, they furnish one side of a shop, which serves for the sign of a bookseller, rather than

a real one; but, instead of selling, deal as factors, and procure what the country devines and gentry send for, of whom each one has his book-factor; and, when wanting any thing, writes to his bookseller, and pays his bill; and it is wretched to consider what pickpocket work, with help of the press, these demi-booksellers make; they crack their brains to find out selling subjects, and keep hirelings in garrets, on hard meat, to write and correct by the great; so puff up an octavo to a sufficient thickness, and there is six shillings current for an hour and a half's reading, and perhaps never to be read or looked upon after. One that would go higher, must take his fortune at blank walls and corners of streets, or repair to the sign of Bateman †, Innys, and one or two more, where are best choice and better pennyworths.

Such were the remarks of the Hon. Roger North, at the end of the last century. The race booksellers in Little Britain are now almost totally extinct; honest Ballard, well known by his curious divinity catalogues, being their only genuine representative.

EUGENIO.

MR. URBAN,

**Y**OU are not apt to be so long in arrears in your Review of Books as you have been with respect to digests of the general highway and turnpike laws, with the schedule of forms as directed by act of parliament, and remarks. Also an appendix on the construction and preservation of roads, by John Scott, esq. 1778, 8vo. If this work had no other recommendation than that of arranging the disjointed parts of the innumerable road acts, which, like the poor-laws, have multiplied till their force is evaporated, it would certainly be a very proper Vade Mecum for every surveyor or commissioner. But Mr. Scot, who is himself an active commissioner of three turnpike roads, has not rested here. He has attentively examined every clause, entered into the meaning, corrected the errors, and proposed amendments founded on his own experience. Such a digest should lie on the table of every board.

*A Commissioner who has not the pleasure of being acquainted with*  
 Mr. SCOTT.

† A singular anecdote of Bateman is recorded in the Supplement to Swift.



Mr. URBAN.

I Have thrown together a few observations on a matter which has been, by some, greatly misunderstood; a *Table* for shewing how much the *Equal* or *Mean* time is *Faster* or *Slower* than the *Apparent* or *Sun's* time.

Some people understand that this table directs them to keep their clocks and watches so much faster or slower than the sun, according as, in their apprehension, it is stated in the table. But, now, it appears at first sight, that the use of this table is to regulate your watch or clock by. And all men must allow that a watch or clock is then duly regulated, when it keeps pace with equal or mean time. Suppose, then, that I fix my watch by a good sun-dial, on the 21st day of December at noon, that is, when mean and apparent time are the same; and that on the 21st day of January at noon, I compare it again with the same dial, and find it 12 minutes before the sun. By looking into the table, I find it ought to be so: and there is no necessity for regulating it farther, for it goes according to equal or mean time. If it be 20 minutes before the sun, it has however got, not 20, but 8 minutes; for an allowance is to be made of 12 minutes, according to the table. If it be 8 minutes only before the sun, it has lost 4 minutes. If it be exactly with the sun, it has lost 12 minutes. If it be 4 minutes slower than the sun, it has, in reality, lost 16 minutes. Now in all these cases it is very evident what I am to do. In the last case but one, for instance, I am to leave the hand where it is, for it is with the sun; in the last case, I am to put the hand 4 minutes forward, for that brings it to the sun; but in both cases, to turn the regulator to accelerate the motion of the spring, for my watch goes too slow: that is, in every case whatever, the sun-dial directs me where to fix the hand; that is, with the sun; and the table assists me to know how much my watch has really got or lost.

Well! but, say these gentlemen, does not the table positively say, that a clock or watch *should* be faster or slower than the sun, according as it is stated in the table? What I have written is an answer to that question; and shews the sense in which it is to be understood. It *should* be faster or slower: it *ought* to have got or lost so much in such a while; and though it

has done so, you must not shift the regulator, for your watch goes very truly. But if you would wish to know what time of the day it is, always keep the hand with the sun.

But if any one will be so positive as to shift the hand of his watch according to the figures in this table, and in the sense alluded to by these *Pseudo-philosophers*; pray observe the consequences. On the 10th day of February, he will have his watch a quarter of an hour before the sun at noon; and ask him what o'clock it is, he will tell you the sun indeed says it is 12, but it is a quarter past, for it is such a day in the year: and according to his watch, that day is divided, at 12 o'clock, into two portions, one of which exceeds the other a full half hour in length. Now, let me ask any man of common sense, what he means when he enquires, what o'clock it is? Does he ever think of the *Zodiac*? whether the sun is in *Aries* or *Pisces*? or whether it moves faster or slower than mean time? No! He simply means, what portion, or how many hours of that day are past. And he puts his watch forward or backward according to the sun, calling it 12 o'clock all the year round, when the sun is in the meridian. If indeed his watch has got or lost, he consults the table, whether it ought to have done so, and how much; and he turns his regulator accordingly: and this is all it was intended to assist him in.

Indeed a curious mechanic, to amuse himself in his shop, if his time-piece be nicely regulated, may let it go without altering from one year's end to another. And he will have the pleasure of seeing it four times a year exactly with the sun. But if other people will do so, they act, in my mind, a weak part indeed. For the use of a watch is, not to *correct the sun*, as they pertly term it; but, to tell *what time of the day it is*.

N. B. The table which I have here referred to is an old one of *Graham's*, which I believe differs a little from some others; but the reasoning here used is not at all affected by that.

Mr. URBAN,

I Am happy to hear that Mr. STEEVENS and Mr. MALONE, to whom the public is already so much indebted for their notes upon SHAKESPEARE, are continuing their illustrations of this incomparable author. On what plan their supplemental observations are to be



be published, I am not informed; but if any of the following remarks, or such others as I have incidentally made, should appear to be worthy of their notice, they are very much at their service.

S. H.

MEASURE FOR MEASURE, *last Edit.*  
*Vol. ii. p. 19.*

The words of heaven.] Notwithstanding Dr. Roberts's ingenious conjecture, the text is certainly right. *Authority*, being absolute in Angelo, is finely stiled by Claudio, *the demi-god*. To his uncontrollable power, the poet applies a passage from St. Paul to the Romans, *ch. ix. v. 15, 18.* which he properly stiles, *the words of heaven*: For he saith to Moses, I will have mercy on whom I will have mercy, &c. And again: Therefore hath he mercy on whom he will have mercy, &c.

*p. 109.*

Doth flourish the deceit.] Dr. Warburton's illustration of the metaphor seems to be inaccurate. The passage from another of Shakspeare's plays, quoted by Mr. Steevens, suggests to us the true one,

— "empty trunks o'erflourish'd," &c. The term flourish alludes to the flowers impressed on the waste printed paper and old books, with which trunks, &c are commonly lined.

*p. 113.*

Mr. Steevens seems to be mistaken in his assertion that *true man* in ancient times was always placed in opposition to *thief*. At least in the book of Genesis, there is one instance to the contrary, *ch. xlii. v. 11.* We are all one man's sons: we are all *true men*; thy servants are no *spies*.

*p. 115.*

That wounds the *unresisting* postern] &c. Unresisting after all seems to be true reading, and stands better in connexion with *wounds* than any of the proposed emendations.

*p. 130.*

Yet reason dares her No.] Dr. Warburton is evidently right with respect to this reading, though wrong in his explication. The expression is a provincial one, and very intelligible,

But that her tender shame

Will not proclaim against her maiden loss.

How might she tongue me Yet reason dares her No.

That is, reason defies her to do it, as by this means she would not only publish her "maiden loss," but also as she

would certainly suffer from the imposing credit of his station and power, which would repel with disgrace any attack on his reputation;

For my authority bears a credent bulk  
That no particular scandal once can touch  
But it confounds the breather.

*p. 152.*

Show your sheep-biting face, and be hanged for *an hour*.] Dr. Johnson is much too positive in asserting "that the words *an hour* have no particular use here, nor are authorised by custom," as Dr. Farmer has well proved. The Poet evidently refers to the ancient mode of punishing by the collistrigium, or the original pillory, made like that part of the pillory at present which receives the neck, only it was placed horizontally, so that the culprit hung suspended in it by his chin, and the back of his head. A distinct account of it may be found, if I mistake not, in Mr. Barrington's Observations on the Statutes.

MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

*p. 297.*

This says she now when she is beginning to write to him: for she'll be up twenty times a night, and there she'll sit in her smock, till she have writ a sheet of paper.] Shakspeare has more than once availed himself of such incidents as occurred to him from his story, &c. to compliment the princes before whom his pieces were performed. A striking instance of flattery to James occurs in *Macbeth*; perhaps the passage here quoted was not less grateful to Elizabeth, as it apparently alludes to an extraordinary trait in one of the letters, pretended to have been written by the hated Mary to Bothwell.

"I am *naki*,\* and ganging to sleep, and zit I cease not to scribble all this paper, in so meikle as rest is thair of." That is, I am naked, and going to sleep, and yet I cease not to scribble to the end of my paper, much as there remains of it unwritten on.

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\* Mr. Tytler, who hath incontrovertibly proved these letters to be forgeries, very well observes upon this passage, "We must believe the Queen to have been of a very warm constitution indeed, to be thus writing her love-letter stark naked in the month of January in Scotland." See An Inquiry into the Evidence against Mary, Queen of Scots, 3d Edit. p. 82. A book which hath long and loudly called for the notice of Dr. Robertson!



Mr. URBAN, Jan. 12, 1780.

A Greeably to promise, I send some further particulars of Mr. Maittaire's very learned publications.

In 1709 he gave the first specimen of his great skill in typographical antiquities, by publishing "*Stephanorum Historia, vitas ipsorum ac libros complectens*," 8vo; which was succeeded in 1717 by "*Historia Typographorum aliquot Parisiensium, vitas & libros complectens*," 8vo.

In 1719, "*Annales Typographici ab Artis inventæ Origine ad annum MD. Operâ Mich. Maittaire, A.M. Hagæ Com.*" 4to. To this volume is prefixed, "*Epistolaris de antiquis Quintiliani Editionibus Dissertatio, clarissimo viro D. Johanni Clerico.*"

The second volume, divided into two parts, and continued to the year MDXXXVI, was published at The Hague in 1722; introduced by a letter of John Toland, under the title of "*Conjectura verosimilis de prima Typographiæ Inventione.*"

The third volume, from the same press, in two parts, continued to MDLVII, and, by an Appendix, to MDCLXIV, in 1725.

In 1733 was published at Amsterdam what is usually considered as the *fourth* volume, under the title of "*Annales Typographici ab artis inventæ origine, ad annum MDCLXIV, operâ Mich. Maittaire, A.M. Editio nova, auctior & emendatior, tomi primi pars posterior.*" The awkwardness of this title has induced many gentlemen to dispose of their *first* volume, as thinking it superseded by the second edition; but this is by no means the case; the volume of 1719 being equally necessary to complete the set as that of 1733, which is a revision of *all* the former volumes.

In 1741 this excellent work was closed, at London, by "*Annalium Typographicorum Tomi Quintus & ultimus; indicem in tamen quatuor præuntes complectens*;" divided (like the two preceding volumes) into two parts. The whole works therefore, when properly bound, consists either of *five* volumes, or of *nine*; and in *nine* volumes it was properly described in the catalogue of Dr. Askew, whose elegant copy was sold to Mr. Shaftoe for 10l. 5s. — I have deviated from chronological order, to place the "*Annales Typographici*" in one view. In the intermediate years, however, Mr. Maittaire was diligently employed on various works of value.

In 1721 he published "*Batrachomyomachia Græcè ad veterum exemplarium fidem recusa: Glossa Græca; variantibus lectinibus; versionibus Latinis commentariis & indicibus illustrata.*" 8vo.

In 1722, "*Miscellanea Græcorum aliquot Scriptorum Carmina, cum versione Latina & Notis*," 4to.

In 1724 he compiled, at the request of Dr. John Freind, (at whose expence it was printed,) an index to the works of Aretæus, to accompany the splendid edition of that author which appeared from the Clarendon press in 1723. The index is introduced by a short Latin preface.

In 1725, an excellent edition of Anacreon in 4to, of which no more than 100 copies were printed, and the few errata in each copy corrected by his own hand.

In 1726 he published "*Petri Petiti Medici Parisiensis in tres priores Aretæi Cappadocis Libros Commentarii, nunc primum editi*," 4to. This learned Commentary was found among the papers of Grævius.

From 1728 to 1732 he was employed in publishing "*Marmorum Arundelianorum, Seldenianorum, aliorumque Academia Oxoniensi donatorum, unacum Commentariis & Indice, editio secunda*," folio; to which an "*Appendix*" was printed in 1733.

"*Epistola D. Mich. Maittaire ad D. P. Des Maizeaux, in qua Indicis in Annales Typographicos Methodus explicatur*," &c. is printed in The present State of the Republick of Letters, August 1773, p. 142.

The life of Robert Stephens, revised and corrected by the author, with a new and complete list of his works, is prefixed to the excellent edition of R. Stephens's Thesaurus, 4 volumes in folio, 1734.

"*Antiquæ Inscriptiones duæ, 1736*," 4to. These were the Greek and Latin inscriptions on a table of copper, (found at Heraclea,) accompanied with a grammatical commentary. The history of this table is worth preserving. In 1732 two large tables of copper were discovered near Heraclea, in the bay of Tarentum, in the Magna Græcia; the first and most important of them, which was broken into two, containing on one side a Greek inscription relating to lands sacred to Bacchus; on the other side, a Latin inscription, being part of a pandect or digest of Roman municipal laws.

The



The second table, engraved on one side only, contained a Greek inscription relating to lands belonging to the temple of Minerva, nearly of the same antiquity with the first; but the inscription imperfect, the table being mutilated, and broken off at the lower end. The first part of the first table, soon after its being discovered, was carried to Rome, and purchased there at a great price by Franciscus Ficorinus, a celebrated antiquary. In 1735 it was brought by an Italian into England, where it was purchased by Brian Fairfax, Esq; a commissioner of the customs, a lover of antiquities, and F.S.A. soon after whose death it was purchased of his executors by Philip Carteret Webb, Esq; who in 1760 obliged the world with a curious account of it, read by him before the Society of Antiquaries, Dec. 13, 1759; and by him the table itself was presented, March 12, 1760, to the King of Spain, by the hands of the Neapolitan minister in London, to be deposited in the royal collection of antiquities at Naples, where the other half and the second table had been placed by purchase in 1748. The Commentaries of Mazochius on these tables, in 600 folio pages, were published at Naples in 1758.

In 1738 appeared at The Hague, "Græcæ Linguæ Dialecti in Scholæ Regiæ Westmonasterii usum, recognitæ operâ Mich. Maittaire. Præfationem & Appendicem in Apollonii Dyscoli Fragmento inedito addidit J. F. Reitzius." A Dedication was prefixed to the volume by Mr. Maittaire, to the Marquis of Granby, and the Lords Robert and George Manners, his brothers; and a new Preface, dated 3 cal. Octob. 1737. This was again printed at London in 1742.

The last publication of Mr. Maittaire was a volume of poems in 4to, 1742, under the title of "Senilia, sive Poetica aliquot in Argumentis varii generis Tentamina."

I can recover no other particulars of him than that he took the degree of M. A. at Christ-Church, March 23, 1696; and died April 7, 1747. His valuable library was sold by auction the same year.

There is a good metzotinto print of him by Faber, from a painting by B. Dandridge, inscribed "Michael Maittaire, A.M. Amicorum jussu."

I shall be glad if this imperfect sketch contributes to preserve the me-

mory of a man whose literary talents deserve to be perpetuated. If any gentleman will take the trouble to amend it, it will give a real pleasure to  
Yours, &c.  
J. N.

Mr URBAN,

JOHN Bearblock, who was a member of St. John's College, in Oxford, in the year 1565, and who in 1569 was a Fellow of Exeter College, and served the office of Proctor with the founder of the Bodleian Library, is recorded to have been an excellent draughtsman. Among the specimens of his skill in this art, was a delineation of all the colleges in Oxford, which he presented to Queen Elizabeth; as also a sketch of the city of Rochester. If Anthony a Wood was not mistaken, this last performance was extant in his time; but unfortunately he has omitted to notice where it was preserved. Should this circumstance be known to any of your readers, by communicating the same through the channel of your useful Magazine, they will very much oblige.

An occasional Correspondent.

Mr. URBAN,

THIS but a small matter I am going to mention, but, as it relates to our own language, some, perhaps, may think it of consequence: *Bleak* signifies chill or cold, as when we say *a bleak wind, a bleak situation*, and so the song,

"Cold and raw the north did blow,  
*Bleak* in the morning early," &c.

and it is generally thought that *Black-Heath* is so denominated from the *bleakness* of that elevated piece of ground; in which case, *black* is a corruption of *bleak*. Now, on the other hand, *bleak* appears to mean *black, niger*, from the Saxon *blac* and *blæc*, for the north-west wind, in *Perigord*, is called, according to Mons. Menage †, *vent negre*, and indeed this quarter is generally *black*, and the wind blowing from thence dry, and black, and cold: so that *black* and *bleak* seem to be the same words; and I know not whether *bleak*, in the song, may not mean *black*, as *cold* is mentioned in the first line; this sense of *bleak*, however, is not noted in our Dictionaries.

Yours, T. Row.

\* The case is probably the same with *Black-Hamilton*, a place well known to gentlemen of the turf.

† Menage, Origine de la Langue Francoise. V. Bis.



*Reflections on the Distresses of the Poor.*

WERE there no misery or distress in the world, there would be few occasions for exercising that benevolence, which excites gratitude and thankfulness on one hand, and the tender emotions of sympathy and humanity on the other. Conscious as we are, that no one is exempt from the painful vicissitudes of life, and that the blessed to-day may to-morrow experience a bitter reverse; the child of woe is always an object of commiseration, and should excite in our hearts that kind of compassion, and obtain that aid from us, which we should look for, were such afflictions suffered to overtake us.

Various are the occasions to excite the sympathetic feelings of the human heart, for distress appears in a thousand shapes; but perhaps there are none more deserving of our attention, than abject poverty, particularly at this time, when the inclemency of the season requires additional expences, and when families, who have been supported by industry and labour, are many of them robbed of this support by the exigencies of war, and compelled to depend upon the scanty and precarious assistance of the parish. Many who are permitted to continue with their families are obliged to labour in all the severe changes of weather, and are consequently more liable to violent diseases and aggravated want. Their families are often numerous, their habitations close and confined, and, when a fever or any infectious disease is once introduced, it extends its malignity, and augments desolation and misery: For the arm of the father, upon which a family of helpless children naturally depend for support, is thus equally prostrate with the babe at the breast. Sicknes under every exterior comfort excites our solicitude and concern; but what a picture of human woe is exhibited, when want, penury, and pain, constitute the pillow!

The benevolence of this nation is great beyond comparison; and, when real distress is known, some tender bosom overflows with comfort and succour: but the chief examples of misery are unknown and unrelieved; many there are too diffident to apply for aid, or ignorant how to do it; some of these pine away in solitary want, till death closes their sufferings: numbers, however, rather than silently suffer their husbands, their wives, and their children, utterly to perish, sup-

plicate our aid in the public streets and private avenues; but, unfortunately for them, the prevalent opinion, that there is somewhere abundant provision for the poor, and that idleness, not necessity, prompts their petitions, induces many to refuse that pittance, which would prove no loss to themselves, and in some instances might save a life.

In some diseases the attack is violent, and the progress rapid; and before the settlement of a poor helpless object can be ascertained, death decides the controversy.

I know that many undeserving objects intrude upon the benevolent, to the injury of real distress: but, rather than those should suffer all the pangs of misery unpitied and unaided, some enquiry might be made, and their case ascertained: were this tried, it would frequently bring us acquainted with situations and circumstances of misery which cannot be described: acquaintance with such scenes of human woe would equally excite thankfulness for ourselves, and compassion for our fellow-creatures, who are visited with sufferings and pangs from which we have hitherto been providentially, if not undeservedly, preserved.

These sentiments were the result of a morning walk in the metropolis, which introduced the writer into some situations of real life, the relation of which, he trusts, will not be unacceptable to those benevolent minds, who think,

To pity human woe  
Is what the happy to the unhappy owe,

*A Morning Walk in the Metropolis.*

"About the beginning of December, on going out of my house-door, I was accosted by a tall thin man, whose countenance exhibited such a picture of distress and poverty as fixed my attention, and induced me to enquire into his situation. He informed me that he was a day-labourer, just recovering from sickness, and that feeble as he then was, in order to procure sustenance for a sick family at home, he was compelled to seek for work, and to exert himself much beyond his strength; and he added, that he lived in a court called Little Greenwich, in Aldersgate Street. This poor object seemed to feel distress too deeply to be an impostor: and I could not avoid bestowing some means of obviating his present want, for which he reuted bowing, with tears in his eyes; but when he got out of sight, his image



was present with me: I was then sorry that my generosity had not been equal to my sensibility, and this induced me to attempt finding out his family. He had mentioned that his name was Foy, and by the information he gave me, I discovered his miserable habitation; with difficulty I found my way up a dark passage and stair-case to a little chamber furnished with one bedstead; an old box was the only article that answered the purpose of a chair, the furniture of the bed consisted of a piece of old ticken, and a worn-out blanket, which constituted the only couch, except the floor, whereon this afflicted family could recline their heads to rest: and what a scene did they present! Near the center of the bed lay the mother with half a shift, and covered as high as the middle with the blanket. She was incapable of telling her complaints—The spittle, for want of some fluid to moisten her mouth, had dried upon her lips, which were black, as were likewise the gums, the concomitants of a putrid fever, the disorder under which she laboured. At another end of the blanket was extended a girl about five years old; it had rolled from under this covering, and was totally naked, except its back, on which a blister plaster was tied by a piece of packthread crossed over its breast; and, though labouring under this dreadful fever, the poor creature was asleep. On one side of its mother lay a naked boy about two years old; this little innocent was likewise sleeping. On the other side of the mother, on the floor, or rather on an old box, lay a girl about twelve years old: she was in part covered with her gown and petticoat, but she had no shift. The fever had not bereaved her of her senses: she was perpetually moaning out, “I shall die of thirst, pray give me some water to drink.” Near her stood another girl about four years old, barefooted: her whole covering was a loose piece of petticoat thrown over her shoulders; and to this infant it was that her sister was crying for water.

I now experienced how greatly the sight of real misery exceeds the description of it. What a contrast did this scene exhibit to the plenty and elegance which reigned within the extent of a few yards only—for this miserable receptacle was opposite to the stately edifice of an honourable alderman, and still nearer were many spacious houses and shops.

I have observed, that the daughter who was stretched on the floor, was still able to speak. She told me that something was the matter with her mother's side, and asked me to look at it. I turned up an edge of the blanket, and found that a very large mortification had taken place, extending from the middle of her body to the middle of the thigh, and of a hand's breadth; the length was upwards of half a yard, and to stop its progress nothing had been applied. It was a painful sight to behold; and many not less painful exist in this metropolis. I procured medical assistance immediately, and for a trifling gratuity got a neighbour to nurse the family. The churchwarden, to whom I made application, heard their history with concern, and added his humane aid, to rescue from death a poor and almost expiring family. I have, however, the pleasure to conclude this relation of their unspeakable distress, by communicating their total deliverance from it, which, I think, may be justly attributed to the timely assistance administered.

*London, Jan. 6, 1780.*

J. C. LETTSOM.

MR. URBAN,

AS you have lately favoured the publick with some strictures on painting, I hope the following account of its first introduction into England will not be unacceptable to your readers.

Painting in oil is supposed to be brought into England by John Ab Eyek, in the year 1410. Mr. Walpole, in his *Anecdotes on Painting*, gives some reasons to induce me to believe that the secret was discovered in England at an earlier period; what follows may perhaps confirm this opinion.

I have seen in the possession of a gentleman at Cheltenham, a portrait in oil colours of one of the ancestors of his family; it is a whole length, painted on two boards glued together, and not ill done. He is represented kneeling on a cushion. The body of his armour is black, embossed with gold, on which are depicted the arms of the family, and on his helmet is a golden rose. In his hands he holds a crest, consisting of a plume of Ostrich feathers upon an helmet adorned with a mantle, which he seems to have just received. The picture is without name or date, but according to the family tradition, it is the portrait of Sir Richard Delabene, created a banneret after



ter the glorious victory of Cressy. This gentleman was very instrumental in rescuing the Black Prince from imminent danger in that battle. The picture is believed to be painted at that time, but it is beyond every enquiry to discover the name of the painter, or indeed of any artist of that age. In a register book at the Heralds Office, in an entry of the year 1680, mention is made of this picture; it is said to be "curiously painted, and seeming to be near 200 years old." This, if to be depended upon, would fix it to the commencement of the reign of Henry VII. at whose coronation another Sir Richard Delabene was created a banneret, but the same difficulty will remain in finding the name of any painter in England at this period.—The fine arts had no encouragement from Henry. Mabuse was the only painter we know to have been in England in his reign, and he must have been very young when Henry died. From the black armour and the crest of feathers, I have very little doubt of its being the portrait of the first named Sir Richard, and I am much inclined to think it is an original. After all, I must confess, that a gentleman of very fine taste and very distinguished judgment, who hath seen the picture, is of opinion that colours mixed with oil were not used before John Ab Eyek's discovery, and consequently, that this picture was first painted in some composition then in use, and afterwards varnished or repainted in oil. J. M.

Mr URBAN.

IF the following Note may be relied upon as genuine, the Reader will observe with what reluctance Gentlemen were prevailed upon to attend Parliament, while the struggle between the King and his Subjects remained undecided.

*A Note of Bathe Business about the Parliament.*

Saturday Dec. the 26th, 1646, went to Bathe and dined with the Maior and citizens, conferred about my election to serve in Parliament as my father was helpless and ill able to go any more;—went to the George Inn at night, met the Bailiff, and desired to be dismissed from serving; drank strong beer and Metheglin; expended about three shillings, went home late, but could not get excused as they entertained a good opinion of my father.

Monday Dec. the 28th, went to

Bathe, met Sir John Horner: we were chosen by the citizens to serve for the city. The Maior and citizens conferred about parliament business. The Maior promised Sir John Horner and myself a horse a piece when we went to London to the Parliament, which we accepted of; and we talked about the synod and ecclesiastical dismissions. I am to go again on Thursday and meet the citizens about all such matters, and take advice thereon,

Thursday the 31st, went to Bathe, Mr. Ashe preached. Dined at the George Inn with the Maior and four citizens. Spent at dinner six shillings in wine.

	s.	d.
Laid out in victuals at the George Inn	11	4
Laid out in drinking	7	2
Laid out in tobacco and drinking vessels	4	4

January the 1st, my father gave me four pounds to bear my expences at Bathe. Mr. Chapman the maior came to Keiston and returned thanks for my being chosen to serve in parliament, so my father, in the name of all the citizens. My father gave good advice touching my speaking in parliament as the city should direct me. Came home late at night from Bathe, much troubled hereat concerning my proceeding, truly for men's good report and mine own safety.

Note. I gave the city messenger two shillings for bearing the Maior's letter to me. Laid out in all three pounds seven shillings for victuals, drink, and horse-hire, together with divers gifts.

*A Parable against Persecution; in imitation of Scripture language. Copied from Mr. Franklin's Miscellaneous works, just published.*

AND it came to pass after these things, that Abraham sat in the door of his tent about the going down of the sun; and behold a man bent with age, coming from the way of the wilderness, leaning on a staff. And Abraham arose and met him, and said unto him, Turn in I pray thee, and wash thy feet, and tarry all night, and thou shalt arise early in the morning, and go on thy way. And the man said, Nay, for I will abide under this tree. But Abraham pressed him greatly; so he turned, and they went into the tent; and Abraham baked unleavened bread, and they did eat. And when Abraham saw that the man blessed not God, he said, unto him, Wherefore



Wherefore dost thou not worship the high God Creator of heaven and earth? And the man answered and said, I do not worship thy God, neither do I call upon his name; for I have made to myself a God which abideth always in my house, and provideth me with all things. And Abraham's zeal was kindled against the man; and he arose and fell upon him, and drove him forth with blows into the wilderness. And God called unto Abraham, saying, Abraham, where is the stranger? And Abraham answered and said, Lord, he would not worship thee, neither would he call upon thy name; therefore have I driven him out from before my face into the wilderness. And God said, Have I born with him these hundred ninety and eight years, and nourished him, and clothed him, notwithstanding he's rebelled against me; and couldst not thou, who art thyself a sinner, bear with him one night?

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 15, 1780.

**I** WAS not a little surprized to see the Solomon of Prior (*Gent. Mag.* 1779, p. 488) ranked among the instances of human vanity, which take their rise from our valuing ourselves most upon what we least understand.

Many instances might have been adduced, besides what are there mentioned of Demosthenes, Cicero, Ben Jonson, &c. where persons otherwise of great merit in their several walks, have mistaken the bent of their genius, by assuming to themselves a knowledge in those arts, which were of a different nature to what they excelled in, and wherein it was on all hands agreed they were not competent judges; or by setting an higher value on such part of their works, as the public deemed the least meritorious. But surely that noble poem of Prior deserved a milder treatment, than to be included in this catalogue; and if he himself shewed a partiality towards it, in preference to his *Alma*, no censure is due to him on that account, since both poems are allowed to be excellent in their kind, and have had their admirers among the literati of the last and present age: The D. of Buckingham's character of Solomon, which you gave last May, is a proof that Mr. Prior was not singular in the opinion he conceived of it; and if he treated his friends with sack and Solomon, they could, in my opinion, have little cause to complain of their entertainment.

In your Magazine for September 1765, it is said, that Prior left his fortune to a soldier and his wife, with whom he used constantly to smoke a pipe in Long Acre; but this assertion is certainly void of truth, as will appear by consulting a small volume containing the posthumous works of Mr. Prior published in 1725, wherein is inserted a copy of his will, drawn up by himself, in which he appoints Lord Harley and Mr. Adrian Drift (his secretary while abroad) executors, and makes Mr. Adrian Drift, and Mrs. Elizabeth Cox, his residuary legatees.

I am, yours &c. D. C.

Mr. URBAN.

**T**HE following letter is the production of a gentleman, some time since deceased, who stood high in the rank of literature. MÆCENAS.

"Dear Sir,

"You have our hearty thanks for the outlandish pigs\*: they have a most agreeable way of grunting, and are likely to prove very good company. -- In return, we would gladly have sent you a squirrel, which, for the lady's sake, must have been very acceptable; but what follows, I am apt to think, will fill poor Lucia's wounded, lovesick heart with sorrow, and the King's Professor of Astronomy with much amazement.

In doleful strains lament poor Puggy dead; [fled—

That woodland beauty from our earth is Fled to the skies! where, high in liquid air, [Bear,

Immortal Puggy shall outshine the Among the brightest much the fairest star." }

Mr. URBAN, Oxford, Dec. 11.

**T**HERE is a passage in Stowe's Chronicle which abundantly confirms Mr. Warton's reasonings about the festivities of Shrove-Tuesday; and shews, that a Princess, in the fourteenth century, might on that day indulge herself in the sports of the field, without incurring the censures of the church. (*Vid. supr. p. 535.*) The passage is this, under the year 1526: "On Shrove Tuesday there was holden solemn justes at Greenwich, the king and eleven others on the one part, and the marques of Excester with eleven other on the contrarie part," &c.

CHRON. fol. 526, col. 2, edit. 1615.  
D.

\* Guinea pigs sent to the author.



3. *A View of Society and Manners in France, Switzerland, and Germany: With Anecdotes relating to some eminent Characters. By a Gentleman who resided several Years in those Countries. 2 Vols. 8vo. Strahan.*

THIS ingenious traveller [Dr. Moore\*] accompanied the present D. of Hamilton in his tour through Europe. Though no year is mentioned, Letter LXI. which relates the death of the Queen of Denmark, fixes the date of it to the year 1775. The letters in the first volume are written from Paris, Geneva, Lausanne, Bern, Basil, Strasburgh, Mannheim, and Frankfurt;—those in the second, from Cassel, Brunswick, Hanover, Potsdam, Berlin, Dresden, Prague, Vienna, and Presburgh. Waving descriptions, we will select a few of the anecdotes, as much more original and entertaining; and first from Brunswick.

“A few days ago I accompanied Prince Leopold and the D--- of H--- on a visit to Duke Ferdinand, who was then at his house in the country about six miles from this place. In that retreat he passes the greatest part of his time. He is fond of gardening, and is now employed in laying out and dressing the ground in what is called the English taste.

“His Serene Highness conducted the D--- round all his park, and shewed him his plans and improvements. The greatest obstacle to the completely beautifying this place arises from the surface of the country being a dead fiat, and incapable of great variety.

“The house is surrounded by a fosse, and contains a great number of apartments. The walls of every room are hung with prints, from the roof to within two feet of the floor. Perhaps there is not so complete a collection of framed ones in any private house or palace in the world. While Prince Ferdinand played at billiards with the D— of H——, I continued with Prince Leopold, examining the prints, and could scarcely recollect a good one that I did not find here.

“His Highness said it was equally difficult and expensive to have a collection of good paintings, and nothing could be more paltry than a bad one: he had therefore taken the resolution to adorn his house with what he certainly could have good of its kind; and, next to fine pictures, he thought

fine prints the most amusing of all ornaments. “But,” added he, with a smile, “every tolerable room is now perfectly covered, and I have lately received a reinforcement of prints from England, which will oblige me to build new apartments to place them in, *puisque je suis toujours accoutumé à donner un poste honorable aux Anglois.*”

“The company had been invited to breakfast; but the repast was a very magnificent dinner, served a little earlier than usual. There were only six persons at table; but the number of attendants might without difficulty have served a company of thirty. The prince, who is always in the utmost degree polite, was on this occasion remarkably affable and gay. He called toasts after the English custom, and began himself by naming General Conway; he afterwards gave Sir H. Clinton, and continued to toast some English officer as often as it came to his turn.—You may believe it afforded me satisfaction to have had an opportunity of observing the private life of a person who has acted so conspicuous a part on the theatre of Europe.

“As he has not returned to the Prussian service, and seems to enjoy rural amusements, and the conversation of his friends, it is thought he will not again take a part in public affairs, but for the rest of his life repose, in this retreat, on the laurels he gathered in such abundance during the last war.”

“Voltaire has an excellent talent of adapting his conversation to his company. The first time the D-- of H—— waited on him, he turned the discourse on the ancient alliance between the French and Scotch nations. Reciting the circumstance of one of his Grace's predecessors having accompanied Mary Queen of Scots, whose heir he at that time was, to the Court of France,—he spoke of the heroic characters of his ancestors, the ancient Earls of Douglas;—of the great literary reputation of some of his countrymen, then living; and mentioned the names of Hume and Robertson in terms of high approbation.

“A short time afterwards he was visited by two Russian noblemen, who are now at Geneva. Voltaire talked to them a great deal of their Empress, and the flourishing state of their country. “Formerly,” said he, “your countrymen were guided by ignorant priests,

\* See Gent. Mag. for 1779, p. 222.



priests, the arts were unknown, and your lands lay waste; but now the arts flourish, and the lands are cultivated."

"One of the young men replied, that there was still a great proportion of barren land in Russia.—"At least," said Voltaire, "you must admit that of late your country has been very *fertile in laurels*."

"His dislike to the clergy is well known. This leads him to join in a very \* trite topic of abuse with people who have no pretension to that degree of wit which alone could make their railings tolerable. The conversation happening to turn into this channel, one person said, "If you subtract pride from priests, nothing will remain." *Vous comptez donc, Monsieur, la gourmandise pour rien*," said Voltaire.

"He approves much more of Marmontel's Art of Poetry, than of any poems of that author's composition. Speaking of these, he said, that Marmontel, like Moses, could guide others to the holy land, though he was not allowed to enter it himself.

"Voltaire's unbecoming allusions to the sacred writings, and his attempts to turn to ridicule some of the most venerable characters mentioned in them, are notorious.

"A certain person who stammered very much, found means to get introduced at Ferney. He had no other recommendation than the praises he very liberally bestowed on himself. When he left the room, Voltaire said he supposed him to be an *avanturier*, *un imposteur*. Madame Denis said, "Impostors never stammer." To which Voltaire replied, *Moyse, ne begayoit-il pas?*

"You must have heard of the animosity which has long subsisted between Voltaire and Freron, the journalist at Paris. The former was walking one day in his garden, with a gentleman from Geneva. A toad crawled across the road before them: the gentleman, to please Voltaire, said, pointing to the toad, "There is a Freron." "What can that poor animal have done to you," replied the wit, "to deserve such a name?"

"He compared the British nation to a hog'shead of their own strong beer; the top of which is froth, the bottom dregs, the middle excellent."

"A friend of Voltaire's, having recommended to his perusal a particular system of metaphysics, supported by a

train of reasonings, by which the author displayed his own ingenuity and address, without convincing the mind of the reader, or proving any thing besides his own eloquence and sophistry, asked, some time after, the critic's opinion of this performance? "Metaphysical writers," replied Voltaire, "are like minuet-dancers; who, being dressed to the greatest advantage, make a couple of bows, move through the room in the finest attitudes, display all their graces, are in continual motion, without advancing a step, and finish at the identical point from which they set out."

We shall make another extract, for a peculiar reason. The scene lies at Berlin.

"I went a few days since with Mr. F. to see a man executed for the murder of a child. His motives for this horrid deed were much more extraordinary than the action itself. He had accompanied some of his companions to the house of a fellow who assumed the character of a fortune-teller, and, having disoblged him by expressing a contempt of his art, the fellow, out of revenge, prophesied that this man should die on a scaffold. This seemed to make little impression at the time; but afterwards recurred often to this unhappy creature's memory, and became every day more troublesome to his imagination. At length the idea haunted his mind so incessantly, that he was rendered perfectly miserable, and could no longer endure life.

"He would have put himself to death with his own hands, had he not been deterred by the notion that God Almighty never forgives suicide; though, upon repentance, he is very ready to pardon every other crime. He resolved, therefore, to commit murder, that he might be deprived of life by the hands of justice, and mingling a sentiment of benevolence with the cruelty of his intention, he reflected, that if he murdered a grown person, he might possibly send a soul to hell. To avoid this, he determined to murder a child, who could not have committed any sin which deserved damnation, but dying in innocence would go immediately to heaven. In consequence of these ideas, he actually murdered an infant of his master's, for whom he had always shewn an uncommon degree of fondness. Such was the strange account which this infatuated creature gave on his trial; and thus the random prophecy proved, as



in many other cases, the cause of its own completion.

“He was executed about two miles from Berlin.”

With the above we beg leave now to compare the following very similar story related by M. Huet to have happened at Stockholm, which we have literally translated from his *Commentarius de rebus ad eum pertinentibus*, lib. II. “The following crime, which would scarce be credible, if it were not supported by the evidence of many from whom I heard it, was perpetrated not long before my arrival in these parts [1652]. A Swede, of sane mind, and good morals, well esteemed by his neighbours, seized at noon-day a boy of four years old, who was playing openly in the street with his companions before his father’s door, and with a knife killed him, by cutting his throat. Being apprehended, and brought to trial, he neither denied nor excused the fact, nor desired to avoid punishment. “Indeed,” said he, “I know that I deserve death, and in order to obtain it of you I have employed this artifice, as I well knew that there is scarce a surer way of procuring eternal salvation, than when the soul, with the senses perfect, departs from a body strong and unweakened by diseases, assisted by the pious prayers of religious men, and excited and aided by their counsels and exhortations. And understanding that I could not obtain that kind of death from you but by committing some capital crime, I thought that which I have committed the least of all, having killed a boy not yet infected with the corruption of this life, and taken him from indigent parents, burthened with a numerous offspring.” Having said this, being condemned to death, joyful and smiling, and singing psalms with a loud voice, he suffered punishment.” —This story, though it has been given in 1769, p. 283, is here not improperly repeated. If both stories are true, which we have no reason to doubt, the Prussian, it is natural to suppose, had read the story and followed the example of the Swede.

Vol. II. p. 41, Dr. Moore says, “Next to the Electors of the empire, the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel is one of the greatest princes in Germany; and even of these, the Electors of Bohemia, Bavaria, Saxony, and Hanover only, are richer and more powerful than he.” He seems here to have forgotten the *Electors of Brandenburg*.

2. *Four Letters to the Earl of Carlisle from William Eden, Esq. on certain Perversions of political Reasoning, and on the Nature, Progress, and Effects of Party Spirit, and of Party; on the present Circumstances of the War between Great Britain and the combined Powers of France and Spain; on the Public Debts; on the Public Credit, and on the Means of raising Supplies; on the Representations of Ireland respecting a free Trade.* 8vo. White.

OUR readers will recollect that this gentleman was Under Secretary to Lord Suffolk, was afterwards a joint Commissioner to America with Lord Carlisle, and is now one of the Lords of Trade, and Auditor of Greenwich Hospital. Though at present “unemployed in any active line of public business,” he tells his noble friend that he sees “much solid ground for hope, and none for despondency.” The reasons of his faith are here stated with clearness and precision. His main position in his first letter is “That great empires are never overthrown by fortune; and that the causes of public ruin, tho’ often accelerated by external injury and violence, always exist, in the first instance, within the society itself, and may be traced in its history.” He then shews that there are some classes of character either peculiar to our countrymen, or which at least do not prevail to a similar degree in any other nation. Eight of these he ingeniously portrays. He also shews that the charges against the Ministry and their opponents are nearly verbatim the same with those which were used by the Whig ministers and Tory opposition of William III. and by the Tory ministers and Whig opposition of Q. Anne; and again under Sir Robert Walpole. He proceeds farther to point out the malignity of our political disease; and some symptoms that forbid despondency, are, 1. That there is not at this moment any division within the bulk of the people, respecting any assignable point of political controversy, whatever there may be to the merits or demerits of parties or individuals. 2. That there is still within the nation, and within the parties we lament, an extraordinary fund of fine talents and feelings.

The second letter contains remarks on the nature of the war in which we are engaged, its importance, necessity, and conduct; our national advantages and disadvantages, practicable resources, and probable expenses.



ces. And here he says, I am, in the private conviction of my mind, fully satisfied, that, if France had not thrown away the scabbard in the beginning of the last year, your Lordship would have had the honour of announcing to this country the recovery of her colonies, and of every permanent and solid advantage that may be drawn from them. I also believe, that, if Spain had not declared very early in the present summer, the colonies would still have been recovered in the course of this campaign, and France reduced to a situation of disgrace and distress below any period of the last war." His reflections on the conduct of our enemies, and on the morality of states, are equally pertinent and painful. Balancing our advantages with our disadvantages, Mr. Eden lays great stress on the hope to be drawn from the power of this country to support the expence of the war.

In the third letter, after tracing the origin and considering the progress of taxation, and the objects of public expence, particularly the national defence, the various modes of raising money, origin of funding, the great inconveniences of our public debt, &c. he states what are the proper objects of taxation, explodes the idea of a national benevolence, and contends, that, under the four considerations of new taxes, increase of particular subsisting taxes, improvements in the present modes of collecting, and appropriations of public claims, possessions, and contingencies, there are ample, easy, and safe resources for many years : 1. Under the head of luxuries, he particularly instances saddle-horses, the coach and chaise horses of private persons, printed pamphlets and hand-bills, books, bills of entrance, clearances, cockets, &c. certificates to persons qualifying themselves for offices, &c. 2. An increase of stamp duties in many cases, the abolition of franks, lowering the bounty on corn one half, &c. 3. A liquidation of the Custom House duties, and a revival of the book of rates, taxing malt instead of beer, subjecting wine and tea to an excise, and reforming the mode of collection. 4. The saving in 1781 of one per cent. interest on 19 millions, and in 1782 of  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent on four millions and  $\frac{1}{2}$ , and the assistance to be expected from the East India Company in money for a renewal of their charter, and an ample income from the territorial acquisitions,

The fourth letter seems well calculated "to promote candid recollection and free enquiry" respecting the recent applications of the Irish Parliament for a free trade, but considers the subject only in a general view; and, in conclusion, Mr. Eden sees "much solid ground to hope that an amicable discussion between the two kingdoms, promoted with activity, moderated by temper, and guided by discretion, may tend to convey essential benefits to Ireland, without any permanent disadvantage to Great Britain." On the whole, these letters, which the author modestly styles "the sincere sentiments of a plain mind upon things as they are," seem to us the vigorous exertions of a sensible and unprejudiced writer. Annexed is a table of English acts respecting the trade to and from Ireland; and also an account of some particulars respecting the course of exchange between Dublin and London, [which is now remarkably low, being, October 27, 1779, at 6  $\frac{1}{4}$ ,] the estates of absentees, and the revenue and expences of the Irish government. The estates of those who live constantly abroad, and are seldom or never in Ireland, amounted in 1769 to 371,900*l.* and the estates of those who live generally abroad, and visit Ireland occasionally, amounted to 117,800*l.* The clear nett produce of the revenue is 1,300,000*l.*

The total expence 1,700,000*l.*

3. *Principles of Beauty relative to the human Head.* By Alexander Cozens. Imperial Folio. Subscription 1*l.* 1*s.* Dixwell. 1778.

MR. COZENS's doctrine is, that a set of features may be combined by a regular and determinate process in art, producing simple beauty, uncharacterized and unimpassioned. From this, as from an harmonious and simple piece of music, many variations may be derived by certain arrangements of the features, expressive of various characters or impressions of the mind, deviating indeed from the simple principle of beauty, but not incompatible with it.

This principle he proposes to illustrate after the following manner :

First, by giving a collection of the human features, separately taken, by an outline as large as life.

Secondly, tables of the combinations, selected from the aforesaid collection ready for the use of composing faces. The first table consisting of those



those features which are expressive of the various character'd beauties; as the majestic, the sensible, &c.

Thirdly, an example of a face in profile drawn in outline, according to the first outline, wherein are selected those features which are expressive of simple beauty.

And also examples of faces drawn as before, and according to the rest of the tables, wherein are selected those features.

In considering with attention what and how many species of characters may be found to coincide with beauty, they appear to him to be sixteen in number, and to come under the following denominations, viz.

The Majestic.	Delicate.
The Sensible.	The Penetrating.
The Steady.	The Engaging.
The Spirited.	The Good natured.
The Haughty.	The Timid.
The Melancholy.	The Cheerful.
The Tender.	The Artful.
The Modest.	
The Languid, or The Innocent.	

These, he presumes, are all the classes which come under the definition and limitation of character'd beauty, independent of passion.

He establishes it as a principle, "That beauty and character of the face consist in form and colour, but that passion and grace depend upon action."

We cannot enter farther into this subject; but hope, and do not doubt, that this ingenious undertaking will promote a discussion of it among the curious.

Annexed is a collection of the principal variations and tables of the human features. The work is in English and French.

The selected features were traced one after another in their proper places through a transparent sheet of paper, and on this outline of simple beauty a sheet of very thin paper was placed, and the features therein altered to those in the collection, which appeared to be conducive to the character of beauty in contemplation. The expressions in the faces are also augmented by suitable dresses of the hair, interleaved where they are best adapted to be applied or laid over the faces, so as to produce the most proper effect.

\* \* *Observations on the University of Oxford—our Correspondent R. C.'s Favour—B. A.'s—with many others, are received, and shall be noticed.*

GENT. MAG. January, 1780.

5. *Biographia Britannica, &c. the Second Edition.* By Andrew Kippis, D. D. F. R. S. & S. A. with the Assistance of the Rev. Joseph Towers, LL. D. and other Gentlemen. Vol. II. folio, 11. 115. 6d. in sheets. Bathurst, &c.

FOR our account of the first volume of this new and improved edition of a work which does honour to our language, see our volume for 1778, p. 320. Equally commendable are the assiduity and diligence, the candour and impartiality, apparent in the new lives now before us; which, say the compilers, "are considerably more numerous than in the former volume; and the additions to the old articles are much greater. In fact, above a third part of the present volume consists entirely of fresh matter." This has prevented its going completely through the letter B, which the compilers, however, excuse, by observing that "B is a letter which furnishes a larger number of names, and those too of importance, than several other letters will do united; and the whole, they apprehend," judging from the past of what is to come, "cannot be finished in less than nine volumes, with, probably, a Supplement."

The following is a more accurate account of the former original writers. "As was heretofore observed, Mr. Broughton's \* signature was T; Mr. Morant's, C; Mr. Oldys's, G; Dr. Nichols's, P; Dr. Campbell's, E and X. The articles marked R were not written, as we before thought, by Mr. Oldys, but by the Rev. Mr. Hinton, a clergyman, who lived in Red-lion-square. Those signed H were drawn up by Mr. Henry Brougham, of Took's-court, Cursitor-street; and those signed D, by Mr. Harris, of Dublin; the editor, we apprehend, of Sir James Ware's works. There are a very few articles marked I and Z, of the authors of which we are yet ignorant."

Henry Brougham, Esq; we are farther informed, is supposed to be still living at Brougham, in Westmoreland, having succeeded to the family estate by the death of his elder brother in 1756. Mr. Hinton was his brother-in-law. Dr. Campbell, Mr. Harris, Mr. Morant, and Mr. Oldys, will be pro-

\* Reader to the Temple, Vicar of Bedminster, near Bristol, and Prebendary of Salisbury. The misnomer in our XLVIIIth vol. was ours, not Dr. Kippis's.

perly



perly noticed in the work; and of Mr. Broughton, a short account, communicated by his son †, is annexed to the preface. In this edition, the initials of the real names of the writers are put at the end of the lives compiled by them. Among the corrections and additions to the former volume, prefixed to this, we have the pleasure to find some that we suggested, and particularly a complete table of the lives contained in each. With the same view we shall point out what has occurred to us in the perusal of this, after specifying, as we did before †, the new lives; viz. *Bathurst* (Earl), *Baxter* (Andrew, Metaphysician), *Beale* (Mary, Painter), *Benson* (George, D. D.), *Berkeley* (George, Bishop), *Berners* (Juliana, learned Lady), *Berriman* (William, D. D.), *Bertheau* (Charles, Divine), *Birch* (Thomas, D. D.), *Blackmore* (Sir Richard), *Blackwell* (Thomas, D. L.), *Blake* (John Braabv, Botanist), *Booth* (Henry, Earl of Warrington), *Borlase* (William, D. L.), *Bott* (Thomas, Divine), *Bowyer* (William, learned Printer), *Eoyd* (Mark Alexander, Latin Poet), *Boyle* (John, Earl of Corke), *Boyse* (Joseph, Divine), *Boyse* (Samuel, Poet), *Bradley* (James, D. D.), *Bray* (Sir Reginald), *Brindley* (James, Engineer), *Broughton* (Hugh, Divine), *Browne* (William, Poet), *Browne* (Simon, Divine), *Browne* (Isaac Hawkins, Poet), *Brown* (John, D. D.), *Buchanan* (George, Poet), *Budgett* (Eustace, Miscellaneous Writer); and above 70 of the old lives have some addition to them. Among this multifarious matter, nothing seems to us more curious, or less known, than the negotiation of Dr. BROWN (the Estimator) with the Court of Russia, communicated from authentic materials by Dr. Dumaresque, to whom it was originally owing. This affair, we remember at the time, was thought chimerical, and therefore are glad to see it set in a light which reflects no discredit, but the contrary, on any one concerned. Dr. Brown's plan, from the sketch here inserted, strongly displays the greatness and extent of his ideas; though, instead of confining himself to the establishment of schools, which was all that was required of him, he seemed to consider himself as

called out to compile a code of laws, and to be the civilizer, and, indeed, the legislator, of the whole Russian empire. The Empress, however, was so much pleased with it, that in consequence she invited him to her Court, and ordered him 1000*l.* for his expences; and nothing prevented his setting out but the apprehensions of his friends, and his infirm health; he therefore returned 200*l.* that had been advanced, deducting only some extraordinary expences, and wrote a long letter to the Empress, here inserted, which does great honour to his abilities, and in which he confines himself to the subject of education. This and other disappointments occasioned, no doubt, that fit of insanity, a malady to which he was subject, which terminated in his putting a period to his own life with a razor, Sept. 23, 1766, not a month after the date of the above-mentioned letter. But the manner of his death will leave no stain on his memory, when we read the following words of one of his friends ||: "His distemper was a frenzy, to which he had, by fits, been long subject; to my own knowledge, above 30 years. Had it not been for Mr. Farith § frequently, and once for myself, the same event would have happened to him long ago. It was no premeditated purpose in him, for he abhorred the thought of self-murder, and, in bitterness of soul, expressed his fears to me, that one time or another, some ready mischief might present itself to him, at a time when he was wholly deprived of his reason."

Under the article BENBOW, we were disappointed in not finding some particulars of that brave Admiral's younger and surviving son, William; and the more so, as such, from undoubted authority\*, were inserted in our Mag for 1769, p. 171. Dr. K. would there also have found that Mr. John Benbow's manuscript, far from being "a large and very comprehensive book," as Dr. Campbell supposes, was nothing more than a seaman's journal, and that it was irretrievably lost in the year 1714, being burnt with the house in which Mr. Benbow lodged, near Aldgate.

|| Mrs. Gilpin, of Carlisle.

§ A worthy clergyman of Carlisle.

\* They were found, we have been since told, among the papers of the late William Duncombe, Esq.

† Vicar of Tiverton, near Bath.

‡ *Atenside* (Mark), one of our early correspondents, we happened to overlook.



Among the late Earl of CORKE's\*\* contributions to periodical works, might also have been mentioned the large assistance which he gave to Mrs. Brooke in her publication called *The Old Maid*, published in 1756, viz. No. 7, a Criticism on the Silence of Dido; No. 11, a Letter signed E. F.; No. 14, designed (as he said) to shew how far criticisms on particular passages in the Classics may be carried; No. 18, a Letter signed S. P.; No. 20, On the War with France; No. 24, designed as a lesson to a particular person; No. 28, 29, and 34.

In Dr. BENTLEY's life, note, p. 245, the *John* Walker mentioned in his Proposals for publishing the Greek Testament could not be the Walker introduced in the Dunciad, the Vice-Master's christian name being *Richard*.

In the life of Dr. BIRCH, p. 323, Professor "Grensko" should have been "Greaves;" and some few of Dr. Birch's publications are omitted. A prophetic epigram might not improperly have been cited from our ninth volume, p. 4, seems literally verified in Dr. Kippis:

Arte nova, raraque fide perscripserat ausus  
Birchius egregios, claraque gesta virum.  
Hunc oculis Veri Fautrix lustravit acutis,  
Et placido tandem hæc edidit ore Dea:  
"Perge modo, atque tuas olim post funera laudes

Qui scribat meritas, Birchius alter erit."

In Mr. HAWKINS BROWNE's article, p. 647, is a small mistake as to the "Professor of Poetry at Cambridge," there being no such Professor in that university: the Censor (so styled) of the Verses must probably be meant. P. 650, one of the translators of Mr. Browne's Latin poem was the Rev. Mr. Cranwell (not Crawley).

The stray epigram, restored in our last volume, p. 599, to its proper owner, is here folded, by mistake, in the grounds of *Budgell*.

The life of Mr. BRINDLEY, and the short but masterly sketch of his character at the conclusion (by Mr. Bentley), do honour to the compilers, and justice to that self-taught genius. But we must now dismiss this interesting work for the present, though not till we have transcribed the following pleasing anecdotes of the late Earl BATHURST: "Lord Bathurst preserved, to the close

of his life, his natural cheerfulness and vivacity; and was always accessible, hospitable, and beneficent. He delighted, latterly, in rural amusements, and enjoyed, with a philosophic calmness, the shade of the lofty trees he had himself planted. Till within a month of his death, he constantly rode out, on horseback, two hours in the morning, and drank his bottle of wine after dinner. He used jocosely to declare, that he never could think of adopting Dr. Cadogan's regimen, as Dr. Cheyne had assured him, fifty years before, that he would not live seven years longer, unless he abridged himself of his wine." And it is added, in a note, "His Lordship, we are told, having, about two years before his death, invited several of his friends to spend a few cheerful days with him, at his seat at Cirencester, and being one evening very loth to part with them; on his son the Chancellor's objecting to their sitting up any longer, and adding that health and long life were best secured by regularity; he suffered him to retire: but, as soon as he was gone, the cheerful father said, "Come, my good friends, since the old gentleman is gone to bed, I think we may venture to crack another bottle." The following, of Mr. Hawkins Browne, we can verify from our own knowledge, and shall therefore relate in his own words: Lord Lyttelton, having staid with him one evening much beyond his usual regular hour, said, "You are so entertaining, there is no leaving you; methinks you are like the nightingale, who sings her sweetest songs at midnight." "No, my Lord," returned Mr. B. "I am rather like the flying fish, who soars the higher for having his wings wet."

6. *Epistle from the Hon. Charles Fox, Partridge-shooting, to the Hon. John Townshend, Cruizing. Fausler, 1s. 4to.*

THE reader should know that the young gentleman here addressed, after losing his election last summer at Cambridge, embarked, by way of amusement, on board Sir Charles Hardy's fleet, and made the campaign. The author of this *jeu d'esprit*, in which as the modern phrase is, he seems perfectly at home, and thoroughly acquainted with his ground, is supposed to have anticipated this by many other sallies equally spirited and well timed. If Mr. Fox among his coveys, or Mr.

Townshend

\*\* Though it is a trivial circumstance, we wonder that these intelligent writers should chuse to vary in the spelling of the word *Cork* from all the Irish, and from the late Earl whom they commemorate.



Townshend among the French, were  
as good marksmen as Mr. ———,  
they would be *good shots* indeed. But  
he seems to shoot with a rifle-barrel.  
Let the reader judge from the begin-  
ning and end.

"While you, dear TOWNSHEND, o'er  
the billows ride, [by thy \* side,  
MULGRAVE in front, and HANGER  
Me it delights the woods and wilds to  
court,

For rustic feats and unambitious sport.

At that dim hour when fading lamps ex-  
pire, [retire,

When the last ling'ring clubs to bed  
I rise!—how should I then thy \* feelings  
shock, [frock!

Unshav'd, unpowder'd, in my shooting  
What frock? thou criest—I'll tell thee—  
the old brown; [down—

Trimm'd to a jacket with the skirts cut  
Thou laugh'it; I know, thou dost;  
but check that focer; [appear,

What though no fashion'd sportsman I  
Yet hence thy CHARLES's voice gains  
thriller force; [be hoarse.

Ah! Jack, if DUNNING shot, he'd not  
*Sic omnia*. In conclusion, after ce-  
lebrating his friend's wished return,  
and his reception from the ladies at  
the opera, the club at Brooks's, &c.  
he thus proceeds:

"That night, to festive wit, and friend-  
ship true. [welcome you.

That night thy CHARLES's board shall  
Sallads, that shanie ragouts, shall woo  
thy taste; [motley paste;

Deep shalt thou delve in WELTJIE's  
DERBY shall lend, if not his plate, his  
cooks, [from BROOKS;

And know I've bought the best champaign  
From liberal BROOKS, whose speculative  
skill

Is hasty credit, and a distant bill;

Who, nurs'd in clubs, disdains a vulgar  
trade,

Exults to trust, and blushes to be paid!

On that auspicious night, supremely  
grac'd [taste,

With chosen guests, the pride of liberal  
Not in contentious heat, nor mad'ning  
strife,

Not with the busy ills, nor cares of life,  
We'll waste the fleeting hours; far hap-  
pier themes [tion's dreams.

Shall claim each thought, and chase ambi-  
Each *Beauty* that *Sublimity* can boast

He best can tell, who still unites them  
most.

Of wit, of taste, of fancy, we'll debate,  
If SHERIDAN for once is not too late:

But scarce a thought to ministers we'll  
spare,

Unless on Polish politics with HARR:

\* Should be 'your.'

Good-natur'd DEVON, oft shall then ap-  
pear [sneer.

The cool complacency of thy friendly  
Oft shall FITZPATRICK's wit, and  
STANHOPE's ease, [to please.

And BURGOYNE's manly sense unite  
And while each guest attends our varied  
feats

Of scatter'd coveys and retreating fleets,  
Me shall they wish some better sport to  
gain, [paign."

And Thee more glory from the next cam-

The classical reader will here trace  
with pleasure an elegant but free imi-  
tation of Horace's Epistle 5. B. 1.  
We should be glad to see as *lucky a bit*  
from the fleet.

7. *Cool Thoughts on the Consequences to  
Great Britain of American Independence.  
On the Expence of Great Britain in the  
Settlement and Defence of the American  
Colonies. On the Value and Importance  
of the American Colonies to the British  
Empire.* 8vo.

THE author of this tract having  
pointed out the motives which led the  
European powers to settle colonies,  
and shewn that our commerce with  
North America is nearly equal to one  
half of the whole foreign trade with  
Great Britain, and when that of the  
West Indies is added, to nine-four-  
teenths; proceeds to prove by a va-  
riety of arguments the dangerous con-  
sequences of American independence.  
He contends, that the British islands  
in the West Indies must fall of course,  
and indeed cannot well subsist without  
America, of which they are appen-  
dages; that Britain must lose much of  
her independence by being obliged to  
other countries for her naval stores:  
that, should America be independent,  
and the West Indies annexed to it, or  
conquered by France, our trade will  
depend on the *pleasure of our enemies*,  
and the little which will then remain  
will not furnish men sufficient for  
our navy, or supply a loss of 80,000  
thms sustained. Great Britain thus  
weakened will not be able to maintain  
her independence, her coasts and her  
territory must be liable (as in the times  
of the Danes and Saxons) to incessant  
ravages, which must end in her *con-  
quest and subordination to some neigh-  
bouring power*.

As the subject of this treatise is of  
the utmost importance, it deserves the  
serious attention of every well-wisher  
to his country.



ODE for the NEW YEAR, written by Paul Whitehead, Esq; and set to music by Mr. Stanley.

AND dares insulting France pretend  
To grasp the trident of the main,  
And hope the astonish'd world should bend  
To the mock pageantry assum'd in vain?  
What tho' her fleets the billows load,  
What tho' her mimic thunders roar,  
She bears the ensigns of the God,  
But not his delegated power.  
Even from the birth of Time 'twas Heaven's  
decree,  
The Queen of isles should reign sole empress  
of the sea.

United Bourbon's giant pride  
Strains every nerve, each effort tries,  
With all; but justice on its side,  
That strength can give, or perfidy devise.  
Dread they not him who rules the sky,  
Whose nod directs the whirlwind's speed,  
Who bares his red right arm on high  
For vengeance on the perjur'd head,  
The almighty power, by whose august decree  
The Queen of isles alone is sovereign of the sea?  
Vain-glorious France! deluded Spain!  
Whom even experience warns in vain,  
Is there a sea, that dashing pours  
Its big waves round your trembling shores?  
Is there a Promontory's brow  
That does not Britain's vast achievements  
know?  
Ask Biscay's rolling flood,  
Ask the proud Celtic steep,  
How oft her navies rode  
Triumphant o'er the deep.—

Ask Lago's summits that beheld your fate,  
Ask Calpe's jutting front, fair cause of end-  
less hate,—  
Yet 'midst the loudest blasts of fame,  
When most the admiring nations gaze,  
What to herself does Britain claim?  
—Not to herself she gives the praise,  
But low in dust her head she bows,  
And prostrate pays her grateful vows,  
To him, the Almighty Power, by whose decree  
She reigns, and still shall reign, sole empress  
of the sea.

#### NEW YEAR'S DAY.

ONCE more my days their circling race  
With winged speed have run:  
Once more my life an equal pace  
Hath travell'd with the sun.  
Once more my grateful song I raise  
To my Creator's name:  
For he who deals me out my days  
Supports my feeble frame.  
To vast eternity I haste  
On every hour that flies:  
And every hour that runs to waste  
Is noted in the skies  
Tremendous thought! with holy dread,  
It fills the conscious mind:  
We fear to mingle with the dead  
Till sins be left behind.

Then to the paths of duty haste,  
And let thy zeal be warm;  
And what was wrong in seasons past,  
Let future life reform.

So should the seasons as they fly,  
More kind and good appear:  
And ev'ry virtuous soul will cry,  
“ I've seen a happy year.”

Marshfield, Dec. 31, 1779.

W. O.

#### FRIENDSHIP, an ODE.

LIKE the soft gladdening dawn of light  
Successive to the gloom of night,  
Is *Friendship's* ray serene;  
When on the sickly couch I lie,  
No more my bosom heaves the sigh,  
Should *Friendship* cheer the scene.  
'Tis *Friendship* gives the joys sincere,  
Delights to wipe the falling tear,  
To sooth the aching breast;  
Our griefs a social solace find,  
'Tis *Friendship* heals the wounded mind,  
It blesses, and is blest.

On life's deceitful stream we sail,  
Whene'er we meet a prosperous gale  
The flattering tribe attend;  
On whom, should adverse blasts arise,  
Or threatening storms portend the skies,  
'Tis folly to depend.

Let us, Lysander, ever be  
Inviolat in amity,  
Still let its transports glow.  
How few, like you, possess a mind,  
Where the soft virtues are combin'd,  
That feel another's woe.

WE have been favoured, by an occasional  
correspondent at Oxford, with the fol-  
lowing lines, writtten by a young gentleman  
of a Grammar School in South Wales, at the  
age of seventeen.

#### TO CORNELIA.

WHEN thy soft sway, Cornelia, first I knew,  
And all thy beauties burst upon my view,  
What new-felt tumults in my breast arose!  
What nights I pass'd, a stranger to repose!  
Love from my soul each cautious counsel tore,  
And Reason's gentle voice was heard no more.  
In my warm heart while sovereign passion  
glow'd,  
My soul, fore-sickening, sunk beneath the load:  
All silent wandering by the falling floods,  
I sigh'd my passion to the ambient woods;  
I loath'd the hours of gay society,  
And every thought that was not spent on thee.  
Yet oh, mistaken youth, why thus in vain  
Heave the deep sigh, and to the winds complain?  
These pensive hours, this solitary song,  
This starting tear, to her alone belong;  
To her this faithful heart's entire controul,  
To her th' unfeign'd expression of my soul.  
Rise, modest Love! on hope's young pinion  
rise,  
Melt in my voice, and languish in my eyes!  
And, O ye Nine, with all your heavenly art  
Wing the warm sigh to reach her gentle heart;



That gentle heart, soft as the trembling dove,  
 By nature form'd for sympathy and love.  
 Tell her, for sure you know the smiling fair,  
 The lov'd Cornelia with the graceful air,  
 Her oft your eyes in Cirrha's grots have seen,  
 Distinguish'd ever by her pleasing mien ;  
 Tell her what image these fond arms require,  
 What sole, dear object of my warm desire.  
 So shall the fair with favouring ear attend,  
 My wish accomplish, and my hopes befriend,  
 Bid in my breast each painful tumult cease,  
 And crown the evening of my days with peace.

PROLOGUE to ZORAIDA, by a Friend.  
*Spoken by Mr. Palmer.*

**I**N days long past, when every Muse was  
 young,  
 Persuasion dwelt on every poet's tongue ;  
 By means most obvious were the passions rais'd,  
 And, pleas'd with novelty, the public prais'd.  
 Now when Melpomene, from year to year,  
 Calls terror forth, or draws compassion's tear,  
 By plenty cloy'd, and difficult of choice,  
 Fame gives, reluctant, her assenting voice.

- \* \* Hard as the task appears, new dangers rise
- \* To guard the conquest of the tragic prize ;
- \* When here so late Thalia's fav'rite son
- \* Crown'd with your fairest wreaths his course  
 hath run ;
- \* And while with justest aim his glitt'ring spear
- \* Stops each pretender in his vain career ;
- \* So bright his satire strikes the dazzled view,
- \* That with false arts it almost damns the true.

The tragic muse demands no common dress,  
 And excellence still borders on excess.  
 If unaffectedly the language flows,  
 How easy to exclaim, " meer vulgar prose ;"  
 Or swear the dull, uninteresting theme,  
 Lulls like the murmurs of a purling stream.  
 If the bold numbers, like a torrent's course,  
 Roll with impetuous, overwhelming force ;  
 If passion make the broken measures pant,  
 Who but condemns it as unmeaning rant ?  
 Or if the quick, the spirited reply,  
 The pause, the start, the sorrow-breathing sigh,  
 And every varied gesture, which, impress'd  
 By nature, rises from the feeling breast,  
 The scene embellish ; these we may reject  
 As the meer pantomime of stage effect.  
 If brooding o'er its wrongs, in thought refin'd,  
 The poet trace the working of the mind ;  
 If sunk in passive grief the wretched groan,  
 Or make in fond complaint their sorrows  
 known,

Here pride disdains the sorrow's plaintive flow,  
 And there derides the sophistry of woe.  
 Not more the shapes by changeful Proteus worn,  
 Than wit fastidious takes to mark its scorn ;  
 With nobler purpose has our bard employ'd  
 His utmost strength, your censure to avoid :  
 Conscious of failings, studious of applause,  
 To your tribunal he submits his cause.  
 Here wisdom judges each attempt to please ;  
 Here mercy tempers all your just decrees.  
 This night presents an Oriental Tale,  
 Where customs, different as the clime, prevail ;

\* These lines were omitted on the stage.

Where passions, fir'd by nearer suns, impart  
 A glow more ardent to th' expanding heart ;  
 And language, brilliant as their beams, displays  
 Its daring flight in more aspiring phrase.  
 These to pourtray in colours bold, yet true,  
 As nature gives them in those climes to view,  
 Our author aims ; but while th' approaching  
 hour

Decides his fate, from your acknowledg'd  
 power,  
 Your candour trusting, as he knows your skill,  
 Tho' hope, and fear, his breast alternate fill ;  
 Yet hope, superior, whispers in his ear—  
 The most judicious—are the least severe.

EPILOGUE, by the AUTHOR of the PRIZE.  
*Spoken by Mr. Yates.*

**W**E L L, thank my stars ! no more an  
 Eastern bride,  
 With joy I lay my pageantry aside,  
 And come, my sex's advocate, to claim  
 The sigh of pity for each Asian dame.  
 Secure, and blest, in this auspicious isle,  
 Ye little think, in Asia's sultry soil,  
 Ye favour'd fair ! to what a wretched state  
 Woman is doom'd by unrelenting fate.  
 Give me your ear then, while I lay before ye,  
 Our different lot, in plain and artless story ;  
 For custom here, whose magic fetters bind,  
 In every clime, the subjugated mind,  
 The wrongs of beauty amply has redress'd,  
 And fix'd her empire in each willing breast.

Tho' thro' the east, proud man, with lawless  
 sway,  
 Despotic rules, while woman must obey ;  
 Reverse the medal, and we here can shew  
 More abject vassals in each captive beau.  
 'Tis true, in Turkey, each three-tail'd Bashaw  
 Can keep a dozen mistresses in awe ;  
 But in our isle a dozen Lords will find  
 'Tis past their power to keep one true, or kind.  
 With them 'tis held, our sex no soul inherit,  
 But British women are all soul and spirit,  
 Usurp the boldness of the manly air,  
 Look fierce, laugh loud, assume the strut, the  
 stare ;

While essenc'd coxcombs with unblushing face  
 Affect the softness of the female grace :  
 We cannot fight indeed, I own ; but then  
 No more can these half semblances of men.  
 What tho' in Asia each unhappy fair,  
 Deny'd the birthright of her sex to share,  
 Wedded, or single, is a slave for life,  
 The palm is ours, while every modish wife  
 Can laugh in England at all ties design'd,  
 In sweet restraint, to hold th' enamour'd mind  
 And rove at will, unfetter'd as the wind.  
 Let lynx-ey'd jealousy there ceaseless wake  
 To trap the fair, if one false step she make ;  
 With us, thank Heaven ! its tyranny is o'er,  
 We may provide us lovers by the score ;  
 Or, if perchance we fail to gain our ends,  
 Our husbands will supply us from their friends  
 But should our spouse prove cruel, or the fashion  
 Demand th' indulgence of a second passion,  
 The Commons soon can rid us of our pain,  
 Sign our divorce, and make us maids again.



But, jest apart, tho' custom here has given  
Our sex such pow'r as keeps the balance even;  
One honest truth I boldly will maintain,  
And may the glory ever yours remain.  
If it alone in Britain can be said,  
Such gen'rous homage to our sex is paid,  
As manly dignity with pride may give,  
Or free-born dames with honour can receive,  
Envy herself, reluctantly, must own,  
Whate'er our foibles, no where can be shewn  
More beauty, virtue, modesty or sense,  
To merit and adorn pre-eminence.  
May then that power, which, arm'd in mercy's  
Ever ensures obedience to its laws, [cause,  
Be kindly now exerted to befriend  
The poet's labours, and his fame defend!  
Our bard, I know, will deem your favouring  
An ample retribution for his toil; [smile  
Let but his orphan find a guardian here,  
And, tho' an alien, she has nought to fear:  
Zoraida, once adopted for your own,  
May scorn the splendour of an eastern throne.

*An ELEGY on the DEATH of W. P. late  
of Canterbury, one of the People called  
Quakers.*

**T**HE friend, the father, and the grandfire's  
gone,  
Willing he went, belov'd, and full of days;  
No worldly fame is his, no sculptur'd stone,  
A life of innocence his better praise.

Full fourscore winters snow'd upon his brow,  
Full fourscore summers warm'd his vital  
frame,

Yet no temptation e'er could make him bow;  
No word, or deed, e'er stain'd his spotless  
fame.

Thro' youth, and manhood, and extreme old  
age,

His peaceful mind was uniformly good:  
His trust in God the same through every stage,  
Cheerful and firm, the valiant christian stood.

His heart was tender as an infant's eye;  
Sweet Charity had there her soft abode;  
There Grace, and Faith, and Truth, were ever  
nigh;

And there the solemn Temple of his God.

A Quaker there, he heard the word reveal'd,  
And from its dictates never dar'd depart;  
There all his purest worship was conceal'd;  
God's House of Prayer is in a humble heart.

The world's vain taunts from men of different  
creeds

Ne'er rais'd his anger, nor awak'd his fear;  
The wrongs, that Pride and Persecution breeds,  
His patient spirit long had learnt to bear.

Mild were his manners as the summer's breeze;  
Correctly regular, as planets move;  
Equally kind to men of all degrees;  
And sacred was his Friendship and his Love.

No joys he knew but what were safe to taste;  
The Love and Fear of God corrected all:  
Made all his converse holy, pure, and chaste,  
And govern'd all his actions, great and small.

Beside his humble hearth the good man sat,  
Pleas'd with the rising race he call'd his own;  
There spent his ev'ning hours in harmless chat  
And calm contentment, for he envied none.  
His wicker-chair was better than a throne;  
For no ambition ever harbour'd there:  
There oft he sat, and smok'd his pipe alone  
In meditation, free from worldly care.  
There, to the last, his constant visits paid,  
Till fourscore years and four were pass'd  
away;  
And thither totter'd, on his death-bed laid,  
To take his last view, on his dying day.  
There look'd around on all the long-known  
scene,  
Then back return'd supported; and, undrest,  
He laid him down, and with a soul serene  
Bless'd all his children, and retir'd to rest.  
It was not death,—the good man never dies.  
O'er Nature, Death, and Hell, he triumphs  
Without a fear, or shadow of surprize, [free,  
And leaves this wicked world, vain man,  
to thee.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 18, 1779.

**I** Thank you for the curious Memoirs of Mr.  
Mill in your Magazine for November last,  
and send you an inscription for another artist,  
of whom I know nothing, and of whom you  
may perhaps entertain the public with some  
notices. I transcribed it from a flat stone in  
Amesbury Church, Wiltshire, in July last.

J. C.

Sacred

In Memory of the Rev. Thomas Holland,  
Who for half a century was the minister of this  
parish,

A small living; yet he never solicited for a  
greater:

Nor improved to his own advantage.

His marvellous talents in applying the  
Powers of Nature to the useful purposes of  
Life: the most curious and compleat engine  
Which the world now enjoys for raising  
Water, being invented by him.

He died the 11th of May, in the year of our  
Lord 1730, aged 84 years.

By him lyeth Susanna-Frances his eldest  
Daughter, who truly resembled him in  
His friendly and disinterested spirit.

She died July the 10th, in the year 1741,  
Aged 61 years.

Mr. URBAN,

**A**S the following lines (placed under the  
first stone of a parsonage house, lately  
rebuilt, in the smallest county in England)  
may perhaps afford something better than  
amusement to your readers, they are at your  
service.

C. D.

Quemcunque his cellis donavero parjetis auctor.  
Assidue, obtestor, servet ovile Dei.

Usque dum hanc fugiant vitium, mentisque  
turores,

Et quod vis, valeant si mea vota, nefas.

Parva licet, Pater alme, tuo confurgat honori

Parva licet parvo sit modo sancta gregi.

Tuque O! cui condo, domubus cœlestibus olim

Quantum tamen indignum! me, Deus, accipias



## O D E to W A R \*.

Translated from the KING of PRUSSIA.

WHEN will thy frantic rage, with  
ruthless hand,

Bellona, cease to desolate the land?

Why do we see, on every plain and flood,  
Such torrents lavish'd of heroic blood?

O'er all the earth, with unresisted sway,  
Sword, fire, confusion, plunder, famine,  
reign;

Nor can the boundless ocean aught survey,  
But wrecks of ships destroy'd, and carcases of  
the slain.

Say, does this fiend, with front of brass en-  
dued, [bru'd,

Of blood insatiate, though with blood im-  
This fiend of war, the world in fetters hold,  
Only to range and waste it uncontroul'd?

Old Charon's wherry, such enormous weight  
Ne'er yet sustain'd, nor were the fatal  
sifters

So oft employ'd of unrelenting fate,  
To snap the vital threads that hold our war-  
rior's years.

Inhuman Discord, red with carnage, shakes  
Her flaming torch, and irritates her snakes,  
And, fond of chaos, with eternal strife,  
Embroids all nature, and embitters life;  
Man's erring steps from gulph to gulph she  
leads,

And death, despair, and treason, all the  
crimes

Which follow and avenge such cruel deeds,  
O'erspread with cypress all our desolated climes.

† What transports seize my soul! what sud-  
den fires! [spires;

Some God my senses steals, some God in-  
'Tis Phœbus 'self, his heav'n-born genius  
deigns,

To teach my feeble voice immortal strains.  
Let all the world an awful silence keep,

Ye Kings, ye people, listen to my lay,  
And let awhile your frantic fury sleep,

To hear the truths I sing, to hear them and  
obey.

Ye judges of mankind, their Gods by birth,  
Ye proud oppressors of this wretched earth,  
Tho' by your hands dire thunderbolts are  
thrown, [groan,

Though in your chains these captive people  
Restrain the rigour of resistless force; [feel;

These are your children, feel what fathers  
From all their bosoms, stab'd without re-  
morse, [murderous steel.

Streams your own vital flood, and stains the  
As a good Shepherd, provident and wise,

Defends his darling flock with watchful eyes,  
From the wolf's ravenous jaws, with gore  
imbru'd,

Or the fierce lion, growling for his food,  
When from the wood the tyrant flies,  
their fears

Remov'd, they soundly sleep or safely feed,

And though his sheep with fondling hand  
he shears, [tims bleed.

Yet ne'er beneath his knife the harmless vic-  
A tender monarch like this shepherd swain,  
Humane in counsels, in designs humane,  
For public good alone prolongs his days,  
And counts his years by deeds deserving  
praise:

Wreaths stain'd with blood he nobly scorns  
to wear,

But to his virtue future glory owes;  
Such was that ancient, that heroic pair,  
AURELIUS, TITUS thusto deathless honours  
rose.

Abhor'd be these intestine wars, these brands  
So widely scatter'd by ambition's hands:

See! all the universe in ruins lies;  
Earth is a tomb of vast stupendous size:

What tragic scenes this theatre disgrace!  
Europe against her sons, with step-dame  
hate,

Leads forth astonish'd Asia's powerful race,  
To urge with speedier course the direful work  
of fate.

Barbarians swarming from Siberia's coasts,  
Assassins nurs'd amidst eternal frosts;  
Caspians and Tartars, join'd in dread array,  
I see, retain'd in Dutch and German † pay:  
This savage rage what dæmon can inspire?

Europe no more your fury can sustain,  
With fierce dissension other worlds to fire,  
A lust for fighting fields transports you o'er  
the main.

From your bright mansion in yon azure sky,  
Goddess, on whom her bliss we all rely,  
So long desir'd, descend, O lovely peace!  
Close Janus' dreadful gates, bid discord cease;  
All interest, envy, banish; and restore

To worth, to arts, that fame, that life  
they want,

Then we, amidst our laurels stain'd with gore  
Thy myrtles and thy olives joyfully will plant.

## L O W T H,

De Sacr. Poes. præl. xiii. p. 116. \*

L U G E T sedetque sola humi virgo Sionis  
filia:

Flet nocte semper iniquis, semper genis ma-  
dentibus;

Manusque tendit supplices, nec invenit solatia.

A paraphrase of the above, by Tho. Mytton.

SEE! Sion's virgin daughter sits alone,  
Low in the dust, and vents the incessant groan.  
Night comes, the night her ceaseless anguish  
hears:

Down her wan cheek for ever flow the tears,  
In vain th' exploring eye around she throws,  
No lover nigh, no friend to sooth her woes.

Shipton, Shropshire, Oct. 14.

† The author might have added British!  
this seems to fix the date of the Ode to the  
year 1748, when the Russians were marching  
to Flanders, which hastened the peace.

\* Vid. Lament. c. 1. p. 1. &c. Isai. 3. 26.

\* Inserted in Mr. Sherlock's Letters.

† Mr. Sherlock has quoted only the four  
following stanzas; but the translator has  
the whole Ode.



**AMERICAN AFFAIRS,** *continued from*  
*Vol. XLIX. p. 609.*

**A**BOUT the latter end of last summer an universal concern prevailed for the fate of Jamaica. Some, indeed, affected to ridicule the apprehension of an attack on that island, as they likewise did the design of an invasion of this country; but the lapse of a few months discovered, that both the one and the other were within the views of the enemy.

Indeed it fortunately happened, that where the danger was most imminent, the intention of the enemy was soonest observed. The formidable force assembled at Hispaniola excited the jealousy of Gen. Dalling; and that wary governor took care to provide against any sudden surprize of Jamaica, by embodying the militia, and establishing martial law; and, in conjunction with Sir Peter Parker, the commander in chief of the navy, did not fail to apprize the commanders in chief, both naval and military, at New York, of their critical situation.

On the 13th of August, General Dalling acquainted Sir Henry Clinton, by letter, with the strength of Count d'Estaing, and his weakness to oppose him; and of the little hope of preserving the island, without the speediest and strongest reinforcements to oppose him.

About the same time, Sir Peter Parker acquainted Admiral Byron of the intelligence he had received of the intentions of that enterprising officer Count d'Estaing, and of the readiness he was in to put his designs in execution; that at Cape François six flags were then flying; and that Count d'Estaing, with a strong detachment from his squadron, was expected at Jamaica in three or four days.

On the 18th of the same month, the same admiral acquainted Admiral Byron of the arrival of Count d'Estaing at Hispaniola the 31st of July, with 26 ships of the line, ten or twelve frigates, and a number of transports and victuallers, with 5000 troops on board, said to have come from France with Mons. de la Motte Piquet; that 12,000 men more, with 4 or 5000 militia, were preparing to invade Jamaica; and praying speedy reinforcements.

On the 16th of September, Sir H. Clinton, in return, assured General Dalling of an intended reinforcement, amounting in the whole to near 4000 men, under the command of Lord Cornwallis. At the same time, Lord Cornwallis acquainted General Dalling of his immediate preparations, and desired his instructions how to proceed.

On the 17th of September, Vice Admiral Arbuthnot, at New York, acquainted the Hon. Vice Adm. Byron, then on the West-India station, with his having sent the *Russel* of 74 guns, the *Europa* and *Raisonné* of 64 guns each, being the whole force there, or likely to be there for some time, as con-

voy to the reinforcement under Gen. Cornwallis, and requesting that those ships might be returned the moment the service in which they were employed was over, as the safety of New York depended upon it; at the same time, he gives him to understand, that two frigates are much wanted.

To the same purpose he wrote to Sir Peter Parker, adding, that to man the *Russel* he had been obliged to unman all the sloops and fire-ships in the port of New York.

But mark the sudden reverse of fortune: the island of Jamaica, that was in so critical a situation about the middle of September, on the 6th of November was issuing a proclamation for enlisting volunteers to go upon an expedition, by which those who enlisted might acquire riches to themselves, and render essential service to their country. This was, no doubt, the expedition against Omoa, the success of which, and its importance, were announced in the Supplement to our last volume. The day before this proclamation appeared, a fleet of transports arrived from Cork, under convoy of his Majesty's ship the *Leviathan*, which had been detained near a month at St. Kitt's, waiting the event of the intended attack by Count d'Estaing.—Such were the contents of those curious letters from the Jamaica Gazette, which filled the papers about the middle of the current month.

The Congress have again stopped the exchange of prisoners, for what reason is not publicly known. Col. Seymour had the misfortune, on a late excursion, to be taken; and his exchange has been refused.

**HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.**

*Dec. 15.*

John Adams, esq; member of the American Congress, minister plenipotentiary to the court of France, and Mr. Deane, secretary to the embassy, arrived at Corunna in Spain, on board a French frigate, from Boston.

Thomas Hewitt, one of the Duke of Richmond's grooms, was murdered in a copse at Goodwood in Suffex, by some poachers, whom he and two of his grace's park-keepers were endeavouring to apprehend. Two of the murderers have since been taken, and committed to Horsham gaol.

*Dec. 17.*

The castle of Angers, in France, in which were 800 English prisoners, was set on fire, and the whole magazine consumed. It is said to have been set on fire by the prisoners themselves, some of whom have been since closely confined.

*Dec. 23.*

Mr. Wilson, one of the members of the Irish House of Commons, on entering that house, expressed his surprize, that the bill for the relief of Protestant dissenters had not been transmitted to England, and hoped the right



right hon. gentleman, whose office it was, would rise and declare the reason.

A profound silence ensued for upwards of a minute, and no appearance of any information from government; when Mr. Wilson rose, and declared his astonishment that gentlemen should hesitate to satisfy the publick on a point which was known to be so near to the hearts of Protestant dissenters.

Sir Richard Heron then got up, and owned, that it had not as yet gone over; and Mr. Conolly laid the blame on a certain body of men, whose inattention sometimes to matters of consequence he would not pretend to deny, or to justify their right of detaining bills, although he was himself a member of it. The matter ended, with a promise that the bill should be transmitted.

*Dec. 24.*

His Excellency the lord lieutenant of Ireland gave the royal assent to several acts, granting additional duties on beer, ale, strong waters, wine, tobacco, hides, stamped vellum, parchment and paper; and to an act for establishing a lottery, and for granting to his Majesty the sum of 200,000*l.* to be raised thereby. Also to an act for prohibiting the importation of all gold and silver lace, and of all cambricks and lawns, except of the manufacture of Great Britain.

*Dec. 25.*

Lord Fortescue's fine house at Twickenham was burnt down, said to have been occasioned by overheating the stoves.

*Dec. 27.*

The fleet under the command of Sir Geo. Bridges Rodney, which sailed from Portsmouth the day before, passed by Plymouth, and were joined by eight ships of the line, several transports with the 13th regiment of foot on board, two frigates, and the *Tapaquer* cutter.

*Dec. 28.*

The lord mayor of Dublin having received a letter from Lord Hillsborough, accompanied with the bills for the encouragement of raising tobacco, hemp, &c. in Ireland, which had received the royal assent, which the people mistaking for the bill for granting to Ireland a free trade, the greatest rejoicing was celebrated in that city that ever was known on any occasion. All the houses, throughout the city and liberties, shone forth with a blaze of illuminations unparalleled before. The public buildings were ornamented with coloured lights, and the most elegant transparent paintings. In the new post-office were figures of his majesty on the throne, extending this magna charta of commercial freedom to Hibernia kneeling—Fame, flying with a free trade over the ocean to Africa, Europe, and America—St. George and St. Patrick giving the pledge of Friendship and Peace by an embrace, and treading on venomous reptiles, while the demon of Discord skulks behind. Several private houses were likewise decorated with

emblematical devices, very happily devised and executed.

*Dec. 29.*

Commodore Fielding, with the squadron under his command, slipped their cables, in order to intercept the Dutch convoy with stores for Brest.

*Dec. 30.*

At a very numerous and respectable meeting of the first persons of consideration and property in the county of York, held at York, the following petition and resolutions were unanimously agreed to.

To the Honourable the Commons of Great Britain, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of the County of York, Sheweth,

“ That this nation hath been engaged, for several years, in a most expensive and unfortunate war; that many of our valuable colonies, having actually declared themselves independent, have formed a strict confederacy with France and Spain, the dangerous and inveterate enemies of Great Britain; that the consequence of those combined misfortunes hath been, a large addition to the national debt, a heavy accumulation of taxes, a rapid decline of the trade, manufactures, and land-rents of the kingdom.

“ Alarmed at the diminished resources and growing burthens of this country, and convinced that rigid frugality is now indispensably necessary in every department of the state, your petitioners observe, with grief, that, notwithstanding the calamitous and impoverished conduct of the nation, much public money has been improvidentially squandered, and that many individuals enjoy sinecure places, efficient places with exorbitant emoluments, and pensions unmerited by public service, to a large and still increasing amount; whence the crown has acquired a great and unconstitutional influence, which, if not checked, may soon prove fatal to the liberties of this country.

“ Your petitioners conceiving that the true end of every legitimate government is not the emolument of any individual, but the welfare of the community; and considering, that, by the constitution of this realm, the national purse is intrusted, in a peculiar manner, to the custody of this honourable house; beg leave farther to represent, that, until effectual measures be taken to redress the oppressive grievances herein stated, the grant of any additional sum of public money, beyond the produce of the present taxes, will be injurious to the rights and property of the people, and derogatory from the honour and dignity of parliament.

“ Your petitioners, therefore, appealing to the justice of this honourable house, do most earnestly request, that before any new burthens are laid upon this country, effectual measures may be taken by this house to enquire into, and correct the gross abuses in the



the expenditure of public money ; to reduce all exorbitant emoluments ; to rescind and abolish all sinecure places, and unmerited pensions ; and to appropriate the produce to the necessities of the state, in such manner as to the wisdom of parliament shall seem meet.

And your petitioners shall ever pray, &c.” After which the following resolutions were proposed, and also unanimously agreed to, viz.

1st, Resolved, That the petition now read to this meeting, addressed to the House of Commons, and requesting, that, before any new burthens be laid upon the country, effectual measures may be taken by that house to enquire into, and correct the gross abuses in the expenditure of public money ; to reduce all exorbitant emoluments ; to rescind and abolish all sinecure places and unmerited pensions ; and to appropriate the produce to the necessities of the state ; is approved by this meeting.

2d, Resolved, That a committee of sixty-one gentlemen be appointed, to carry on the necessary correspondence for effectually promoting the object of the petition, and to prepare a plan for an association, on legal and constitutional grounds, to support that laudable reform, and such other measures as may conduce to restore the freedom of parliament, to be presented by the chairmen of the committee to this meeting, held by adjournment, on Tuesday in Easter-week next ensuing.

The committee was then chosen, and thanks given to the lords and members of the House of Commons who honoured the meeting with their presence and support.

We shall have occasion to give a more particular account of this meeting, and the consequences of it, in some future Magazine.

*Dec. 31.*

The States General published an ordonance forbidding their subjects from supplying the garrison of Gibraltar with provisions of any kind, or holding correspondence with the garrison or inhabitants.

*SATURDAY, January 1.*

Being the first day of the new year, the ode, written by Paul Whitehead, esq; poet-laureat, was performed before their majesties in the great council chamber at St. James's, which see p. 37 ; after which there was a drawing-room, at which the foreign ministers, and most of the nobility and persons of distinction in town, were present, to compliment their majesties on the occasion.

A proclamation was issued by the lord lieutenant of Ireland, in council, for holding a general fast throughout that kingdom, on Friday the 4th of February.

*Monday 3.*

Admiralty-Office. Capt. Marshall, of his Majesty's ship Emerald, arrived late last

night from Capt. Fielding, with an account of his having fallen-in with a fleet of Dutch merchant ships, under convoy of the Adm. Count Byland, with a Squadron of five ships and frigates of war.

Capt. Fielding desired permission to visit the merchant ships, which was refused. Upon sending his boats to visit them, they were fired at ; upon which he fired a shot a-head of the Dutch admiral, who returned a broadside ; Capt. Fielding did the like ; and then the Dutch immediately struck their colours. Such of the merchant-ships as have naval stores on board were stopt ; and the Dutch admiral told, that he was at liberty to hoist his colours, and prosecute his voyage. He accepted the former, and saluted, but declined the latter, and is coming, with the ships that were under his convoy, to Spithead.

The above fleet consisted, at first setting out, of 17 sail of Dutch merchantmen, under convoy of the Dutch Admiral Byland, with two ships of the line and two frigates. Seven only of the merchantmen were taken, (besides their convoy) laden, as it is reported, with hemp, iron, cables, pitch, rosin, tar, and other naval stores ; the other ten had parted company and got safe into Brest.

*Tuesday 4.*

A deputation from the Protestant association, assembled under the patronage of Lord Geo. Gordon, waited on Lord North, to request his lordship to present a petition from that society to parliament, and to support the same, against a law which has already received the royal assent, for the relief of his Majesty's Popish subjects in certain cases ; which his lordship absolutely refused.

The remains of the Right Hon. John Augustus Hervey, late Earl of Bristol, were interred in the family vault at Ickworth, near Bury. By his lordship's will, he has left all that part of his immense fortune, that was in his power to alienate, entirely from his brother, who succeeds him in the title. He has even given from him the deer in his park, and all his sheep, to the number of 1500 ; but the family estate, to the amount of 20,000l. a year, which he could not dispose of, devolves to him.

*Wednesday 5.*

A proclamation was issued by his Majesty in council, promising a reward of 300l. to any person who shall discover any other person concerned in sending, transporting or delivering, lading on board, or providing any arms, ammunition, naval stores, or provisions, from this kingdom or its dependencies, for the use of the French King, or the King of Spain.—From the tenor of this proclamation it should seem, that some such clandestine commerce has been, and is now, carried on by means of foreign agents.

*Thursday 6.*

At a post assembly, held at the Tholsel of Dublin, the following addresses were agreed to, and ordered to be presented :

To



To the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

"Most gracious sovereign,

"We your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the lord mayor, sheriffs, commons, and citizens of the city of Dublin, in common council assembled, feeling, with the rest of your Majesty's faithful subjects of this kingdom, the most lively satisfaction at the prospect we have in view of seeing our country happy in the enjoyment of an unrestricted commerce, most humbly beg leave to be indulged in the first and strongest impulse of those feelings, by being permitted to lay at your Majesty's feet the grateful overflowings of hearts filled with a due sense of your Majesty's goodness and tender regard, which you have manifested to the distresses of Ireland, and the gracious manner in which your Majesty has testified your paternal care of our welfare, by giving your royal assent to the law lately passed, repealing certain acts of the British legislature, imposing grievous and unjust restraints on the trade and commerce of Ireland, to the great injury of all your Majesty's dominions.

"We beseech your Majesty to be persuaded, that, in this arduous and critical conjuncture, we should think we fell short of that duty which we owe to your Majesty, and to our country, if we did not cheerfully lay hold of the earliest opportunity, to convey to your Majesty our warmest approbation of the generous and manly councils by which those just and prudent measures, in favour of this kingdom, have been happily advanced, and we trust will speedily and steadily be carried into final execution; as the first corporation of this kingdom, we feel ourselves particularly called upon to be first, in the present crisis, in testifying our unshaken loyalty to your Majesty's person and government, and our inviolable determination to manifest to the world, that we have most sincerely at heart the success and welfare of our fellow subjects of Great Britain, and the general prosperity of the British empire."

To his Excellency John, Earl of Buckinghamshire, Lord Lieutenant General, and General Governor of Ireland.

"We the lord mayor, sheriffs, commons, and citizens of the city of Dublin, in common council assembled, sensible of your Excellency's uniformly virtuous, and upright administration, and convinced of the faithful and efficacious representations which you have made to his Majesty of the situation and distresses of this kingdom, take this early opportunity to convey to your Excellency our grateful acknowledgments of the advantages lately obtained for Ireland, in advancement of its trade, to which your Excellency's interposition must have greatly contributed; and for the unremitted attention which your Excellency has constantly shewn to our general prosperity and welfare.

"Though we have little reason to doubt that your Excellency's upright conduct, and

the benefits derived from it to this kingdom, cannot fail of making the deepest impression upon the mind of every good Irishman, yet we are desirous to convey to our posterity every circumstance by which those impressions may be rendered lasting.

"We therefore take the liberty humbly to entreat your Excellency, that you will permit us to have your Excellency's portrait painted by the most eminent Irish artist; that we may preserve the representation of so exalted a friend to this country to future times, in grateful remembrance of the advantages which this nation has obtained, from the judicious efforts of your Excellency's prudent and just administration."

*Friday 7.*

A respectable meeting of the nobility, gentry, clergy, and freeholders for the county of Middlesex, assembled at the Mermaid tavern; Hackney, to take into consideration a petition, exactly conformable to that of the county of York, and to appoint a committee of correspondence; which, after some opposition, was agreed.

A dreadful fire broke out in Wild-street, about three in the morning, by which three houses were consumed; but, what is more to be lamented, several persons perished in the flames.

*Saturday 8.*

Count d'Estaing, vice admiral of France, had the honour to be presented to the king at Versailles by M. Sartine, by whom he was graciously received. He was afterwards presented to the queen and royal family. In the *Paris Gazette*, the gross abuse of Gen. Lincoln by the Count d'Estaing (see vol. xlix. p. 633.) is disclaimed.

*Tuesday 11.*

Admiralty-Office. Capt. Clerke, of his Majesty's sloop the *Resolution*, in a letter to Mr. Stephens, dated the 8th of June, 1779, in the harbour of St. Peter and St. Paul, Kampschatka, gives the melancholy account of the celebrated Capt. Cooke, late commander of that sloop, with four of his private mariners, having been killed, on the 14th of February last, at the island of O'why'he, one of a group of new-discovered islands, in the 22d degree of north latitude, in an affray with a numerous and tumultuous body of the natives.

Capt. Clerke adds, that he had received every friendly supply from the Russian government; and that as the companies of the *Resolution*, and her consort the *Discovery*, were in perfect health, and the two sloops had twelve months stores and provisions on board, he was preparing to make another attempt to explore a northern passage to Europe. [*Gazette.*]

It is said, that having been a considerable time at the island where Capt. Cook met with his fate, and all the while very friendly with the inhabitants, upon sailing from thence he met with an accident in the mast of



of his ship, and returned there to repair it. The people then shewed a different disposition, and took away one of his boats, which they would not again part with; upon which the captain, with a lieutenant and nine marines, went on shore to compel them to deliver the boat; they seemed very riotous and rude, particularly one man, whom the captain ordered to be fired on with small shot; which they not regarding, he ordered bullets to be fired, which killed the most daring man and another; upon which they rushed in upon the captain and his people with large clubs, and killed the captain and three men; the lieutenant and the four others escaped.

Capt. Cook was born at Marton, near Great Ayton in Yorkshire, in 1728; had been at sea from his youth, and passed through all the stations, from an apprentice-boy in the coal trade to a post captain in the royal navy, where his character was calculated to command love and respect, being equally brave, modest, and intelligent in his profession. He was first appointed captain of the *Endeavour*, and sailed from Deptford July the 30th, 1768, and arrived at Otaheite the 13th of April following. He continued in the South Seas till March 1770, and returned by way of Batavia to England, July 12, 1771. In this voyage he was accompanied by Mr. Banks and Dr. Solander. Nov. 28, 1771, he was appointed commander of the *Resolution*; and in June 1772, made his second voyage for the discovery of the Southern Hemisphere, when having sailed into as high a southern latitude as 71, and met with nothing but islands of ice, which interrupted his passage, these obliged him to return, and on the 20th of July, 1775, he arrived at Plymouth. In July, 1776, Capt. Cook sailed from Plymouth a third time, on the same discovery, of whom nothing had been heard after his departure from the Cape of Good Hope till the unfortunate account of his death brought by way of Russia. It is almost incredible, that in the second voyage the captain established such a system of diet and cleanliness, that (to use his own words) under the Divine Favour, Capt. Cook, with a company of one hundred and eighteen men, performed a voyage of three years and eighteen days, throughout all the climates from 52 degrees North to 71 degrees South, with the loss of only one man by distemper, and this man is supposed to have had a disorder upon his lungs when he went on board, which probably occasioned his death. When a very young man, he was solicited to be godfather to a female child of a friend, which he consented to; and after the ceremony was over, said sportively to her father, that he intended her for his wife. This resolution, however unlikely to be carried into execution at that time, he lived to perform; and from the mutual affection which subsisted between him and his consort, he seemed to have insured to himself a fund of domestic happiness to cheer

the latter part of his life. The spirit of enterprise was, however, too strong in him to resist the call of his sovereign. He accepted the command offered him to make further discoveries with alacrity, and fell a victim to that intrepid disposition, which, until this fatal voyage, had brought him home safe, to the satisfaction of all his friends, who now have only to regret his loss.

His journal, to the time of his death, with all his papers relative to the voyage, are received at the Admiralty Office.

It is observable that the famous Magellan, after discovering the straits that bear his name, met with a similar fate, being slain in battle by the natives of Mathan, one of the Philippine islands, in 1521, before he had compleated his circumnavigation: but in this he widely differed from our great countryman, that he was the aggressor, in endeavouring to extort tribute for his master the King of Spain; but Capt. Cook was on the defensive, and in this, as a voyager, was almost singular, that he never knowingly injured, but always studied to benefit the savages whom he visited. Thus at Otaheite, where he was best known, he was looked upon as a kind of tutelar deity. The island O'why'he, where he lost his life, being in lat. 22 deg. N. long. 200 deg. E. of Greenwich, must lie in the great South Sea, near the tropic of Cancer, about 30 deg. W. of Chiametan in Mexico. Being much to the north of Otaheite, Capt. Cook must have touched there first, and also, probably, explored the coasts of California, and was then proceeding in search of the N. E. passage, with the summer before him. Kamschatka lies in the Eastern ocean, in lat. 55 deg. N. long. 157 deg. E. of Greenwich. The passage (if any) from thence to Europe must be by the Northern ocean, to the N. of Siberia, Nova Zembla, &c. But as such a voyage can only be made in summer, and would take up no more than three months, Capt. Clerke's letter being dated in June last, we may conclude that he has not found it, and must therefore be now returning (we trust) by the Indian ocean and the Cape of Good Hope.

*Saturday 15.*

The sessions at the Old Bailey ended. Seven convicts received sentence of death; John Benfield and William Turley, for coining; and Mary Williams, for colouring the counterfeit coin; John Franque, for breaking into the house of Jeremiah Bentham, esq; in Queen's-square, and stealing money and plate; Philip M'Cormack, for stealing 120 l. in money, two gold snuff-boxes, &c. in the house of Mrs. Ann Crusius, in Charterhouse-square, where he was a servant; Robert Hughes, for breaking into the house of Mr. Samuel Lindsey, in Greyhound-court, St. Mary-Axe, and stealing cloaths; and Thomas Dollerman, for a highway robbery.

GENT. MAG. Jan. 17 0.

*Monday*



*Monday 17.*

A very respectable number of freeholders of the county of Hertford met at the shire-house, in consequence of an advertisement from the sheriff, in order "to endeavour, in the present state of the British empire, and the distressful situation of individuals, to concert measures, in a constitutional way, for the public safety, and for their own relief." Lord Cranbourn opposed the purpose of the meeting, declaring that this was not a proper time to concert measures distressive to government. This occasioned some disturbance, which, however, was handsomely apologized for by the sheriff; and the result was, to follow the county of York in petitioning parliament.

*Tuesday 18.*

Being kept as the anniversary of her Majesty's birth-day, there was a numerous and splendid appearance of the nobility, foreign ministers, and other persons of distinction, to compliment their majesties upon the occasion. The guns in the park and at the tower were fired at one o'clock. There was a ball at court in the evening, and illuminations, &c. [*Gaz.*]—The portico of the mansion-house was, by order of the lord mayor, illuminated with 300 glass lamps.

The same evening, a young gentleman was found robbed and murdered in an alley in Thames-street. His skull was fractured, and in his breast a wound three inches deep.

*Wednesday 19.*

A letter from William Lee, esq; dated from Brussels, and directed to the lord mayor and court of aldermen, was produced in court at Guildhall, in which that gentleman desires to resign his gown, as alderman of Aldgate ward, by reason of the utter impossibility of his discharging the duties of the office; on this occasion some altercation arose, on the subject of suppressing a letter, to the same purpose, which had been received a year ago. After which his resignation was accepted; and William Burnell, esq; has since been chosen alderman in his room without opposition.

This morning John Howell, William Kent, Hugh Malvey, John Wiley, and John Woodmore, were executed at Tyburn pursuant to their sentence.

*Thursday 20.*

The Hillsborough East-Indiaman, Capt. Collet, from China, arrived at her moorings at Blakwall. She sailed from the Downs the 2d of January, 1778.

A meeting of the nobility and gentry of Huntingdonshire was held at the assembly-room in the town of Huntingdon, when Mr. Reynolds moved an address to the throne, which was opposed by Lord Sandwich, Lord Hinchinbroke, &c. On the holding-up of hands the sheriff declared the majority to be greatly for the address, on which Lord Sandwich moved for a division; but this being carried against him,

his lordship immediately produced a protest, which he and his friends began to sign, while the friends of the opposite party signed the petition.—The petition was similar to that of York, to which we refer.

Counter Resolutions signed by other Freeholders, at the same Meeting.

"We the nobility, gentry, clergy, and freeholders of the county of Huntingdon, assembled at Huntingdon on the 20th of January, 1780, having objected to a petition to parliament, which was proposed at the said meeting, and the sheriff having given it as his opinion, on the holding up of hands, that we were the majority; but for greater certainty, having desired the numbers might be counted, and having appointed tellers for that purpose, which, from the confusion that afterwards ensued, there was no possibility of doing, do think it necessary to take this method to declare,

1st. "That no regular charges or proofs of the misapplication of the public money have been exhibited to satisfy this meeting, as to the justice or expediency of now addressing the House of Commons, and requesting, that before any new burthen be laid upon the country, measures may be taken by that house to enquire into, and correct abuses in the public expenditure.

2d. "That it is not the sense of this meeting to impede the deliberations of parliament, and clog the due energy of the executive power, more especially at a moment when this kingdom is engaged in a necessary war, against the united strength of the perfidious House of Bourbon.

3d. "That this meeting does not see any present reason to address their own immediate applications to the House of Commons, or to enter into any association tending to that purpose.

4th. "That the thanks of this meeting be given to William Fellowes, Esq; the high-sheriff of this county, for having occasioned the attendance of so respectable a meeting of the nobility, gentry, clergy, and freeholders of this county, and for his impartial conduct as chairman of this meeting."

*Extract of a letter from Glasgow.*

"The accuracy of the following account of the cold at this place may be depended upon:—Wednesday, Jan. 12, the cold increased all day, but so gradually, that, at sun-set, it was not more than 12 degrees below the freezing of water, by Fahrenheit's thermometer.

"Thursday, Jan. 13th, at one o'clock in the morning, the atmosphere being still and serene, and the barometer at 29 inches and nine-tenths, a Fahrenheit's thermometer, when exposed at a high north window in the college court, sunk to 26 deg. below the freezing point; and, in five hours afterwards, it fell 6 deg. more, that is, to 32 deg. below the freezing of water.

The



The same instrument was then carried to the Observatory-park, and there laid on the surface of the snow, in which situation, it fell to 45 deg. below the freezing of water; and this great degree of cold was verified by another very accurate thermometer, which was made by a different hand. The cold increased all this day, and observations were taken every half hour, from this evening till the sun rose on Friday morning.

“Friday, Jan. 14, at six o’clock in the morning, two thermometers, when hung in the air in the Observatory-park, stood at 46 deg. below the freezing point in Fahrenheit’s scale, and other two, when laid on the surface of the snow fell to 55 deg. below the freezing point in the same scale, while the same snow, near the surface of the earth, was only 8 deg. below the freezing point. At this time the air was perfectly calm; and though there was a little haze near the horizon, not a cloud was to be seen, and the stars shone with a full and steady light. The cold became much less intense on Friday evening, and a thaw began on the Saturday following.

“The above degree of cold in the air is much greater than any that has ever been observed in Britain. At Chatham, in Kent, on the 31st of January, 1776, a Fahrenheit’s thermometer stood at 35 deg. and a half below the freezing of water. At Glasgow, in the year 1740, it is said, that it was only 23 deg. below that point. And in the same place, January 1768, it was at 34 deg. below it; but, on Friday last, it was at 12 deg. still lower, though the temperature of this place is, in general, very mild for its latitude.”

#### Friday 21.

The King’s proclamation, setting forth, that for the future all foreign ships taken, carrying to and assisting the enemies of Great Britain with warlike stores, or goods of any kind, shall be deemed legal prizes, and the ship, or ships, and cargoes, shall be sold for the benefit of those who took them, was read at the Royal Exchange gate by the common cryer, assisted by the proper officers. Copies of the same were afterwards stuck up about the Royal Exchange.

#### Saturday 22.

Admiralty-Office. Capt. Keeler, of the *Actæon* (one of the Rear-admiral’s squadron), in a letter to Mr. Stephens, dated at St. Lucia, the 29th of October, relates, that being, a few days before, with the *Cornwall*, on a cruize off the island of Martinique, they saw two sail, the one in chase of the other, the latter of which, by signal from the former, was known to be an enemy; that they stood athwart her in order to cut her off from the island; and that soon afterwards she struck to the *Proserpine* of 28 guns, the frigate that was in pursuit of her, and proved to be the *Alc*

*mene*, one of the Count d’Estaing’s squadron, of 30 guns and 220 men, without a gun being fired on either side.

Rear-admiral Gambier, in his letter to Mr. Stephens, dated at Plymouth the 19th instant, gives an account of the arrival of Mr. William Jones, master’s mate of the *Pearl*, in the *Amista* Spanish prize, by whom he learns, that on the 7th instant Admiral Sir George Rodney, with the fleet under his command, in lat. 42 deg. 9 min. long. 12 deg. 28 min. fell in with a Spanish fleet of 19 transports, from Bilboa, bound to Cadiz, laden with provisions and naval stores, under convoy of a 64 gun ship and five frigates; the whole of which, excepting one transport, he took; that they are now on their way to England, under proper convoy; that the vessel which he has brought in has cables of 24 inches, and all sorts of cordage on board; and that the frigates also are chiefly laden with cordage.

A very extraordinary bird was this day shot in the Earl of Tylney’s park at Wanstead, Essex. It has four legs, which are placed diametrically opposite to each other; its size is something less than that of a goose; it is web-footed like a duck, with this difference, that the web is quite black, but as fine in texture as the wings of a bat; its neck is prodigiously long, very small, and something resembling the shape of an eel; with very remarkable eyes, which are extremely small; and its bill or beak is of an uncommon form.

#### Monday 24.

A complaint was made in the house of commons, by Mr. Lovel Stanhope, against the duke of Bolton, for interfering in the election for the county of Southampton; which was referred to the committee of privileges.

#### Wednesday 26.

The following resolution was moved by Mr. Wilkes in the committee of privileges, That it appears to this committee, that the Right Hon James Bridges, duke of Chandos, a peer of parliament, and lord lieut. of the county of Hants, hath concerned himself in the late election for the said county, in direct violation of a vote of the house of the 26th of Nov. by which it was

Resolved, That it is a high infringement of the liberties and privileges of the Commons of Great Britain, for any lord of parliament, or any lord lieut. of any county, to concern themselves in the elections of members to serve for the Commons in Parliament.

#### Thursday 27.

The rule was dismissed in the court of King’s-bench, which had been grahted in the cause of a Welsh schoolmaster, who had moved the court for a rule to oblige certain commissioners of the land-tax to shew cause why an information should not be



be filed against them, for having authorised his being impressed and deprived of his liberty.

Monday 31.

By advices received during the course of the month, the three English forts of Manchack, Batan-rouge, and Panmure of Natchez, with all the artillery and ammunition, provisions, and other effects belonging to his Britannic Majesty, had been surprized and taken by the Spaniards, the first by assault, the second by capitulation, and the third by evacuation. The commander by whom this mighty exploit was conducted, is said to be Don Bernardo de Galvez, Governor of Louisiana, who took in the whole about 550 prisoners, 8 boats laden with provisions, and several barks, in which were upwards of 50 marines. These forts were all the English possessed on the Mississippi. This account was published in the Gazette of Madrid on the 31st of December, with all the exultation of a grand conquest.

One may judge, says the gazette writer, of the importance of this expedition by the contents of two letters intercepted by Don Bernardo de Galvez, one written the 9th of September, by order of Major Gen. Campbell, and the other the 1st of October, by Brigadier Stuart; both are addressed to Capt. Forstel, commandant of the fort of Panmure, and the district of Natchez: he is ordered to keep himself in readiness with his company, and the inhabitants of the neighbouring parts, to join at Manchack Lieut. Col. Dickson, commandant of the fort of Baton-rouge, in order to act in concert against the perfidious and implacable enemies (the Spaniards); and he is informed of the preparations of these two chiefs of his nation, to surprize, by hostilities, these same Spaniards, before the declaration of war could come to their knowledge; with that view they disguised their preparations with divers pretences, giving out that they were only meant against the Illinois. In the same manner they deceived the nation of the Chactaws, and other Indian savages, to draw them over to the English party, and engage them to strike a blow on the Spaniards, promising them for sole recompense all the booty they should make. These strokes prove with what insincerity the English chiefs acted in that country, to commit hostilities against the provinces of Louisiana.

It is then with the greatest reason that we congratulate ourselves in having prevented them, and attacked their own settlements, thus causing to miscarry the project they had formed of falling upon ours unawares.

That notorious villain, William Williams, who murdered Mr. Powell at Llandovery in Wales, in 1777<sup>63</sup>, (see vol. xxx. p. 43.), and who was discovered last summer at Alresford in Hants, while marching with some prisoners under the escort of the Glamorganshire militia, but made his escape, is said to be

the ringleader of the crew that ran away with the King's cutter from the Downs, as mentioned in our Magazine for last December.

Advice has been received from Tripoli, in Barbary, which mentions, "that one of the uncles of the Pacha had revolted against him, and was advanced at the head of an army to within a day's journey of that capital, which had caused the greatest confusion imaginable; that the Christians were shipping themselves and their most valuable effects on board the vessels in the port, and the Moors and Jews were securing their money and jewels, as a general pillage was expected if the rebels could get into the city."

On the 9th instant, there were upwards of 50,000 acres of land under water, in the neighbourhood of Bruges. This inundation has been occasioned by the continual rains which had fallen for some time before.

About the middle of the month a French cartel ship arrived in Torbay, from St. Maloe's, having on board Gen. Garth (who was taken prisoner in the Experiment man of War, by the Count d'Estaing), and 360 sailors, who had been confined prisoners at Dinant and Fougaret. She sailed on the 9th instant, when there remained four other vessels to transport the remainder of the prisoners for England, from whence they are to carry back an equal number of French sailors in return. On the arrival of the above vessel in Torbay, the sailors being anxious to get ashore, about forty got into a boat, which by some accident overset, and, notwithstanding all possible assistance was given them, twenty-one or twenty-two were drowned.

The Vice-chancellor of Cambridge has appointed the following subjects for Sir William Browne's prizes for the present year.—For the Odes: *In obitum maestissimum Jacobi Cook, navis bellicæ præfeti, navigatoris celeberrimi, ietū lethifero barbaricorum repentini abrepti*.—For the Epigrams: *Dictum sapienti sat est*.

By some dispatches addressed to the famous geographer de Busching at Berlin, from M. Pallas, professor of the Imperial Academy at Peterburgh, there is the following circumstantial account of the death of Capt. Cook, with the outlines of his voyage.

Capt. Cook, after he had passed the Cape of Good Hope, continued his course along Dieman's-land, and New Zealand, till he came to Otaheite, where the Spaniards had landed twice, since his last voyage to that island; stayed some months, and had left there all sorts of birds and domestic animals, but only of the male species; so that they received the cows and the she-goats that Capt. Cook brought there with great pleasure. He left that island in the month



month of December following, and after having made several new discoveries in the South Sea, he arrived in the month of March, 1778, on the coasts of America, situated in the south of Kamschatka. A leak being discovered in Capt. Cook's ship, the *Resolution*, and finding a very stormy sea, obliged him to anchor in a bay on that part of the coast. After having repaired his own ship, they both put to sea, and sailing along the coast, they at last distinctly discovered the strait between Asia and America. The two parts of the world presented only, at that height of latitude, a low barren land, without any shelter, and a sea of a very middling depth. He continued his route till he perceived distinctly the American coast extending to the North-East. He then thought himself arrived near to the bounds of his wishes, but when he came to 70 deg. 45 min. latitude, and 198 deg. longitude, (probably reckoning from Greenwich) he met with impenetrable mountains of ice, which obliged him to turn to the South. He cast anchor near the island Unalaichka, whence Capt. Cook dates his letter. He fixes that island in 53 deg. 55 min. latitude, and 192 deg. 30 min. longitude, consequently giving that island a more Western and Southern position than is in the *New General Chart of Russia*. As he then found himself to the East of Sandwich island, which he had passed in his voyage, he reasonably thought he must meet with other islands; he, therefore, sailed again, in order to pass the autumn and the winter in a more temperate climate. He actually discovered divers other islands, which appeared to him extremely fertile, and where the inhabitants had raised stone walls on the heights, for their defence. He cast anchor at one of these islands, named O'why'he, in the gulf of Caraca-Cassa, and treated very amicably with the inhabitants, who paid him almost divine honours. After he had refreshed his people, one of whom only had died in the voyage, and two others had fallen sick, he was already got under sail, when a furious storm hurt his mizen-mast, which obliged him to return to the gulf to repair it. Here he was unluckily slain, as has been already mentioned, in a dispute with the natives.

The Empress of Russia, desirous to make further discoveries at sea, has given orders that three ships shall sail annually from Kamschatka, for the Northern New Archipelago; three for America; as many for Ochotzkoy; and one for the Kur islands.

The report of Lord Macartney's conduct being blamed by the people of Grenada appears to be without foundation. On the contrary, he was addressed on his departure from that island by the council, assembly, and principal planters, in terms of the highest approbation.

The proceedings of the last general court of proprietors of East-India, having been greatly misrepresented in the public prints, it may not be improper to lay the following true state of facts before the publick.

A resolution having been taken to apply to the proprietors for a temporary suspension of the 8th bye-law, which restrains the vesting the company's money in shipping, except such small ships as they may have occasion to employ in the East-Indies, to guard against such probable events, accidents, and misfortunes, as might be expected, and which have since really happened, and may frequently happen during a time of war. The intention was to build a ship or two, to be employed as well for the defence of the company's valuable possessions, as to import investments that might be provided and not brought home, in case any of the company's ships should be captured or lost during their voyages. The question having been agitated at the last quarterly court, several ship's husbands seemed to be alarmed, upon the ill-grounded apprehension, that there was an intention of building ships in India, to the prejudice of their private concerns, though in truth no such idea had ever existed, much less been adopted; nor had the least design been entertained of interfering with the interest of British subjects, further than to build a ship or two, to be used occasionally in cases of distress or emergency, as above stated. However, the matter was fully explained by the chairman at the last court; and the proprietors received, in the most explicit terms, every information respecting the number of ships proposed to be built, and the services intended to be performed. The wisdom and expediency of the measure was also stated so much to the conviction and satisfaction of the court, that Mr. Wells, one of the most eminent ship-builders, declared he had not the least objection, nor would he have given trouble, if he had known the intention of the directors. The question being thereupon put, it was carried in the affirmative, and so declared from the chair; and fresh business of a very interesting nature brought forward, and it was so generally believed by the proprietors, that the matter was agreed to by all parties, that many left the court; after which some gentlemen appeared dissatisfied, and called for a division, which in that state of the business was thought unfair, and therefore a ballot was demanded by, and in the name of the directors, to give the proprietary at large the opportunity of deciding, according to their unbiassed judgment, and as may be most conducive to the interest of the company.

The Speech of Alderman Crosby, promised in our last volume, p. 613, was as follows:

"Admiral Keppel,

"I am ordered by the committee, who have



have the honour to wait on you from the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London, in common-council assembled, to present you the freedom of that city, in this box, made of heart of oak, ornamented and embellished with gold, agreeable to the unanimous vote of the court of common-council, on the 12th day of February last, for your long and faithful services to your country; for your ready acceptance, at the call of your sovereign, of the important charge of Commander of the British Fleet, in time of imminent danger; for the anxious attention shewed by you in every instance of your conduct to the safety of this country; for your judicious, able, and spirited behaviour, on the 27th of July, 1778, in your attack on the French fleet; for your glorious and gallant efforts to renew the engagement in the afternoon of that day; efforts rendered unsuccessful, through the want of obedience to your orders by the Vice-admiral of the Blue; for the great protection given to our trade, to which we were entirely indebted to you for the safe arrival of the East and West India fleets; for your animating conduct and example, happily followed by such signal exertions of spirit and intrepidity in the officers and seamen of the British fleet, as conveyed terror to our enemies, and obliged them to seek shelter in their own ports, by an ignominious flight.

"The committee, Sir, think they should be wanting in their duty, if they did not, upon this occasion, express the warmest wishes, that whenever you are called upon by your sovereign, to draw your sword against the enemies of our happy constitution, you may return victorious, and that you may long, very long, live an honour and ornament to your country."

To this address the Admiral answered:

"I receive, with the warmest gratitude, the valuable mark of the regard of the city of London, testified by their unanimous vote of the 12th of February last; and I beg you to assure them, that the sincere zeal for the public, which has animated me during my forty years service, is in no shape altered by events which compelled me to retire from the high honour of the command of a British fleet."

#### BIRTHS.

**L**ADY of Hon. Cha. Townshend, a daughter.

Jan. 1. Lady of lord viscount Gallway, a daughter.

#### MARRIAGES.

Dec. 30. **G**EORGE Drummond, esq; to Miss Harley.

Jan. 10. Rev. Castres Donne, vicar of Loddon, to Miss Vertue.

12. Rev. John Ryland, jun. to Miss Tyler.

Wm. Girling, of Twyford Lodge, esq; to Mrs. Barker.

13. At Litchfield, Major Patton, to Miss Docksey, niece to D. Garrick, esq;

John Macnamara, esq; of Lincoln's Inn, to Miss Jones of Kensington.

18. Rev. Mr. Collinson, rector of King-weston, Somersetshire, to Mrs. Brent.

Sperry Peshall, esq; brother of Sir John, to Miss A. M. Homer.

24. John Cowper, esq; to Miss Cope, sister of Sir Charles.

#### DEATHS.

**T**Ately, at Jamaica, Hon. Lieut. Gen. Tho. Stanley, brother to the earl of Derby, and member for the co. of Lancaster.

Hon. Mr. Hav, governor of Barbadoes.

At Chester, Mr. H. Whiffaw, attorney at law, and seal-keeper of the county palatine.

Right Hon. Lady Camden.

At Langharn, Caermarthenshire, aged 82, Mrs. Bevan, relict of Arthur Bevan, esq;

At Fulton, Lady Tancied, relict of Sir Thomas.

Rev. Humphry Griffiths, rector of Byton, Herefordshire, and 53 years schoolmaster at Presteign.

On his passage to England with the colours of Fort Mahe, taken from the French, Lieut. B. S. Bate, aid-de-camp to Brigadier-general Braithwaite.

Robt. Racket, esq; the last surviving nephew of Alexander Pope, esq;

At Hertford, Mr. Kirby, aged 104.

Oct. 24. At St. Christopher's, Robert Douglas, esq; governor of all his majesty's forts and fortifications in that island. This gentleman's death was occasioned by a most extraordinary accident indeed; leaning against the pallisades which enclosed his court yard, and being rather corpulent and heavy, the wood gave way, and he falling with great violence, occasioned a contusion of the spine, of which he died in 24 hours, labouring under the most excruciating torture, but perfectly placid and resigned. He has left the bulk of his fortune (which is very considerable) to his brother, Capt. John Douglas, of his Majesty's ship the Terrible.

Nov. 13. At Chislehurst in Kent, the Rev. John Lawson, B. D. R. of Swancombe in that county, and formerly fellow of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge. This gentleman was remarkable for his knowledge in antient and modern geometry, and was admired, and his acquaintance courted, by those who had a true taste for that sublime science.

Dec. 26. Of a lingering illness, in the 75th year of his age, Tho. Hope, esq; well known in the trading world, as one of the first characters that this or perhaps any other age ever produced. He was originally descended from the elder branch of the family of Hope in Scotland; and, endowed with great natural abilities, he with unremitting application raised the credit and affluence of the house at Amsterdam, which continues to bear his name, to such a height, as perhaps no other house of trade in any country ever arrived.

Nor



Nor were his thoughts in business confined to that object only, having for many years presided as representative of the Prince of Orange, first in the West India; and afterwards in the Dutch East India Companies; where, particularly in the latter, he established such wise laws and regulations in their trade, as must make his memory respected and adored as long as those companies shall exist. And it will be remembered by the latest posterity, that a merchant could at once prescribe laws to sovereigns in the East, and, by his moneyed powers, greatly sway the scale of empire in Europe. He was just in all his dealings; and friendly, where he had once placed his confidence, to a degree that by many might be thought to exceed the bounds of prudence in trade.

Rev. Mr. Richardson, rector of Cavendish, Suffolk.

28. G. Booth Tyndale, esq; nephew to lord Delamer.

29. Lady Cust, relict of Sir Richard, mother of Sir John, grandmother of lord Brownlowe, and sister to Sir John Brownlowe, viscount Tyrconnel.

Mrs. Wilson, wife of J. Wilson, esq; of Dalham Tower, Westmoreland.

30. Andrew Mitchel, esq; aged 90.

Near Hertford, Constantine Bickerton, esq; aged 72.

31. At Ludlow, Charles Bowlker, universally acknowledged to have been the best angler in Great Britain.

Jan. 1. At Eltham, Lady Hudson, relict of Sir Charles.

At York, Tho. Fountayne, esq; aged 22.

2. The lady of Tho. Lawrence, M. D.

3. Near Barnett, Philip Grenville, esq;

At Richmond, Edw. Oram, esq; aged 90.

Arthur Jones, esq; many years commissioner of sewers for Holborn and Finsbury divisions.

4. Arch. Finney, esq; captain in a marching regiment.

8. Mr. Ward inventor of the cork jackets.

Richard Kent, esq; major of the Northamptonshire militia.

9. Rich. Ireland, esq; of Riegate Place, aged 80.

Benj. Branfil, esq; a director of the Bank and of the Sun Fire office.

Sebastian Humphreys, esq; aged 71.

10. Sir Nathaniel Wombwell, bart.

At Barnes, Geo. Limbley, esq;

At Langham, near Bury, Christo. Blake, esq;

11. Joseph Bateman, esq;

Rich. Morland, esq; barrister of Gray's Inn.

At Chelsea, Griffith Price, esq; counsellor.

12. At Linley, Shropshire, Robert More, esq; F. R. S.

Right Hon. Hans Stanley, F. R. S. cofferer of his majesty's household, governor of the Isle of Wight, treasurer of the British Museum, and member for Southampton.

13. Mr. Pewtreffs, many years head clerk of the bullion office in the bank.

15. Nathan Richardson, esq; a Lisbon merchant.

16. Tho. Barrington, esq; of Stock.

Mr. Roberts, master of Bank coffee-house.

Sir J. H. More, bart. by whose death the title becomes extinct.

Sir Archibald M'Donaldson, knt.

At the Heralds College, Isaac Heard, esq;

17. John Fulford, esq; of an eminent and honourable family in Devonshire.

At Wapping, Mr. Tho. Dilworth, well known by his many useful publications for youth.

18. At Canterbury, aged 85, Lady Head, relict of the late Rev. Sir John Head, bart. archdeacon of that diocese.

19. Mrs. Ludford, widow of the late John Ludford, esq; of Ansley-Hall, Warwickshire, sister to Sir Roger Newdigate, bart.

Rev. Mr. Stockdale, one of the vicars choral in York cathedral, vicar of St. Mary, Bishop-hill, in that city, and of Hayton near Porklington.

23. Sir Arthur Molineux, knt.

At Elcombe, Kent, Mr. Tho. Elcombe, farmer, whose ancestors were farmers there in the reign of Henry IV.

24. At Bath, Archd. Stewart, esq; late an eminent merchant in London, and formerly lord provost of Edinburgh.

At Stepney, Mrs. Armstrong, aged 110.

Rob. Freind, esq; of Hitcham-house, Bucks.

26. At Greenwich, Capt. Jas. Monson, aged 80.

27. At Stationers-hall, advanced in years, Mr. George Hawkins, treasurer and warehouse-keeper to the Company of Stationers. He was formerly a bookseller in Fleet-street, and many years kept a shop during the season at Tunbridge-Wells. He was a man of fair character, and much respected by the nobility and gentry who frequented his shop.

#### GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Dec. 1. **L**ORD Onslow, treasurer, and Sir Rich. Worsley, bt. comptroller, of his majesty's household.

6. John Smith, esq; appointed, by the 1d lieutenant of Ireland, one of the commissaries of the musters.

7. Lord Cha. Spencer, treasurer of his majesty's chamber.

Frederick North, esq; one of the chamberlains of his majesty's exchequer.

Sam. Hayes, of Avondale, esq; a governor of the county of Wicklow.

11. Patrick Brydone, esq; accomptant and comptroller general of stamp duties.

#### CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

**L**ORD Grantham, chief justice in eyre, North of Trent.

Lord Westcote, high steward for Bewdley, in the room of lord Lyttelton.

Dr. Simpson, official of London archdeaconry.

Ld Beauchamp, cofferer of the household.

Col. Leslie, a groom of the bedchamber.

Gen. Cunningham, governor of Barbadoes.

Duke



Duke of Marlborough, high steward of Oxford.

Mr. Sampson Mosman, of East Retford, appointed one of the inspectors of the stamps.

Rob. Chester, esq; secretary to the commissioners of Q. Anne's bounty.

John Atkinson, of Spalding, gent. a master extraordinary in chancery.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

**R**EV. Mr. Whiston, Cranwich R. and Methwold V. co. Norfolk.

J. Adamthwaite, M. A. Shackerston R. co. Leicester.

J. Russell Greenhill, M. A. Marsh Gibbon R. co. Bucks.

Peter Vaters, M. A. (senior student of Christ Church, and minister of Caversham, Bucks) Whitton cum Thurlston, co. Suff.

Jas. André Milne, LL. D. Brand Broughton R. co. Linc. with Shelton R. co. Wilts.

Rev. Mr. Nelson, presented to the perpetual curacy of Chester-le street.

Benj. Hall, A. M. St. Andrew's R. Glamorganshire.

Dr. Ramsden, Balsham R. Cambridgesh.

Rev. W. Guerne, Luddenham R. co. Kent.

Rich. Watson, D.D. regius professor of divinity in Cambridge, to the archdeac. of Ely.

James Bentham, M. A. (author of the History of the cathedral church of Ely) to a prebend there.

Rev. Mr. Wagstaffe, Barley R. Herts.

— Wates, Feltwell St. Nicholas R. co. Norf.

H. Spelman, Downham R. co. Norf.

John Hale, B.D. Lawford R. co. Essex.

Rev. Mr. Hey, Parsenum R. Northamp.

— Wilson, Whitchurch V. co. York.

Rev. J. Calow, Great Baddow R. Essex.

Rev. Mr. Dart, Stratton R. Somersetsh.

J. Crosley, M.A. Tadcaster V.

Rev. Joshua Larwood, chaplain to King George.

Rev. — Ivory, Hindolveston R. co. Norf.

— Milner, D.D. Brant Broughton V.

Geo. Croft, M.A. Arncliffe in Craven V.

Rev. Mr. Markham, Carlton in Craven V.

Major Dawson, M. A. to hold Croft V. with Rand R. both co. Lincoln.

Rev. Carew Reynell, the perpetual curacies of St. James in Bristol, and Welbury upon Trim, co. Gloucester.

James Stonhouse, M. A. Little Cheverell, and Great Cheverell, co. Wilts.

Geo. Drury, M. A. Claydon and Akinham R. with Whitton cum Thurlston R. co. Suffolk.

#### DISPENSATIONS.

**S**AM. Horsley, LL.D. to hold Newington R. co. Surrey, with Henley R. co. Herts.

G. Clark Gayton, to hold Billey R. with Cobham V. co. Surrey.

Walter Illip, A.M. to hold Elsted R. with Aldington V. co. Sussex.

B—NK—TS.

**A**ndrew Bachhoffner, of the Strand, feather-merchant.

Tho. Gwinnett, of Barnwood, Gloucestershire, victualler.

Rob. Snelgrove, of Drury-la. woollen-dra.

Wm. Basely, Weston under Weatherley, Warwickshire, factor.

John Taylor, Newport, Shropsh. mercer.

Matt. Dennison, Darlington, Durh. dealer.

John Armstrong and Tho. Walter, Bermondsey-street, Southwark, distillers.

Jn. Spottiswoode, Sackville-str. money-scriv.

John Sowden and Tho. Robinson, of Bradford, Yorkshire, merchants.

Lancelot Westgarth, Warwick, innholder.

Robt. Kent, Soham, Isle of Ely, innholder.

John Hogg and Harry Wagstaff, both of Northfield, Worcestershire, dealers.

Hen. Hatch, Evesham, Worcestersh. grocer.

Matth. Warren, of York, innholder.

Styles Lely, of Lincoln, shopkeeper.

Joseph Scholey, of Cambridge, vintner.

Sam. Huggins, of Hampton on the Hill, Warwickshire, dealer.

Robt. Scruton, Bishopsgate-str. callender.

Tho. Smith, St. Martin in the Fields, Middlesex, horse dealer.

Ralph Brown, of Little Green within Chadderton, Lancashire, drysalter.

Jas. Robertson, of Brecon, mercer.

Abra. Clegg, Leadenhall str. haberdasher.

Isaac Cattle, Long-alley, Moorfields, Midd. victualler.

John Bayly, Newton, Cambrid. wine-merch.

Cha. Maitland, Newmarket, Suff. carpenter.

Rich. Pitt, St. Alban's-str. West. upholder.

Philip Chivers, Piccadilly, Midd. upholsterer.

Jas. Greenwood, Norton falgate, Middlesex, ironmonger.

Jos. Butter, Wokingham, Berks, druggist.

Green Smart, of Kingston upon Hull, patten-maker.

Robt. Healey, Louth, Lincolnsh. fellmonger.

*Commission of Bankruptcy superseded.*

Cha. Fielding, Holborn, Midd. silk-mercer.

Wm. Mauricet, Highgate, Midd. merch.

#### PRICES of STOCKS.

Jan. 15.	Jan. 29.
Bank Stock, —	113
India ditto, —	—
South Sea ditto, —	—
Ditto Old Ann. 60 $\frac{3}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	60 $\frac{5}{8}$ a $\frac{3}{4}$
Ditto New Ann. shut	—
3 per Ct. Bk. red. 61 $\frac{1}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{4}$	61 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{3}{4}$
3 per Ct. Conf. 60 $\frac{3}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	60 $\frac{5}{8}$ a $\frac{3}{4}$
Ditto 1726, shut	—
Ditto 1751, shut	—
India Ann. 60 $\frac{3}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	58 $\frac{3}{4}$
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Ct. 1758, shut	—
4 per Ct. Conf. 1762, 61 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{5}{8}$	61 $\frac{3}{4}$ a $\frac{7}{8}$
4 per Ct. 1777, 78 $\frac{3}{4}$ a $\frac{7}{8}$	—
India Bonds, 26s. a 27s. Pr.	26s. a 27s.
Navy & Vict. Bills, 11 $\frac{1}{8}$ per c.	— per ct.
Long Annuities, shut	—
Short ditto, —	—
Scrip. —	—
Omnium. — Prem.	— Prem.
Annui. 1778, 11 1-4 yrs. pu.	11 1-8 a 1



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For FEBRUARY, 1780.

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By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

LONDON, Printed for D. HENRY, at ST. JOHN'S GATE.



Peck Loaf is. 11ds





T H E

# Gentleman's Magazine;

For F E B R U A R Y, 1780.

*Summary of the Debates in Parliament  
continued from p. 9.*



R. M--nch--n (to explain) insisted, notwithstanding the confident manner in which he had been contradicted by the noble lord in the blue ribbon,

that, if the enemy had only detached a single 74 gun ship against Plymouth, such was the defenceless state in which it was found when the combined fleet came before it, they might have reduced the arsenal to ashes; and to this fact he could bring a thousand witnesses.

Adm. K--pp--l heard with indignation, he said, what the noble lord had said of the protection given to trade by the fleet commanded by Sir C. Hardy. It was the language of a landman, and he did not scruple to say, his lordship had learnt it from Ld S dw-ch. What had our fleet done for the protection of trade? Had it impeded M. D'Orvilliers, on his approach to Plymouth? or, had it appeared before that sea-port to prevent his landing? It is true, that D'Orvilliers had not landed, because the wind while he lay before the town prevented his prudently making the attempt, and at last forced his fleets out of the channel in defiance of their utmost efforts. Had not the same strong westerly wind operated by the permission of Providence in our favour, the whole of our East and West India fleets, which arrived just after their departure, must have fallen a prey to the enemy, to the disgrace of government, and the

irreparable loss of the nation. What then but Providence had we to thank for so signal a deliverance? Inferior as our fleets were known to be to the united fleets of France and Spain, why were our navy suffered to sleep in the road of Torbay till their junction was effected? The fate of the British empire seemed to hinge on the single circumstance of keeping them divided, yet in that most critical and tremendous moment no one effort was made to engage them asunder. His lordship, with his wonted dexterity, had endeavoured to explain away that shameful retreat of our fleet into port, by justifying its return under colour of receiving a reinforcement; a mighty reinforcement truly! two rotten ships, the Arrogant and Blenheim, neither of which were fit to go to sea without a thorough repair. How to account for the admiral's sailing a second time, under such disgraceful circumstances, he owned himself totally at a loss; nor could he see the use of exposing the fleet at this dangerous season of the year to the hazard of storms and tempests, when that of the enemy was known to be safely laid up in port, and probably preparing for the next year's early campaign. He concluded by voting for the amendment, as both the present *counsellors and councils* were equally reprehensible.

Ld N--th rose to inform the House, that our fleet could not be hurt by storms or tempests, as it was now riding safe at Spithead.

Mr. F--x rallied Mr. Ad--m on the reasons assigned for his changing sides. At the beginning of last session he thought



thought ministers wrong; but at the beginning of this, though their conduct had been still more disgraceful than ever, he now thought them right. This, Mr. F—x said, was soaring to the very height of political paradox. A The hon. gentleman had said, there were men in administration who possessed the confidence both of their king and country. But where are they to be found? If we look at the head of the army, there we find a man who B has lost the confidence of the body over whom he presides by a partial distribution of the favours he has to confer. If to the secretary of state's office, who shall we find there? a new man, scarce heard of abroad, or known at home. C If at the treasury or admiralty boards, there, he was sure, we should be grievously disappointed. But, says the hon. gentleman, look to the court of chancery! there, Mr. F—x acknowledged, there sat a noble lord high in D the estimation of his country for his integrity and professional abilities; but who, from the different habits and duties of his office, could not be supposed to be great as a minister, or sufficiently acquainted with the political interests of the nation, to be trusted with the E sole management of its affairs.

He next followed the hon. gentleman to his negative commendations of ministers. There are, says the hon. gentleman, men more incapable than they among those who aspired to their F places. As much as to say, you are certainly a pack of blockheads, but those who oppose you are no better than yourselves. How ministers may relish such compliments, Mr. F—x said, he could not tell; but, for his part, he should despise the man who should tell G him to his face, Sir, you are certainly infamous, but there are men in the world still more wicked than yourself.

Some men, he said, had been pointed out in the general invective as capable of conducting measures with spirit H and wisdom; but, he believed, even the great Earl of Chatham were he alive, in whom the people were led to believe there was nothing in the political system impossible, would be at a

loss to restore the glory of the British empire to the state which he had raised it, unless a change, a thorough change, a change without palliatives, were first effected. It was not, he said, the rumour of the streets that there was no efficient minister. The fatal truth was evident; else could it have happened, that in one of our lately captured islands there should have been 150 pieces of cannon, and but 40 men to manage them? Could there have been in one place cannon without balls, and in another balls without cannon? Could there have been such a complication of blunders as the last seven years have furnished to render the present period the most disgraceful of any in the annals of this country? It were impossible!

He then asked, what was become of the American war? that war which had cost the nation so many millions to prosecute it, and the lives of so many thousand British subjects who had already perished in the course of it. If there was really no American war existing (and surely if there was, it would have attracted his Majesty's notice), why was an army of 60,000 men suffered to moulder away at New York, inactive, and unavailing, only to be E spectators of the enemy's unrepelled attacks, and to remain in indolence, while their near posts are carried one after another by the enterprizing spirit of their more vigilant opponents? If it be true, that Gen. Clinton has an army of Americans only equal to that of Gen. Washington, he wished to know, how their inactivity was to be accounted for?

With respect to the naval and military operations in the West Indies, Mr. F—x was still more pointed and severe. G He ridiculed the farce of sending 3 or 4000 men with Adm. Arbuthnot to reinforce the army at New York, when half that number properly appointed would have saved the Grenades. He was liberal in the praises of the British fleet that engaged D'Estaing; but execrated the authors of that abominable transaction, by which our seamen had the mortification to see their balls fall harmless in the water, while those of the enemy were piercing their ships.

From



From the blunders, neglects, and disgraces, in the West Indies, he reverted to those we had been witnesses to on our own coasts. He exposed, in the most alarming point of view, the criminal neglect of ministers in not properly providing for the defence of Plymouth, when they knew the designs of the enemy were to land upon our coasts; he was no less severe on the weakness of our fleets, which had been confidently exaggerated in the face of parliament before it was brought to the test, and now as confidently depreciated, to cover the disgrace of avoiding the enemy, than on the sluggishness of ministers in suffering the navies of France and Spain to join without exerting the force of which they were in possession to attempt at least to defeat their purpose; and he inveighed with bitterness against the inveteracy of ministers in driving from the service of the nation men of known and tried abilities, and substituting in their room those only who would pay implicit obedience to the most humiliating orders.

From the conduct of the navy he made a quick transition to the management of the army, which he represented as still more disgusting to men of merit, than the shameful partialities practised in the navy. The mode of promotion in this last department he represented as totally reversed. The veteran officer is now told, "Sir, you cannot have this or that promotion because you are in the army; Lord such a one must have it, who never was in the army." Thus, he who never was in the army, and knows nothing of military service, is to command him who is skilled in the profession, and has passed through hard and severe discipline to acquire the art. Can any thing in nature to a liberal mind be more disgusting? But, Sir, says the secretary at war, this is but temporary promotion; when the war is over, though he commands you now, you shall command him then. Was ever any thing more absurd! When military skill is particularly required, the officer who knows nothing of the matter is to command; and when the dan-

ger, then he is to obey. The absurdity of this reasoning, he said, was only to be equalled by the finesse which has been introduced by somebody to obviate the difficulty with respect to officers on half-pay, who consent to a temporary forfeiture of a lieutenant's rank on the old establishment in order to obtain a company in one of the new regiments. The officer subscribes a paper, by which he engages to give up his rank as a lieutenant for ever; and the commander in chief signs a defeasance at the bottom of it, by which he engages that the officer shall be restored to his rank at the end of the war. Such is the present management in the army, and he wished to know who was to be answerable for it. In the speech, it is said, we have to contend with one of the most dangerous confederacies that ever was formed against the crown and people of Great Britain, yet that we have not one ally upon earth is not the fault of ministers, but the ingratitude of the European powers; that we have lost a most valuable part of our West India settlements, is not owing to the indolence of our ministers, but to the activity of Mons. D'Estaing, who took them from us; Ireland and Scotland are in a ferment, but they themselves are the causes of their own disturbances. Our immaculate ministers are never to blame. That the King is his own minister, so confidently asserted without doors, and as confidently disclaimed by the noble lord in the blue ribbon, is a doctrine tending to destroy all responsibility in ministers, and placing it on the shoulders of him who can do no wrong; yet the evils of a reign, though covered by the shade of majesty, seldom go unpunished. Charles the First and his son James, by screening wicked ministers, fell themselves victims to their own folly; one by the loss of his life, the other by the loss of his crown. This should be a lesson to sovereigns. He compared the present reign to that of the unfortunate Henry the VIth. His family did not ascend the throne by hereditary right; neither did the family of his present Majesty. Henry was an amiable and pious prince; so was his present



present Majesty. Henry lost all his father's conquests, and all his hereditary provinces in France; George has already seen the conquests of his grandfather wrested from him in the West Indies, and his hereditary provinces in America erected into a separate empire. A His Majesty set out in life with the brightest prospects; possessed of immense dominions, and the warmest affections of his people; his accession to the crown was compleatly flattering both to himself and his subjects. How B sadly is the scene reversed! his empire dismembered, his councils distracted, and his people falling off in their fondness for his person! They were already beginning to murmur, and their patience was not unlimited—there certainly would be disturbances. The miserable state to which the nation is reduced cannot, he said, be wholly owing to ignorance, there must be design; there must be treachery. The noble lord may think himself secure in his innocence, and hope protection from the law; but when the law is perverted, and the people are reduced to seek justice by force of arms, the law of nature then takes place, and those who have been the cause of the distraction will then be the first sacrifices.

After contrasting the present reign with that of the glorious reign of William the Third, he proceeded to consider the critical situation in which Ireland then stood with respect to this kingdom. Every evil with which we are threatened from that quarter he imputed directly to the bad policy of administration during the last session. He appealed to the House on the propriety of their voting in the address, G “thanks to his Majesty for his attention to the state of his loyal and faithful kingdom of Ireland;” and challenged ministry to point out a single instance in which that attention had been manifested. He adverted to the case of the members of the Irish house H of commons, who had been sworn, with bayonets at their breasts, to vote as the people dictated; and warned ministry not to adopt that little line of conduct with respect to Ireland which they had pursued in the American business, to refuse them in one session what they were ready to grant them with additions the next. Before he concluded his long and animated speech, he made some pointed observations on the new promotions; chiefly that of the Lords Hillsborough and Carlisle; the first to the secretaryship of the southern department, and the latter to a seat at the board of trade. He knew not how a certain learned member [the Attorney B General] could bring himself to support the one whom he once threatened with an impeachment, and was at a loss to assign a reason for the appointment of a supernumerary commission for the other. He remarked how de- C praved indeed that administration must be, when those who had supported them through many dirty measures were ashamed to associate with them any longer, and had made room for the changes which that day had been D announced; but changes of that sort, he said, were but palliatives, and nothing but the amendment then under consideration could save the nation from impending ruin. He therefore gave the motion his hearty concurrence.

E *Ld Adv. of Scotland* had a presentiment, he said, that efforts would be made to impede government, and embarrass his Majesty's servants in the conduct of the national business; for which reason he had, contrary to his usual custom, turned his back upon his professional avocations, to give his support to the measures of parliament, which he had every reason in the world to believe would be considered with temper, and exerted with vigour. Respecting the present motions, he said, he saw in the one a plain, direct, clear, and applicable address to his Majesty, assuring him that his people would unite as one man in the most vigorous exertions against the ambitious and treacherous confederacy of his powerful and inveterate enemies: in the other, a vague, imperious, and insolent requisition, ill-becoming the dignity of majesty, presuming to dictate to the sovereign, and to decide on the demerits of his servants, without one single fact



fast to support the charge. Was it a sufficient ground to address the Crown for *new counsellors and new councils*, because a rumour had been circulated that the King was his own minister, and that those who held the first employment in the state were totally irresponsible for the measures adopted in the several departments over which they presided? For his part, he never heard such language advanced; and, if he had, he should have held himself obliged to treat it with the contempt it deserved. As to the affairs of the army, he would answer for it, when they came into discussion, his honourable friend the present secretary at war would explain them to the full satisfaction of the House; nor had he the least doubt but that every other confidential member of the cabinet would be ready, as the noble lord in the blue ribbon had been, to do the same.

As to the affairs of Ireland, he acknowledged himself totally unacquainted with them; yet he could not think them in the alarming situation in which the hon. gentleman [Mr. F—x] had represented them. Ireland, it was known, was in great distress; and, in proportion to its necessities, he was bold to say, would be its relief. England would not withhold from Ireland what it was proper to grant; nor would Ireland require from England what it was proper to withhold.

He then went into a justification of the naval campaign; and followed Ld F N—th in every part of his argument. He remarked on the inconsistency of opposition, who last year expressed the strongest apprehensions for the safety of this kingdom: but now, when the attention of administration to that object had given full refutation to their fears, they were urging it as a crime against them, that they had not taken from Sir Charles Hardy's force a detachment to reinforce the squadron in the West Indies. He concluded with assigning his reasons for declaring against the amendment, as founded on charges without proof, and supported by arguments without consistency.

Mr. B—ke was very jocular on the hon. gentleman's pre-sentiment of what

would happen on the first day of the present session, and no less humorous on the reasons he gave for adopting one proposition, and rejecting another, because he was totally ignorant of what either of them meant. It was, he said, an unquestionable proof of the hon. gentleman's courage, that he ventured to appear in the House at so perilous a juncture with such unanswerable arguments to support an endangered ministry, as those of total ignorance. Such an advocate was worthy of such a cause. Such an argument the noble lord in the blue ribbon had himself advanced with respect to the affairs of Ireland, when, after the long notice he had received from that House, and the alarming motives which he had for an enquiry into the grievances of that oppressed people, he had come into the House, and frankly confessed he was equally ignorant of the cause and the cure. He asked, if there could be a more forcible reason for the dismissal of a minister urged by his most inveterate enemy than the noble lord's own declaration against himself?

It was in vain, he said, for the noble lord and his advocates to endeavour to disunite the cases of Ireland and the American Colonies. The mad, cruel, and accursed American war may be traced in every single feature, circumstance, and step which have contributed to call forth the spirit, the resentment, and resolution of the Irish nation. Amused by delusive hopes, and taught by repeated disappointments to place no confidence in the most solemn assurances of ministers, and their spirits rising in proportion to their wants and distresses, what would have been received as a favour last session is now demanded as a right; and if refused, will assuredly burst forth with tenfold mischief, and in a storm strike this nation, and shake it to its lowest foundation.

To the plan of policy adopted here, what more could be added to exasperate a nation already driven to the last extremity? Instead of continuing the British parliament, and calling together the parliament of Ireland to give them some certainty of our good intentions towards



towards them, the minister, grossly departing from every line of prudence and common sense, prorogued the parliament of G. Britain, and called the parliament of Ireland; the consequence of which has been, as every man of common understanding foresaw, riots and insurrections, and to allay the ferment an unanimous vote of both houses of the Irish parliament insisting upon a **FREE TRADE**. Such is the present critical situation of affairs in that country; and should the mischievous effects ensue, which there is but too much reason to apprehend, he would boldly assert in the face of the noble lord in the blue ribbon, that they generated in oppression, and were fostered by the folly and ignorance of those counsellors whose removal the amendment pointed to; and would infallibly prove fatal if those counsellors were supported by the influence of the crown, and continued against the voice of the people.

Mr. *F—nk—n* (Secretary at War) rose in justification of the commander in chief. Discontents, he owned, had arisen on account of commissions granted to some noblemen and gentlemen contrary to the usages of the army; but those discontents had grown out of the pressing exigencies of the state, when all that could be derived from sudden and extraordinary levies became necessary, and when private feelings must be sacrificed to public security. As to any agreement, such as the hon. gentleman [Mr. *F—x*] alluded to, between the commander in chief and the officers on half pay, he declared, he never before heard of it, and he believed it never existed, any more than the charge made early in the debate, that the King was his own minister, and that the confidential servants of the crown, under that mean subterfuge, held themselves exempt from all responsibility; for his own part, he held no such opinion; for every act of misconduct in the war-office, so far as the same came under his immediate controul, he declared himself accountable; but at the same time acknowledged, that the patronage of the army was not lodged in his, but in abler hands; and that, notwithstanding

the patent was not made out in the usual form, and that the present commander in chief owed his appointment to his rank upon the staff, and in virtue of his services and experience, he made no doubt but his lordship would give parliament every satisfaction that should be required respecting the promotions so much complained of. He totally disapproved of the amendment, he said, as it conveyed censure without proof, and decided without enquiry. He adverted to the high encomiums that had been passed on the glories of the last reign, asserting, that no gentleman present revered the memory of George the Second more than himself, but he could not help observing, that there were periods in his reign when the empire was in situations much more critical than that in which it was at present; yet it fortunately emerged, and that great monarch terminated his reign in a series of national glory and unprecedented success. From whence he inferred, that his present Majesty having met with similar embarrassments in the course of his reign, might live to enjoy the satisfaction of beholding his people prosperous and happy, and himself adored as their great deliverer.

Mr. *We—rb—ne* [Attorney General] said, the motion for the address made by the noble lord [L—wish—m] appeared to him unexceptionable, as it went no farther than just to carry up to the throne those expressions of duty and affection, which has ever been the language of parliament in answer to the speeches of their sovereign; on the other hand, the amendment proceeded to condemn without discrimination not those ministers only, who had been in office during the time when the adverse circumstances had arisen, but those also who, as he understood, had just been promoted. This, he said, though sufficient ground for rejecting it, was not all; it went still farther, to require his Majesty to adopt not only new counsellors, but a new system of government. Taking it in this view, it became necessary to know what the system of British government now was, and *what* that system of government which was



to be adapted in the room of it. As the noble Lord who made the motion, and these who had supported it, had left the House wholly in the dark with regard to those particulars, he begged leave to communicate what he conceived to be their meaning. By the present system of Government, the Constitution has placed the exclusive power in the Sovereign, the official functions of which are performed by persons of his appointment, each of whom is responsible for his conduct in his respective department.—Such is the present system; and such it ought to be. But if any new system should be adopted, who knows what anarchy may arise? By changing the present system, the nobles may acquire a most dangerous ascendancy over the Crown; or the Commons, encircling the King like a spider's web, with a Ministry of their own, may so model government, that instead of constitutional consistency, it may degenerate into an aristocracy, and become worse than a republic. He ridiculed the notion of the King's being his own minister, as the most childish opinion that ever was propagated, and such as no man in a responsible office could be weak enough to entertain; he was sure the noble Lord at the bar of the army, whether he held his post by patent, or as the first general on the staff, entertained no such opinion. The late departure from the straight line of promotion, was justified by pressing necessity: and he flattered himself, from the known prudence of the Commander in Chief, that he would confine his deviation within the strict limits of that necessity.

He contended, that we were now in a far better state of security, than at the close of the last sessions; our fears of an invasion were over, our militia disciplined; our fortresses repaired and well provided; the enemy defeated and dismayed; and foreign powers more willing to enter into alliances, which every one knows are binding only in proportion as each contracting party is considered as capable of furnishing reciprocal assistance.

The temporary superiority of the enemy over us at sea, had been represented by some gentlemen, he said, as a novelty in history; but it was a still greater novelty, to see the whole House of Bourbon united in a maritime war against us, without the least check or

controul from any continental power whatever. He gave King William due praise for his heroism, in not only defending the liberties of his own country, but those of Europe; at the same time he called to mind the gross treatment which that Monarch had received in that house during his lifetime.

He touched slightly on the changes that had just happened in the Cabinet, and said some handsome things of the noble Lords [Gower and Weymouth] who had resigned, but exhausted his whole store of panegyric on young Lord Carlisle, who had devoted his great talents to the service of his country, at an age when pleasure is so apt to captivate the minds of men of his birth and ample fortunes; he defended his appointment to the board of trade in opposition to Mr. Fox, on the ground of wanting so powerful an assistant at that board, when so great a question was in agitation, as the settling a plan of a trade for the equal advantage of this country and Ireland. Of Lord Hillsborough, he avowed the opinion which he once entertained of the famous letter which that nobleman sent to America, and still ascribed to that letter 'all the evils that have since occurred on the American contest; and wished, he said, that if some facts appeared upon examination as represented by an honourable member, his Irish correspondence may not turn out as unfortunate to that country, and to this too, as the American correspondence to which the honourable gentleman had made the allusion. He comprised in his speech a vast variety of matter, and left scarce any one topic that had been advanced, untouched; and at length concluded, with disapproving the amendment in every part.

THE veracity of *Crito's* state of the Average Price of Wheat, having been questioned in the St. James's Chronicle, he begs the favour of Mr. *Urban* to insert the following note under *authentic records*.

"See the true account of the Price of Wheat, down to 1748, in the *Museum Rusticum*, vol. 2. From that period to the present, the returns of the Clerk of the Market at Windsor, and the publications in the *Gentleman's Magazine*."

\* \* \* *The Eastern Tale, the Illustrations of Mr. Doddsley's Poems, Mr. Bentham's Favourites, &c. &c. in our next.*



*A serious Address to the Gentlemen of landed Property throughout England..*

Gentlemen may recollect that about ten or twelve years ago the cry against the farmers was loud and general. They were represented as men without feelings for the miseries of the poor, and by some writers, as hardly possessing sentiments of humanity.

To their combinations, added to the artifices of those dependent upon them, the sufferings of the people in the middle stations of life, (which about that time were very severe,) were for the most part attributed; and they were execrated as a class of men absorbed in one sordid passion, that of engrossing the produce of the earth, and converting it to their own selfish interests. It was further urged against them, that now they were become rich, the same arts by which they had been able to raise the price of provisions, would still operate to keep those prices up; and it was echoed and re-echoed from rich to poor, and from parent to child, that they would never have the necessities of life upon the same easy terms as they themselves had experienced scarce twenty years before. In this opinion all men agreed, tho' the reasons for their assent were very different. A writer of no small credit in the literary world \* undertook to prove the impossibility of things ever reverting to the old standard.

To the combinations and artifices already mentioned, he suggested a still more plausible impediment arising from that inundation of wealth which then began to pervade the whole kingdom by the return and dispersion of armies of gentlemen enriched to an enormous degree by the spoils of the Nabobs of the east; or by services, if not the most honourable, yet lucrative beyond all former precedent.

Remarking the change which the lavish profusion of wealth so suddenly and so lightly obtained, had already begun to produce in the modes of life in the neighbourhood where any of those gentlemen were settled, he ventured to predict, that in proportion as this new system of luxury prevailed, the distresses of the poor would of course multiply. He saw immense tracts of fertile land rapt from the

plow and converted into parks and pleasure grounds; and he saw innumerable little bargains taken from the occupiers, in order to make way for a new set of inhabitants, buffaloes, zebras, and other innovators, the very names of which were till lately utterly unknown in Great Britain. And his conclusion from all this, and a variety of other observations of the like kind, was, that as long as the treasures of the East continued to be diffused thro' the innermost parts of Great Britain, so long would the high price of all sorts of provisions continue to accompany them in their progress.

It is, however, foreign to the purpose of this address to recount the reveries of speculative reasoners at that very distressing time. A thousand false causes were assigned for the then dearth, but very few attended to the true one. Whoever was hardy enough to assert that the seasons were in fault, was marked as a friend to the farmer, and by inference an enemy to every other fellow subject. But as the tone is already changing, and compassion for the poor farmer begins to take place of execration against the rich; the following extract will now probably be read without prejudice. It is taken from a practical book, entitled, *The Complete English Farmer* †, which was published when the resentment of the public against that class of men was at the height. The author, after laying down rules for cultivating several sorts of grain, proceeds, in course, to treat of Oats, to which he endeavours to draw the farmer's more particular attention by the following arguments.

“There is reason to believe (says he, p. 237) that the time is approaching when oats will become more the ordinary farmer's care than at present is generally apprehended; and my reason for it is this, that the culture of wheat is now become an object of the greatest attention throughout Europe, and not in Europe only, but in America also, from whence all Italy, Spain, and Portugal, at this hour are chiefly supplied. When our crops of wheat therefore begin to exceed our home consumption, our markets for the overplus will be forestalled, our stock in hand will encrease, and the price of course will sink so low, that no farmer in England will be able to

\* Soame Jennings, esq. in his *Thoughts on the Causes and Consequences of the present High Price of Provisions*. Printed for Doddsley.

† Printed for F. Newbery at the corner of St. Paul's church-yard.



raise it without loss. The consequence will be, a total change in the course of husbandry. Oats, which we now purchase from abroad at the expence of near half a million sterling annually must be raised at home\*, the importation of them from abroad prohibited, and the lands that are now employed principally in the culture of wheat, must be converted to the purposes of that grain for which there is an immediate demand; for the farmers, rich as they are now thought, cannot long continue to raise a dead commodity.

“That this change is at no great distance needs not the gift of prophecy to foretell. The lands of France, now that the spirit of agriculture is gone forth, will raise more than sufficient in favourable years to supply the inhabitants with bread; the lands of Italy want hardly any cultivation to assist their fertility; and the Pope is said to have offered very advantageous terms to encourage their improvement; and though the climate of Spain and Portugal, and the genius of the people, promise no great progress in a profession that requires labour and attention, yet the overplus of France, the superabundance of Sicily, and above all, the accumulated produce of our American colonies, will pour upon them such an abundant supply, that those who grow little or no corn for their own subsistence, will eat bread cheaper than those who grow the most; and instead of the bounty now so grievously complained of by some superficial reasoners, double the present bounty will not be sufficient to enable the English merchant to go to market abroad upon equal terms with his competitors.

“While the seasons remain unfavourable, and little more wheat is raised in England than what is annually consumed by the people, these observations will be disregarded; but when the scene changes, and plenty (which in the nature of things should be received with thankfulness as the greatest blessing which Heaven can bestow) overspreads the land, then will murmurings begin; and poverty, bankruptcy, seizures for rents, decay of trade, imprisonments, beggary, and all the evils concomitant on national distress, will soon follow; then too will

the enormous load of national debt begin to be severely felt, rents will begin to sink, interest of money to rise, and gentlemen of small fortunes, having no other means of subsisting, must occupy their own lands, as no farmer will be able to pay the present rent, nor indeed any rent at all if he cannot dispose annually of his produce.”—Here this sensible writer closes his reflections with an apology for introducing them at so unseasonable a time. The writer of this address needs no such apology; every gentleman of landed property must feel the force of them, and something should be done to prevent the evils here foretold, otherwise the ruin of many will take place, before parliament, though ever so well inclined, will be able to apply a remedy.

Would it not even now be prudent totally to prohibit the importation of wheat from abroad till it sells at the average of five shillings a bushel, and of oats till they sell at half that price? And if some means could be devised, (and surely that cannot be beyond the wisdom of so respectable a body as the British Parliament) to keep bread corn and oats to that standard at all times, no class of men would have reason to complain; the farmer would then be paid for his labour, the landed gentleman for his rent, the tradesman and manufacturer would eat bread at a moderate price, and the poor be employed and paid with cheerfulness and content.

On the contrary, if, in the violent contentions of party, this business is totally neglected, much unsuspected mischief will inevitably ensue. If the labourer cannot be paid his present wages, (and surely the farmer if the price of his produce sinks much lower will not be able to pay them,) let any thinking person figure to himself the consequences. Coals, candles, soap, tea, sugar, (now become necessities of life to the poor as well as the rich,) and the whole catalogue of taxable necessities, are things permanent in their price, and nothing but bread and meat liable to lessen. What then must the poor man's family do, if from eight shillings and six-pence a week, (the average price of the husbandman's labour throughout England) his pay is reduced to seven? Is it possible that a wife and three or four children can be supported within the circle of fifty miles round London by such a scanty pittance? And, if that is impossible, it is left with gentlemen

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\* It is to be remarked that this was written in the year 1767 or 1768, when the importation of oats amounted to more than half a million annually.



Gentlemen of landed property to think seriously of what *must* follow.

Men in the full vigour of health will not starve in the midst of plenty. Instead of patient sufferers they will soon become troublesome complainants; and, at length, rendered desperate by their feelings, will themselves endeavour to redress their own grievances. The multitude, already ripe for mischief, want but little encouragement to engage in the most desperate attempts; and, if any sudden confusion should happen in consequence of general discontent, the fatal effects that may be expected to ensue, are dreadful even in idea. A shock to public credit at this critical juncture, would infallibly involve the nation in one common calamity. It is therefore hoped, that gentlemen of landed property will look forward, and guard, as far as human foresight can enable them to guard, against an evil of such magnitude, which, by prudent caution, may be prevented; but, if suffered to arrive, as arrive it will if left to the natural course of things, will require more than common wisdom to re-establish peace, order, and legal government.

It should be remembered, that in the year 1748, when our abundance was such, that our annual home consumption was by no means equal to the annual produce of our lands, Parliament, then sitting, consented to a proposition made by France for furnishing their army with 40,000 quarters of English wheat, at fifty shillings a quarter and five shillings freight. Though we were then actually at war with that power, and knew that their army could not take the field without our corn, yet relieving the farmers at that time appeared so pressing, that Parliament

*“Resolved, nemine contradicente,*

*“That the exportation of corn to foreign parts is very beneficial to this kingdom, and ought not to be prohibited at this time.”—See the Gentleman’s Magazine, Vol. XVIII. p. 41.*

MR. URBAN,

IT seems to have escaped your notice, that Mr. Theobald’s account of the dispersion of the Arundel Marbles, inserted in your last volume p. 298—301. had been duly attended to in that for 1769, p. 351, 2.

The worthy “Enquirer” in p. 302 may find a satisfactory solution of his difficulties respecting a mixture of al-

legory and real facts, in Dr. Delany’s “Revelation examined with candour,” Dissertation v. in Part i. p. 64—68. London, 1732.

The word criticized in the note on p. 350 should be “balani.”

The lines addressed to Voltaire by Dr. Young (see p. 363, col. 2, *note*) should stand thus:

“Thou’rt so ingenious, profligate, and thin,  
At once thou’rt Milton, and his Death,  
and Sin.”

Mr. Lindsay, who is noticed in p. 434, 471, published “The short History of the Regal Succession, &c. with Remarks on Whiston’s Scripture Politics, &c.” Lond. 1720, 8vo; which occurs in the Bodleian Catalogue. His valuable Translation of “Mason’s Vindication of the Church of England,” Lond. 1734, folio, has a large and elaborate Preface containing “A full and particular Series of the Succession of our Bishops, through the several Reigns since the Reformation,” &c. He dates it from “*Islington, 13 Dec. 1727.*” In 1746, he published in the *same* size “Two Sermons preached at Court in 1620 by Francis Mason;” which he recommends “as well for their own intrinsic value, as to make up a *complete Collection* of that learned Author’s Works.” Mr. Blackbourne, who is also noticed in p. 434, was the Editor of Bale’s “Chronycle concernynge Syr Johan Oldecastell,” with an Appendix, Lond. 1729, 8vo. Hearne had mentioned the first edition of it “as wonderful rare,” in p. 645 of his Glossary to “Peter Langtoft’s Chronicle,” in 1725; which might occasion Blackbourne’s republication of it; though it was only valuable from being scarce, as appears from p. 441 of “Hist. Ricardi II.” &c. published by Hearne in 1729. The edition of Bacon, 1740, 4 vols folio, was by Mr. Blackbourne.

The mention of Mr. Hughes in p. 456, 457, reminds me of No. 237 of the “Spectator,” which in Mr. Duncombe’s Preface to his Works is attributed to him; though Mr. Tickell has admitted it into his *quarto* edition of his Works of Addison. It is observable, that no signature is added to to this paper in the editions of the “Spectator.”

The Stanzas by Watts in p. 461 are printed in Swift’s “Miscellanies,” Lond. 1722, 12mo, and there said to be “after the manner of Mr. Waller.”



The note in p. 493 would not have been inserted, if the annotator had adverted to the just account given of 'Ioland's performance, by Harris, in p. 274 of Ware's "History of the Writers of Ireland," *folio*.

In p. 495 inquiry is made after the family of Lady Cutts. It appears from Wilford's "Memorials," p. 609, that she was bred up under the care of her near relation the old Lady Pickering.

In p. 506 notice is taken of the new edition of "Hudibras;" in the first volume of which at p. 78, *note*, l. *ult.* for "Irish" we should read "first;" as we are directed in the *Errata* prefixt to Dr. Grey's edition in 1744: and in p. 143, *notes* we should read, "Smectymnuus."

In p. 512 an account of Dean Chetwood is solicited; some notices of whom may be collected from Echard's "History of England," in the places referred to, under his name, in the Index; and of vol. i. of Browne Willis's *quarto* "Survey of Cathedrals;" and in the "English Baronetage" under Chetwode; and in Letsome's "Preacher's Assistant."

Browne Willis, in his *octavo* "Survey of St. David's Cathedral," p. 31, will answer the query in p. 540 relative to canons *curfal*. He says, "they received their lots or portions in a *cycle*, which made a fixed and a known *course* among them; from which these six Prebendaries are properly called *Curfals*."

Dr. Bentley's "Oratiuncula," noticed in p. 546, col. 1, is prefixt to his edition of Terence, *Amstel.* 1727, now before me; and his Letter to Dr. Davies, noticed in col. 2, is printed in the third volume of Mr. Duncombe's edition of Hughes's "Letters" &c. p. 31—37. In the same column for "Horace" read "Homer." Surely in the following page there is no great display either of candor, judgment, or taste, in the animadversion on Alfop. In p. 551, col. 1, l. 89, read "congruentia;" and col. 2, l. 8, "Browne;" l. 35 for "William" read "Wilmot." Could Mrs. Bonner, in p. 566, col. 2, be a *regular lineal* descendant from the *Papish* Bishop of that name? In p. 578, col. 1, l. 33, read "35 Ed. I." In p. 593, col. 2, l. 56, read "41, 42;" and in p. 594, col. 2, l. 25, for "Dryden" read "Denham;" and in p. 595, col. 1, l. 44, for "raised"

read "caressed;" and in l. 56 erase "of them."

Dr. Johnson remarks, in p. 13 of his Preface to *Roscommon*, that his Lordship, "foreseeing that some violent concussion of the State was at hand, purposed to retire to Rome; alledging, that *it was best to sit near the chimney when the chamber smoked*; a sentence of which the application seems not very clear." I might have added to my strictures in p. 594, that this sentence evidently shows, that, in his Lordship's opinion, the troubles in King James's reign proceeded from the Court of Rome. He therefore purposed to retire thither, upon the same principle that induces any one to sit near the chimney when the chamber smokes. The observation about the smoke is well known, and the application in the present instance is sufficiently clear, in the opinion of

Jan. 25.

SCRUTATOR.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 1, 1780.

HAVING for some years been collecting notes from various authors which might elucidate any difficult passages of Scripture, I take the liberty of communicating to you an explanation of the 29th verse of i. Epist. Cor. c. xv. and its connexion with the subsequent verses; it is as follows: ver. 29, St. Paul seems here to use the word *baptizing* in the sense of *suffering*, as in Matt. xx. (22, 23,) and in Mark x. 38, 39—As if he had said thus: Why are we apostles immersed in sufferings for the sake of a *dead* unrisen Saviour? and why do we stand in jeopardy of yet more sufferings that await us? I protest by *our* rejoicing which I have in Christ Jesus, I die daily; a daily succession of perils environ me every where: His swearing in that manner by their common rejoicing, by a sublime turn of thought gives existence and certain being to their rejoicing; in the certain knowledge of a *living*, arisen Saviour, and in confidence of ample rewards from Him when He raises their injured bodies from the grave:—*ὅπου νεκρῶν* seems to be put in the plural, because the hope of the resurrection of the dead in Christ is inseparably connected with and folded up in that of our Saviour's:—The words thus understood: The beauty, strength and advantage of St. Paul's argument is conspicuous; as to suffer in the



the flesh, and rejoice in the spirit for Christ being risen; and a prospect of a recompensing (resurrection from Him is a stronger evidence of any one's believing in and being assured of the truth of both, than what can arise from any disciples being otherwise baptized in his name, or into his death and resurrection.—Smith's Deism delineated.

V. 31. It is hard to make sense of this verse without changing *your* into *our*, which in the Greek is but the small change of one letter, and one or more manuscripts have the word *our* to support the alteration. The way to keep the devout passions awake and lively in religion, is to live much in the faith of unseen things, and to die daily: This was St. Paul's practice? I protest by our rejoicing, which I have in Christ Jesus, I die daily; and his daily living in the views of death had an happy influence to maintain his rejoicing in Christ.—Dr. Watts.

I am, Sir, yours, &c. P. K.

MR. URBAN,

AS I am a clergyman, and very desirous of knowing, by means of the press, the present state of learning in the kingdom, I frequently send for sermons and other books as they come out under promising names; but I must own it grieves me much, either to forego my curiosity, or else to pay extraordinary for the gratification of it. By the present manner of printing all books with an extravagant blank of margin, the contents of a shilling pamphlet hardly afford entertainment for twenty minutes: a five shilling book, of three or four hundred pages, is skimmed over in an evening: and a guinea quarto is, with as much ease, gone through in a day.

Of late we must pay a shilling for a sermon, because printed in quarto, though it contains not twenty pages; and sermons in octavo are mostly brought to that price. Now and then, indeed, we are presented with specimens of honest ingenuity, and liberal learning at a moderate rate. Two excellent instances of which I beg leave to recommend to the public, one under the title of "an Inquiry into the Design of the Christian Sabbath," the other called "Serious and Free Thoughts upon the Doctrines of Election, Reprobation, Free-will, the Fall of Man and his Restoration through Jesus Christ:" each of them shilling

pamphlets, replete with sound instruction, and learned entertainment, and can neither of them be read through in less than three or four hours. Recommend me to the honest divinity of a Scotch Professor, who entertains and instructs you two or three hours for a single six-pence. In like manner, let valuable works that are meant to survive the day, instead of being eked out with wide margins, unnecessary breaks, unfinished pages, and a thousand other tricks invented to magnify a book by, be for the future printed on the thinnest and whitest Dutch paper, with a narrow margin, and a thin type. Be saving of both paper and types, and don't be so absurd as to put at the top of every page, for four or five hundred together, the repeated name of the book, such as *The History of England*, *The History of Marcus Tullius Cicero*: \* but let your aim to bring as much useful matter within as small space as may be. Any honest bookseller I doubt not would find his account in listening to this hint, in printing, for instance, Sherlock's admirable five volumes of sermons in three, † and other standard books in the same manner. The bookseller who would have the spirit to amputate the unnecessary excrescences of books, which have for a long time been growing upon us, would (besides a most extensive sale of such contracted divinity, in particular, as he should judiciously select from the capital compositions, which of late have done honour to learning) do more real service to religion by the extension of knowledge, so facilitated, than has been done for so many ages.

MR. URBAN,

IN the late Mr. Granger's Biographical History, no intimation, as I understand, is given by the author, of his having been able to discover an engraved head of Sir Robert Knolles, who made a distinguished figure in the wars in France, during the reigns of Edward the Third and Richard the Second. Should any of your readers be informed of any portrait or other representation of this celebrated officer,

\* Our correspondent does not consider that, if the running titles was to be omitted, the numbering of the page would occupy the same space.

† The four first volumes have long since been reprinted by the proprietors, in three volumes 12mo, on a small type.

Formerly



the mentioning in your miscellany where it may be seen will be esteemed a favour.

Sir Robert is supposed to have been born in Cheshire; and he, with his Dame Constance, founded an hospital at Pontefract in Yorkshire, which was her native place. The present stone bridge at Rochester was also erected, principally, at his expence: He seems to have been possessed of considerable property in Norfolk; and dying anno 1406, at his seat of Scone-Thorpe in that county, his remains were brought to London, and buried with great pomp in the church of the White Friars in Fleet-street, which he had newly built. If a monument was raised to his memory, it probably was destroyed at the suppression of that religious house.

These circumstances respecting the Knight, are suggested as a sort of clue to any person who may be inclined to endeavour to find out what is here requested. For the same reason I will add, that Sir Robert having been Lieutenant of Bretagne, by the appointment of John de Montford, who likewise rewarded his services, with an estate in that dutchy; and as he was made seneschal of Guienne by King Edward the Third, and continued in that post till the beginning of the reign of Henry IV. it is not unlikely, but a resemblance of him may be perpetuated in some collection of French drawings, or even of prints, that might escape the notice of the judicious and indefatigable Mr. Granger.

There is, in your Magazine for Jan. p. 26, a description of a curious portrait of, as the writer imagines, Sir Richard Delabene, created a Banneret after the battle of Cressy, in which he was very instrumental in rescuing the Black Prince from imminent danger. Sir Robert Knolles is reported to have much distinguished himself in the victory of Poitiers, and, for his gallant behaviour, to have received some marks of honour from the same illustrious Prince. Yours, &c.

A. G. C.

Mr. URBAN,

A Correspondent would be glad to know, where the Work referred to in the Note on the following passage, from page 17 of the 5th edition of the celebrated "Short History of the Opposition during the last Session of Par-

liament," is to be found; as he indeed doubts whether any such Work exists:

"The party were deaf to 'the tale of tears;' and all the attention paid to the unfortunate general [Burgoyne] scarce amounted to one 'dolorous anhelation' \* from the feeling bosom of Mr. Edmund Burke."

#### THEATRICAL REGISTER.

- Jan. COVENT - GARDEN.  
 20. Shepherds of the Alps—Apprentice.  
 21. Merry Wives of Windsor—Critic.  
 22. Artaxerxes—Harlequin Every-where.  
 24. Siege of Damascus—Ditto.  
 25. Rule a Wife—Flitch of Bacon.  
 26. Love in a Village—Harl. Every-where.  
 27. Chances—Flitch of Bacon.  
 28. Merch. of Venice—Love-a-la-Mode.  
 29. All in the Wrong—Harl. Everywhere.  
 Feb. 1. Widow of Delphi—Upholserer.  
 2. Ditto—Deaf Lover.  
 3. Ditto—Ditto.  
 5. Fatal Falsehood—Golden Pippin.  
 7. Widow of Delphi—Deaf Lover.  
 8. Beggars Opera—Ditto.  
 10. Widow of Delphi—Ditto.  
 12. Beggars Opera—Ditto.  
 14. The Chances—Ditto.  
 15. Widow of Delphi—Ditto.  
 17. Much Ado about Nothing—Comus.  
 19. Beggars Opera—Harleq. Every-where.  
 21. King Lear—Comus.  
 22. Belle's Stratagem—Cross Purposes.  
 24. Ditto—Deaf Lover.

#### DRURY - LANE.

- Feb. 1. The Times—Fortunatus.  
 2. Zoraida—Ditto.  
 3. The Hypocrite—Critic.  
 5. West-Indian—Who's the Dupe?  
 7. School for Fathers—Fortunatus.  
 8. The Plain Dealer—Ditto.  
 10. The Winter's Tale—Critic.  
 12. King Henry IV.—Ditto.  
 14. The School for Scandal—Fortunatus.  
 15. Julius Cæsar—The Critic.  
 17. The Times—Fortunatus.  
 19. Julius Cæsar—The Camp.  
 21. The Times—Fortunatus.  
 22. The Rivals—Ditto.  
 24. Trip to Scarborough—Critic.

Mr. URBAN,

IN the perusal of the late voyages on discovery, nothing gave me more pleasure than the conformity I frequently observed between the manners and dispositions, the customs and pursuits of the inhabitants of the different parts of the globe. Hence, by a careful observation of the œconomy of a country, one may almost venture to pronounce on the dispositions of the inhabitants.

\* "Vide Dr. Johnson on the Irish Howl, p. 13."



Formerly it was the custom in the Highlands of Scotland to fortify the hills and eminences with works that were in those early times almost impregnable: the inhabitants were then fierce and barbarous; engaged in continual wars, and inspired with animosities that were only to be extinguished by death. The country appeared barren and desolate, the habitations were in glens, in the hollows of rocks, or inclosed in those fortified places, from whence they issued and fell upon their enemies by surprize, or challenged their competitors to single combat.

In New Zealand, on the opposite side of the globe, the same appearance of the country indicates the same disposition of the inhabitants. The hills, the rocks, and eminences abound with hippah's or strong forts, one of which I have copied to strengthen what I have here advanced; the houses are but few; and cultivation, especially on the western part of the island, scarce practised: the people are rude, daring, savage, hostile, and blood-thirsty, even to the devouring of their enemies, or those whom they can overcome: They were found faithless, treacherous, and incorrigible. "As it grew dark," says the writer of Cooke's first voyage, ("though civilities had passed in the day) they sung their war-song; two or three muskets were shot amongst them and they dispersed, threatening to come in the morning with a greater force. In this there was some appearance of generosity; but they forfeited all credit when in the night they came secretly, hoping to find the people asleep; but, disappointed, they stole away."

In other islands in the South seas, where the lands appeared cultivated, the plantations abounding, the houses frequent, and the communications free, our navigators found the inhabitants civilized, friendly, open, courteous, and hospitable. If these indications had struck the late Captain Cook in the light here represented, it is probable he might have rejoiced the nation by his return in safety. The island O-wye-he, where he was unfortunately assassinated, presented the unpromising appearances before noticed; the inhabitants had raised stone-walls upon the heights for their defence; they came armed; rushed on resolute; and were not to be diverted from their purpose by the dangers with which they were threatened. Hence it happened that this much-to-be-lamented navigator became a sacrifice to his in-

cautious intrepidity. This is the more to be regretted, as a former narrow escape might have taught him circumspection. It is thus related:

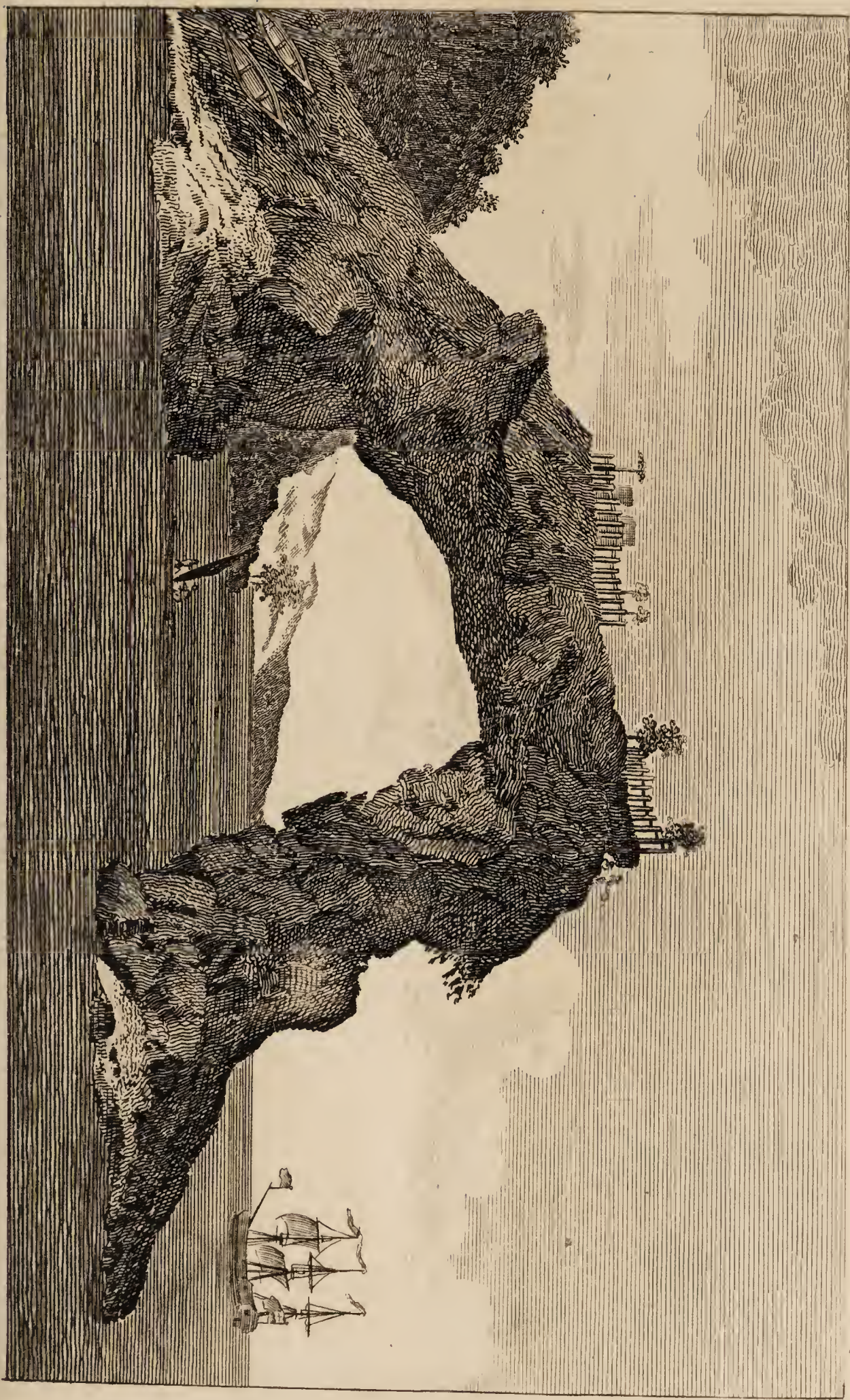
"On the 28th of July (1775) in the morning, they came in sight of two islands; the low island the Indians called Tassua, and the peaked island they called Eka-u-u. At six the launch was sent for water—the Indians came about her in swarms—one seized a cartouch-box full of ammunition, others seized the officer's fowling-piece, and others seized the cooper's bucket with his adze, and instantly made off.—The boat's crew fired at them—they dropt the bucket, but kept the adze, the fowling-piece, and the cartouch-box. As the likeliest means to oblige them to restore their plunder, the Captain caused a large sailing canoe to be seized, to which they made great opposition; but, on the approach of a party of which the commander himself was the leader, the savages all but one man jumped over-board; but it was not till the vessel was hawled upon the beach that he could be prevailed upon to quit his property; and when he did, he made towards the Captain, armed with a desperate weapon, which he brandished with one hand over his head, and with the other denounced defiance. It was in vain that signs were made to stop his approach; the Captain was obliged to fire in his own defence—his death would otherwise have been inevitable."

From this fortunate escape, it would have been happy, if the Captain had forborne to expose himself to the like danger.

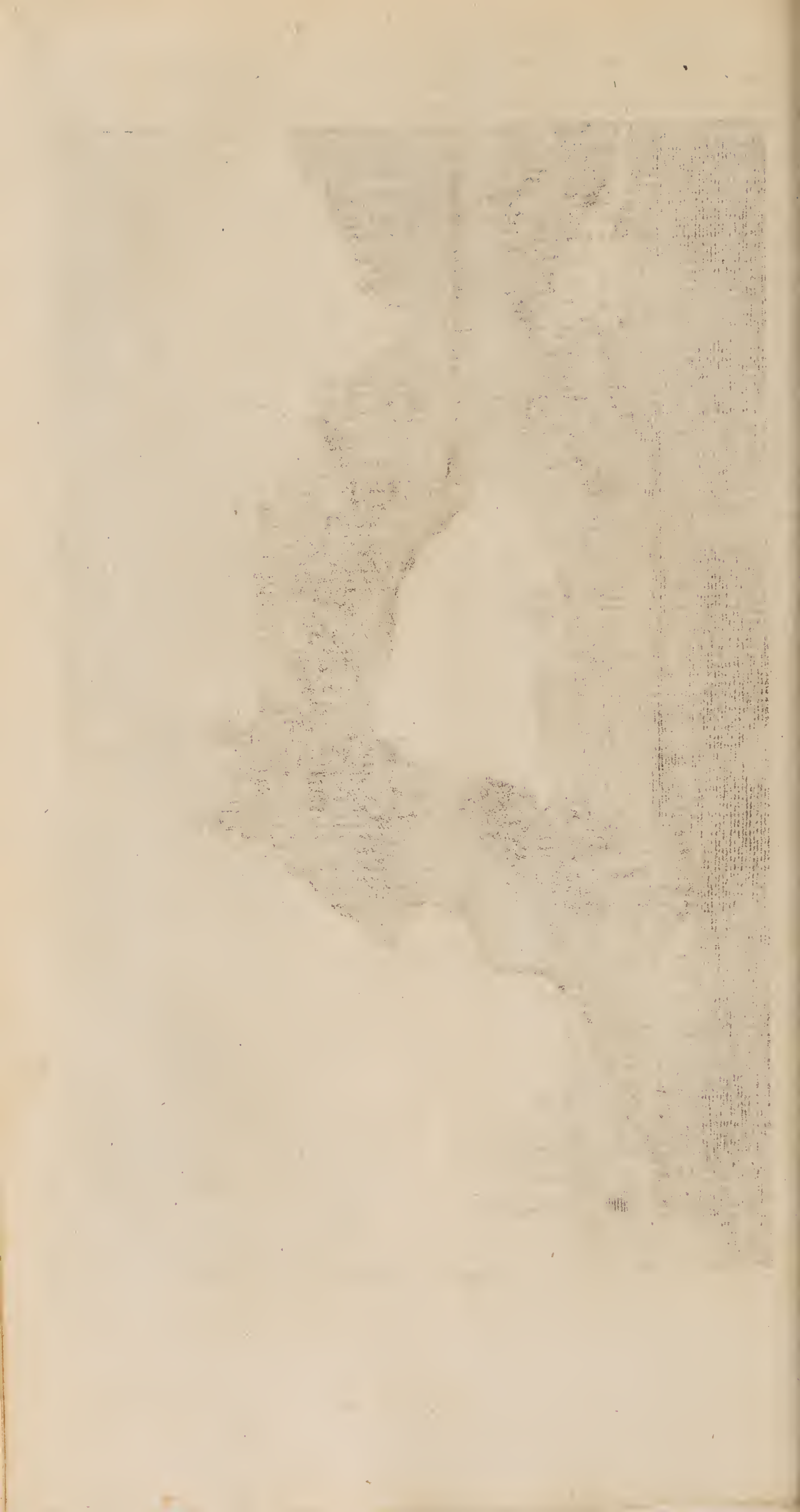
#### *Description of the Plate.*

The fortification here represented is raised on a high cliff wholly inaccessible from the water, which surrounds it on three sides; and to the land it is fortified by a ditch and a bank raised on the inside. There had been a row of pickets both on the top of the bank and along the trench of the ditch on the outside; those on the outside had been driven down into the ground, inclined towards the ditch, and projecting over it; but of these the thickest posts only remained, the marks of fire affording evident traces that it had been assaulted by an enemy. The editor remarks, that such is the situation and natural strength of this fort, that it might easily, if occasion required, be rendered impregnable to the whole country.—See Hawkesworth's Voyages, Vol. II. p. 34.











The following account of the massacre of the English garrison of Fort Henry, in 1757, exhibits at once a striking instance of the ferocity of the Indian savages when employed in the service of civilized nations, and of the perfidy of the French.

[Extracted from Carver's Travels.]

General Webb, who commanded the English army in North America, having intelligence that the French troops under Monsieur Montcalm were making some movements towards Fort William Henry, he detached a corps of about 1500 men, consisting of English and Provincials, to strengthen the garrison. In this party the writer went as a volunteer among the latter.

The apprehensions of the English General were not without foundation; for the day after the arrival of the reinforcement they saw Lake George, (formerly Lake Sacrament,) to which it lies contiguous, covered with an immense number of boats; and in a few hours they found their lines attacked by the French General, who had just landed 11,000 regulars and Canadians, and 2000 Indians. Colonel Monro, a brave officer, commanded in the fort, and had no more than 2300 men with him, the provincial detachment included.

With these he made a gallant defence, and probably would have been able at last to preserve the fort, had he been properly supported, and permitted to continue his efforts. On every summons to surrender sent by the French General, who offered him most honourable terms, his answer repeatedly was, that he yet found himself in a condition to repel the most vigorous attacks his besiegers were able to make; and, if he thought his present force insufficient, he could soon be supplied with a greater from the adjacent army.

But the Colonel having acquainted Gen. Webb with his situation, and desired some fresh troops, the General dispatched a messenger to him with a letter, wherein he informed him that it was not in his power to assist him, and therefore gave him orders to surrender up the fort on the best terms he could procure. This packet fell into the hands of the French General, who immediately sent a flag of truce, desiring a conference with the Governor.

They accordingly met, attended only by a small guard, in the center between the lines; when Monsieur Mont-

calm told the Colonel that he was come in person to demand possession of the fort, as it belonged to the King his master. The Colonel replied, that he knew not how that could be, nor should he surrender it up while it was in his power to defend it. The French General rejoined, at the same time delivering the packet into the Colonel's hands: "By this authority, said he, do I make the requisition." The brave Governor had no sooner read the contents, and was convinced that such were the orders of the Commander in Chief, than he hung down his head in silence, and reluctantly entered into a negotiation.

In consideration of the gallant defence the garrison had made, they were to be permitted to march out with all the honours of war; to be allowed covered waggons to transport their baggage to Fort Edward, and a guard to protect them from the fury of the savages.

The morning after the capitulation was signed, as soon as day broke, the whole garrison, now consisting of about 2000 men, besides women and children, were drawn up within the lines, and on the point of marching off, when great numbers of the Indians gathered about them, and began to plunder.

The troops were at first in hopes that this was their only view, and suffered them to proceed without opposition. Indeed it was not in their power to make any, had they been so inclined; for, though they were permitted to carry off their arms, yet they were not allowed a single round of ammunition.

In these hopes however they were disappointed; for presently some of the savages began to attack the sick and wounded, when such as were not able to crawl into the ranks, notwithstanding they endeavoured to avert the fury of their enemies by their shrieks or groans, were soon dispatched.

Here the troops were fully in expectation the disturbances would have ended, and the little army began to move; but in a short time they saw the front division driven back, and discovered that they were encircled by the savages.

They expected every moment that the guard, which the French by the articles of capitulation had agreed to allow them, would have arrived and put an end to their apprehensions; but

none



none appeared. The Indians now began to strip every one, without exception, of their arms and cloaths; and those who made the least resistance felt the weight of their tomahawks.

The writer happened to be in the rear division, but it was not long before he shared the fate of his companions: three or four of the savages laid hold of him, and whilst some held their weapons over his head, the others soon disrobed him of his coat, waistcoat, hat, and buckles, not omitting to take from him what money he had in his pockets. As this was transacted close by the passage that led from the lines on to the plain near which a French sentinel was posted, he ran to him and claimed his protection; but the Frenchman only called him an English dog, and thrust him with violence back into the midst of the Indians.

He now endeavoured to join a body of the garrison that were crowded together at some distance; but innumerable were the strokes that were made at him with different weapons as he passed along. Luckily, however, the savages were so close together, that they could not strike to hurt him without endangering each other; notwithstanding which one of them found means to make a thrust at him with a spear which grazed his side, and from another he received a wound with the same kind of weapon in his ankle. At length he gained the spot where his countrymen stood, and forced himself into the midst of them; but before he got thus far out of the hands of the Indians, the collar and ribbands of his shirt were all that remained of it, and his flesh was scratched and torn in many places with their savage claws.

By this time the war-hoop was given, and the Indians began to murder those that were nearest to them without distinction. It is not in the power of words to give any tolerable idea of the horrid scene that now ensued. Men, women, and children, were dispatched in the most wanton and cruel manner, and immediately scalped. Many of these savages drank the blood of their victims as it flowed warm from their fatal wounds.

We now perceived, says the writer, tho' too late to avail us, that we were to expect no relief from the French; and that, contrary to the agreement they had so lately signed to allow us a sufficient force to protect us from these barbarities, they tacitly permitted

them; for the writer adds that he could plainly perceive the French officers walking about at a distance discoursing together with apparent unconcern.

For the honour of human nature I would hope, says he, that this flagrant breach of every sacred law proceeded rather from the savage disposition of the Indians, (which he acknowledges is sometimes almost impossible to control, and which might now unexpectedly have arrived to a pitch not easily to be restrained,) than to any premeditated design in the French Commander. An unprejudiced observer would however be apt to conclude, that a body of 10,000 christian troops must have had it in their power to prevent the massacre from becoming so general. But, whatever was the cause from which it arose, the consequences of it were dreadful, and not to be paralleled in modern history.

As the circle in which the writer stood inclosed was by this time much thinned, and death seemed to be approaching with hasty strides, it was proposed by some of the most resolute to make one vigorous effort and endeavour to make their way through the savages; the only probable method of preserving the lives of those who now remained. This, however desperate, was resolved on, and about 20 sprung at once into the midst of them. In a moment they were all separated; and what was the fate of the writer's companions he could not learn till some months after, when he was informed that only six or seven of them effected their design. Intent only on his own hazardous situation, he endeavoured to make his way through his savage enemies in the best manner possible; and I have often, says he, been astonished since, when I have recollected with what composure I took, as I did, every necessary step for my preservation. Some I overturned, being at that time young and athletic; and others I passed by, dexterously avoiding their weapons, till at last two very stout chiefs of the most savage tribe, as I could distinguish by their dress, whose strength I could not resist, laid hold of me by each arm, and began to force me through the crowd.

I now, continued he, resigned myself to my fate, not doubting but they intended to dispatch me, and to satiate their vengeance with my blood, as I found they were hurrying towards a retired



retired swamp that lay at some distance. But before we had got many yards, an English gentleman of some distinction, as I could discover by his breeches, the only covering he had on, which were of fine scarlet velvet, rushed close by us. One of the Indians instantly relinquished his hold, and, springing on this new object, endeavoured to seize him as his prey; but the gentleman, being strong, threw him on the ground, and would probably have got away, had not he who held my other arm quitted me to assist his brother. I seized the opportunity, and hastened away to join another party of English troops that were yet unbroken, and stood in a body at some distance; but before I had taken many steps I hastily cast my eyes towards the gentleman, and saw the Indians tomahawk gash into his back, and heard him utter his last groan. This added both to my speed and desperation.

I had left this shocking scene but a few yards, when a fine boy about 12 years of age, that had hitherto escaped, came up to me, and begged that I would let him lay hold of me, so that he might stand some chance of getting out of the hands of the savages. I told him that I would give him every assistance in my power, and bid him lay hold; but in a few moments he was torn from my side, and by his shrieks I judged he was soon dispatched. I could not help forgetting my own situation for a moment to lament the fate of so young a sufferer; but it was utterly impossible for me to take any method to prevent it.

I now got once more into the midst of friends, but we were unable to afford each other any succour. As this was the division that had advanced the farthest from the fort, I thought there might be a possibility, though a bare one, of my forcing my way through the outer ranks of the Indians, and get into a neighbouring wood. I was the more encouraged to hope by the almost miraculous preservation I had already experienced; nor were my hopes vain, or the efforts I made ineffectual. Suffice it to say that I reached the wood, but by the time I had penetrated a little way into it, my breath was so exhausted that I threw myself into a brake, and lay for some minutes apparently at the last gasp. At length I recovered the power of respiration, but my apprehensions returned with

all their former force when I saw several savages pass by, probably in pursuit of me, at no very great distance. In this situation I knew not whether it was better to proceed, or endeavour to conceal myself where I lay till night should come on. Fearing, however, that they would return the same way, I thought it most prudent to get farther from the dreadful scene of my past distresses. Accordingly, striking into another part of the wood, I hastened on as fast as the briers and the loss of one of my shoes would permit me; and, after a slow progress of some hours, gained a hill that overlooked a plain that I had just left, from whence I could discern that the bloody storm still raged with unabated fury. But not to tire my readers, I shall only add, that, after passing three days without subsistence, and enduring the severity of the cold winds for three nights, I at length reached Fort Edward, where with proper care my body soon recovered its proper strength; and my mind, as far as the recollection of the late melancholy events would permit, its usual composure.

It was computed that 1500 persons were killed or made prisoners during this fatal day. Many of the latter were carried off by the savages, and never returned. A few, through favourable accidents, found their way back to their native country, after having experienced a long and severe captivity.

The brave Col. Monro had hastened away, soon after the carnage began, to the French camp, to endeavour to procure the guard agreed on by the stipulation; but his application proving ineffectual, he remained there till Gen. Webb sent a party of troops to demand and protect him back to Fort Edward. But these unhappy occurrences, which would probably have been prevented, had he been left to pursue his own plans, together with the loss of so many brave fellows murdered in cold blood, to whose valour he had been so lately a witness, made such an impression on his mind, that he did not long survive. He died in about three months of a broken heart; and with truth might it be said, that he was an honour to his country.

I mean not to point out the following circumstance as the immediate judgment of Heaven, and intended as an atonement for this slaughter; but I



cannot omit observing that very few of these different tribes of Indians that shared in it ever lived to return home. The small-pox, by means of the communications with the Europeans, found its way among them, and made an equal havock by its malignity to what they themselves had done by their brutalities. The method they pursued, in the first attack of that disorder, to abate the fever attending it, rendered it fatal. While their blood was in a state of fermentation, and Nature was striving to throw out the peccant matter, they checked her operations by plunging into the water; the consequence was that they died by hundreds. The few that survived were transformed by it into hideous objects, and bore with them to the grave deep-indented marks of this much-dreaded disease.

Monsieur Montcalm fell soon after on the plains of Quebec.

See the first relation of this horrid massacre in our 27th Vol. for 1757. p. 476.

*Westminster, Feb. 13, 1780.*

Mr. URBAN,

**I**N your occurrences for the year past, you have omitted a remarkable decision in the Court of King's Bench; which, as it concerns a point of national service, ought to have been recorded. I looked for it in vain in your Supplement, and therefore recommend it for insertion in the present month.

*Substance of the Argument in the King's Bench respecting the Sentence against a Press Gang at Bury, in Suffolk.*

ON Wednesday were brought before the court of King's Bench, Westminster, Bothwick, and fifteen others, part of a press gang, to receive the opinion of the court upon a special verdict given in by the jury before whom they were tried at Bury assizes, for the murder of Thomas Nicholas.

Mr. Jones, for the prosecution, stated, that, at the last Bury assizes, the prisoners were indicted for murder, and tried by Judge Ashurst, when the jury returned a special verdict, stating the following facts: That William Palmer, a midshipman, a non-commissioned officer, belonging to a press tender, received a warrant from the Admiralty, empowering and commanding him, with others of his crew, to impress sea-faring men: that William Palmer, being informed of certain men under that description at Ipswich, gave the prisoners verbal orders to proceed there and impress them: that

it is the custom to give verbal orders in such cases, without any other authority: that the warrant to the midshipman was not backed by any justice of the peace: that the prisoner went to a public-house there, with such sticks as press-gangs usually carry, when the door was opened, and they found certain sea-faring men there, part of the crew of store-ships not paid by government, but contractors: that being told of the purpose for which the prisoners were come, one of them drew a knife, and swore he would stab the man who should prevent him from going to his wife; another with a poker swore he would not be taken alive: that a scuffle ensued, in which the table was thrown down, and candles put out by one of the crews of the store-ships: that Thomas Nichols, the deceased, run in amongst them, and told them not to suffer themselves to be pressed: that in the affray Thomas Nichols received a mortal wound from one of the prisoners.

Having stated the special verdict, Mr. Jones proceeded to observe, that the question to be determined by the court was, what species of homicide these men were guilty of? In his opinion it was no less than murder, and they were all involved in the same guilt; for it is a clear principle of law, that where a number of men assemble for an unlawful purpose, (the probable consequence of which is bloodshed,) if one commits murder, they all are equally and in the same degree criminal. Upon this point the crown lawyers are all agreed: Murder must proceed from a bad disposition, but does not necessarily imply an intent of killing. Any evil intent terminating in the destruction of another man constitutes the crime; and where many persons with such intent assemble, and but one kills a man, the rest are equally principals in the murder: That in the present circumstance, the intent was not only evil, but the purpose unlawful.

Mr. Graham here arose, and on the part of the prisoners said, he would agree that it should first be argued upon a supposition that the assembling was unlawful, provided that if it should on this ground be given against him, he might then be allowed to prove the legality of their purpose. To this proposal the court assented.

Mr. Jones proceeded to say, that the laws of this country allowed not



of executing any process, however legal, in the manner in which the present was attempted. Men armed with bludgeons, without assigning any cause, forcibly and with threats endeavour to arrest and imprison others, who naturally resist. The consequence proves fatal. To whom is the guilt to be imputed, but to those who were the cause of the tumult? To constitute the crime of murder, a particular malice is by no means necessary to be proved; but in the present case there is that evil intent, big with consequential mischief, sufficient to warrant the court in determining the prisoners to be guilty of murder. To the objection, that no particular person is described, as having given the fatal stroke; it is answered, that they are all included in the indictment, and being jointly the cause of, and all concerned in the fray, they are all to be included in the same sentence.

Mr. Graham, on the other side, observed, that, allowing the prisoners to have been in an act not justifiable, still they could not, upon the special verdict before the court, be construed murderers. No person being fixed upon, as having given the wound, they are, if at all, but murderers in the second degree. The special verdict is defective, stating only that Thomas Nichols died of a blow, without finding the prisoners present aiding and abetting; a circumstance necessary to be proved to constitute murder in the second degree. It is presuming too far to suppose, (nor will the court make the supposition,) that they were present, aiding and abetting, when the special verdict does not contain that information. In the instance quoted by Mr. Jones, from Hawkins, that learned lawyer is certainly inaccurate in using the word "murder," when, from his own expressions after, he must mean "homicide." It is true, that where all set out with intent to commit felony, and only one does actually commit it, all are guilty of that felony: so if in a riot one commits murder, or manslaughter, all are guilty. This appears in Foster; and from it may be drawn this inference, that, even where an assembly is unlawful, as in case of a riot, manslaughter may be committed. Manslaughter and murder are of the same nature, and differ but in degree. The prisoners before the court are certainly guilty of the lesser offence only, since no malice appears,

either from the circumstances of the case, or the terms of the special verdict; and surely the court will by no means imply a malice, without the least reasonable ground. The situation of the prisoners would be particularly hard indeed, if, when compelled to a service which they dare not refuse, they are to answer with their lives for consequences which are, if not inevitable, but too probable to follow from the execution of their duty. Those men cannot be supposed to have had that malice necessary for the crime of murder, being driven involuntarily to the fatal business—a business, too, which they proceeded to execute under the idea of its being lawful.

Mr. Jones, in reply, allowed, that the spirit of the law acquits, but that the letter condemns them. In indictments strict legal expression is not required. As they were in the house with ill intent, the law will presume they were aiding and abetting. A determination to commit an unlawful act, whether known to be such or not by the party, proves that disregard of social duties, which constitutes, in the legal import of the word, malice.

Judge Willes observed, that Mr. Graham's objection to the verdict required consideration, since it does not appear from it that they were present aiding and abetting. It is true they are said to have entered the house, and some endeavoured to take away the poker, &c. but others might have been out of the room, or have left the house, and it would be unjust to involve all in guilt, because some are criminal. The opinion of the court was as follows: Judge Willes said, the court had taken into consideration the arguments suggested by counsellor Graham, and were of opinion that they were perfectly valid and well founded. They agreed with him, that, since the special verdict itself did not even bring in the two that were included in it positively guilty, but only loosely stated that they appeared to be so; and since none of the rest could be proved to have been in the house at the time, or in any degree aiding or abetting in the murder; and since indeed there was no proof complete enough for legal conviction, that the murder was perpetrated by any of the gang; it would be altogether inconsistent with the precision of legal justice to pronounce judgment on the prisoners for what could amount only to a supposed



a supposed conjectural perpetration of the murder. The court therefore willed, that the prisoners be discharged. The other Judges spoke a few words to express their acquiescence in what Justice Willes had said, and the men were set at liberty. Lord Mansfield was not present.

S I R,

YOUR correspondent *A. B.* (*Magaz.* 1779, p. 578) has gone deeply into the subject of *yew-trees* in church-yards, and his essay is both entertaining and instructive. It may be said with propriety, he hath fairly and candidly demolished the two current opinions concerning them, that they were 'originally planted there to protect the churches from storms, or to furnish the parishioners with bows.' But as it is always easier to pull down than to build, he does not seem to have succeeded so well in his own conjecture upon them, 'that their branches were intended to be used on *Palm-Sunday*,' for this plain reason, the bearing of Palms, on *Palm-Sunday*, was an act of joy and ovation in remembrance of our Saviour's triumphant entry into Jerusalem; whereas the yew is not only a tree of baleful influence, whence *Statius* terms it,

— metuendaque succo

*Taxus*—\*

but it is too much of a funeral nature, to be made a substitute for the joyful palm. But you will say, the ill-smelling box is applied in some countries to the same purpose †, and is equally funeral, and therefore why not the yew? I answer, whatever may be the custom in foreign countries, box never was used here, that we know of, in the processions on *Palm-Sunday*, neither does it ever appear in our church-yards, which it certainly would in that case as well as the yew, upon *A. B.*'s hypothesis; ought not the box, on this supposition, to occur as frequently in church-yards as the yew? This objection is therefore invalid.

But what then, you will ask, was the intention of planting yews in church-yards, if their branches were not used on *Palm-Sunday*? It is with the utmost diffidence, Mr. *Urban*, that I deliver my opinion on this disputable question; however, sensible as I

am of your great indulgence towards all your numerous correspondents, I shall venture to tell you my thoughts. Now I take it, as *A. B.* does, that yews specifically were not planted in church-yards, for the purpose of protecting the fabric of the church from storms, though in the event they proved subservient to that end ‡. But my conception is, that on the first planting of trees there, whenever that was, for I don't pretend to specify the time, various kinds were introduced, and in some places the yew amongst the rest. Considering the slowness of the growth of this tree, and the immense bulk of some of them, one has reason to think they may be as old as the *Norman* conquest. Supposing then the yew to be once planted in certain cemeteries, when the statute of 35 E. I. A. D. 1307, began to operate, whereby leave was given to fell or cut down trees in church-yards, for building and repairs; the timber-trees adapted to that purpose would of course be taking down from time to time, so that the yews at last, and in our days, would be the only trees left standing. These, as unfit for the uses prescribed, would consequently remain, and afterwards, as an ever-green, be thought *an emblem of the resurrection*, and even acquire some degree of regard and veneration.

In answer to the query about *Cosmas* (for this I presume to be the orthography, and not *Colinus*), and *Damian*\*, who have two churches, at least, dedicated to them in *Kent*, *Challock* and *Cosmas-Blean*, I may observe, that they were brothers and physicians, practising without fee, which was enough, according to the notions and ideas of the Papists, to constitute them patrons of barbers and surgeons, these professions being antiently joined together. They suffered, though not without great difficulty, many miracles being wrought for their deliverance, under *Diocletian* †. I will transcribe a few lines from the *Golden Legend*, printed by *Caxton*, as the book is scarce, in confirmation of the above.

'*Cosme* and *Damian* were brethren germanaynes, that is of one fader and of

\* *Statius*, VI. v. 91. and see Mr. Evelyn, *passim*.

† *Magaz.* p. 508.

\* *Magaz.* for November, p. 540.

† *Bedæ Martyrol.* p. 426, ed. Smith.

‡ *Magaz.* p. 571. See also the statute 35 E. I. in *Gibson's Codex*, p. 233.



one moder, and were of the cyte *Ægee*, and borne of a relygyous moder *Theodora*. They were learned in the arte of medycyne, and of leche crafte †, and receyved so grete grace of God, that they heled alle maladyes and langours, not only of men, but also cured and heled bestes. And dyd alle for the love of God, withoute takynge of any reward, &c. §

These saints were prayed to accordingly in the *Horæ secundum usum Rom.* for obtaining success in taking physick. Their day was *September 27*, and in the *Breviary* there is a service for them.

Concerning the *Canons Cursal* in the two churches of *St. Asaph* and *St. David*, I am of opinion they were those who attended and presided over the service *in course*; unless they were so named from their precedence in the chapter, according to seniority, taking their seats *in course*, in the order, that is, of their respective institutions, *Seniores priores*.

I have nothing to say in regard to the *Briefs*.

We are certainly extremely obliged to Y. Z. for his drawing of that curious Saxon Relique, p. 536. However, I cannot concur with him in his idea of its being an ornament on the head of an Abbot's or rather a Prior's staff, since this must have been of the nature of a *Pedum*, or crozier, and consequently of a very different form. Besides, the staff in that case must have been exceedingly thick and great; and it may be doubted whether the lesser Abbots were entitled to a crozier. The same objection of thickness, again, lies against its being a walking-stick, neither does the pointed top accord with this notion; and I can hardly deem it the cover of a Pyx, because of there being four ears instead of two to serve for hinges. The use therefore of this antient ornament must be left in suspense.

Upon what ground your correspondent supposes a string passed through it, to which a gem was suspended, I cannot easily conceive. The words are these: "Perhaps a gem was suspended on a string that passed through a small hole, that has been drilled through the head, over the inscription." The aperture does not necessarily imply a

‡ Perhaps, surgery; but the Latin has no corresponding word.

§ Caxton, *Golden Legend*, fol. 303. So Dr. Smith writes "Vocantur a Græcis *ἀράγγοι*, quod medicinam abique lucro exercuisse dicuntur."

string, and how the gem gets in is certainly difficult to comprehend: this therefore seems to require some further explanation.

As to the inscription, I read it Godric me workt \*, *Godricus me fecit*. Godric, now *Gooderick*, was a common Saxon name, and appears often on the coins; and it was usual in those times not only for the artists to put their names on their performances, in imitation of the ancient Greek statuary, as *Ioma me fecit* †, but also for the piece, or thing made, to be the speaker; whence we read on that famous jewel in Dr. *Hicks'* *Thesaurus*, *Ælfredus me iussit fabricari* ‡; and again in the Preface, *Æthredus conjux Heanrædæ me celavit*, i. e. *celari iussit* §.

Though it be no easy matter to develop the use of this unconnected ornament at this time of day, yet the public is highly indebted to Y. Z. for an accurate delineation of so singular a remnant of antiquity, the Saxon monuments being indeed exceedingly rare.

T. Row.

P. S. Mr. *Gosling's* implement (see p. 543, for Nov. 1779,) would just as well *bake*, as cover wood-embers, if placed against the back of the chimney, and the stone under it swept clean.

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 6, 1780.

THE author of the inclosed having given me free leave to transcribe and make any use of it, provided himself be kept out of sight, I thought a better disposal could not be made of it than in your valuable miscellany.

A CONSTANT READER.

Dear Sir,

IN compliance with your opinion that the Patriarchs lived the very same kind of life with the Nomades of every nation in the world, and consequently were not so remarkable for their customs and manners as would seem on reading the Bible for the first time, or as a man who had never read the second book of the Pentateuch might fancy about the antient Egyptians, I have thrown together a few particulars which such a familiar acquaintance as a few occasional rides round town enable me to form with the peasantry of this kingdom, and without pretending to an intimate knowledge in vulgar antiquities.

\* I ye, v *Deoph*

† Sir A. Fountaine, Tab. VI. No. 27.

‡ Hicks, *Thes.* p. 142. § 15. Pref. p. xiii.

One



One may observe, not 30 miles from London, that the shepherds have their houses on wheels where the ground is unoccupied by any others except their sheep, and it is no uncommon thing for a poor cottager to encroach on the waste for a few poles for cabbages or potatoes, and then to be made to atone to the Lord of the Manor, and pay an exorbitant sum for what he has enclosed within his mud walls or dead bushes.

You need not be told that formerly our considerable farmers kept a good many servants either by the day or year; but since the destruction of small farms has become a fashion, this method of providing for the poor has declined.

We have many poor cottagers that can keep a cow, an ass, or a sheep: the latter take place, even on their native mountains, of goats or hogs are substituted as more useful to the support of a family when their flesh is salted and dried for winter store; horses run wild on every common, which, thank God, affords more provender in a single English parish than the whole wilderness of Kadesh Barnea. It is no uncommon thing to see the gypsies or pedlars, or even chimney-sweepers, trotting on their own hacknies from one end of the parish to another, and as much further as they can go and find fresh grass or thistles.

Almost every cottager round London has the inexpressible convenience of a well within distance, and no man in his senses would build a house, or make a settlement, without the convenience of water. There are also different kinds of wells: some brick, some stone, some bare clay and earth: and there is this further difference between them, that some have an ebullition of water from their bottom, which in plain English would be called a spring; in others the water enters at the side or near the top; into others it drops from the heavens; and some are so artificial as to be contrived of wood and set to catch the droppings of eaves. We have in almost every parish a pond fit to water the cattle, and to boil a tea-kettle. You must have seen several wells in England descended into by steps, whose broken edges gave them a truly patriarchal and antique air; and you must also have seen watering-troughs at every ale-house door round London. The coverings of these wells are as various as the wells themselves,

but seldom rise above a few patcht boards to keep out the dust, and perhaps tempt an arch urchin now and then to lay his tail over them; and whenever the water at the bottom is evaporated and exhausted the mud at the bottom makes excellent manure. It must not be omitted that the water is drawn out of these wells by various machines, such as chains, ropes, &c. and in pails, pitchers, piggons, kettles, mugs, bottles\*, and sometimes in chamber-pots, by persons of every sex and age. All these minutiae are express'd with the strictest adherence to costume by landscape-painters, from Teniers to Smith of Chichester; and you will find artists who know nothing of Greek or Latin, and can hardly talk English, paint a beggar-boy or gypsy-girl with all the propriety of Poussin or Reubens.

The dress of the English peasantry is just what the anniversary shop-shops; commonly called fairs; or the purlieus of Goodman's Fields and Monmouth Street, furnish of ready-made cloaths in constant colour, cut, and fashion. And first with regard to that of the men: It is as certain that the neck and arms are *covered*, as it is that those parts of Eastern bodies were *naked*. One need not in proof of this say that here and there a parish-clerk, or an old-fashioned John Trot, wears a pair of black or white gloves with stiff tops up to his elbows; or that when the Esquire gives some principal tenant a burial-ring for his father, he is not a little proud of wearing it. Black bobs, or natural grey locks, or rats tails and tallow-candle strait hair, are the only ornaments of the head among these people, and differ in different ranks and ages.

It is not easy to state the comparison between the *veil* and any part of the female head-dress. The infection of fashion has so disconcerted the modest straw-hat, or the humbler and well-worn and ragged bonnet, that, as we have no disguise for impudence, we have scarce a decent covering for modesty; and the man that should expect to pick up a forward hussy in a village church-

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\* I always understood that the book of Genesis was written in Hebrew; and that the Seventy Interpreters knew what they were about when they translated it into Greek, and so it is a sign if they make Hagar carry water in a *bottle* of water.



yard, must not look for her under Tamar's veil, however the enamoured hind may expect to meet the completion of his wishes in a clean shift *as smart as possible*.

The English peasant is not ashamed to put his hand to the plough, though he has no objection to enjoying himself under his tree or at his door, with his brown pipe or jugg (luxuries which Abraham, Isaac, nor Jacob, ever knew); and stares like a stuck pig without any *uncommon effort* if a stranger accosts him, especially if that stranger gives himself greater airs, or is more bedaubed with lace than ordinary, and he returns his compliments with *an't please your worship*, and *sarvant sur*, not to mention his hospitable offer of a brown crust, a hock of bacon and greens, and a jorum of nappy ale; for Dutch plaice and moor game do not fall to his share; and if a drover wants a night's feed for his beasts, or a stage-coachman a straw yard for his over-work'd cattle, 'tis at his service—on reasonable terms.

The farmer's sons and servants look after his cattle, and are accountable for losses or accidents, though it is no unusual thing for a wealthy farmer to keep a bailiff.

Their servants are either boys or girls of the same parish, or hired for a year and a day at some neighbouring statute; and if they get one another with child, or the master takes a liking to a fresh girl, and engrfts a child on her, he either marries her, or sends both her and the issue of her body to the workhouse, especially if his wife exerts her prerogative jealousy, and insists on it. It is not uncommon for a farmer to get his maid with child. A wife's sister has been known to have come in for as hearty a share of the brother-in-law's caresses as ever fell to the lot of Leah. This last circumstance however is more confined to the great.

No less natural is it that the pin-basket of the lawful wife should have the greatest share of the father's affections, or that in all *civilized* countries adultery with a lawful wife should be deemed criminal.

Oaths are common among our peasantry, and you shall hear a hearty G-d d--n you accompanied with a slap of the hand or the table (no proof of dimightedness) in token of earnest asseverations. *Ods life* and other oaths are also in use.

GENT. MAG. Feb. 1789.

I do not undertake to vouch for the absurd custom of a grandfather holding his granddaughter on his knees while she is delivered of a child, not having penetrated so deeply into vulgar antiquity; and as I never was out of my own country, still less will I take upon me to vouch for what is done beyond sea. But from the modest practice of our antient farmers wives, who will be laid only by their own sex, I shrewdly conjecture they would not easily submit to have any male assistants on the occasion. You will observe I advance nothing beyond my own knowledge, and that I do not pretend to a grain of faith extraordinary for fear of being thought an old woman, or ———

The desire of having children by hook or by crook, obtains universally among the English Peasantry. Attempts to prevent procreation are held in abhorrence; though sometimes interest prompts the fatal drug, or the unnatural suffocation.

Parental authority and parental blessing have not wanted their due weight, nor is the authority of a husband over his wife lessened: we have instances of men, who sell their wives to their betters, and even to their equals, for a trifle; and the only redress my countrywomen have is to be beforehand with their spouses, cuckold them with full evidence, and obtain a change of bedfellow by act of parliament. In this we fairly beat the Patriarchs hollow.

That we may follow the comparison to the last stage of life: the same affectionation of family vaults obtains among our Patriarchs; the same mode of conveyance by bargain and sale, or by faculty, secures the fee simple of a few funeral feet of earth; and if the party dying forgets to give a charge in his will, the survivors inviolably pay him the last civility to pack him into the family vault so soon as he is gone the way of all flesh.

I wish to oblige you by pursuing the comparison further; but the opportunities for enquiry are so few among the purse-proud, the miserable, and the ignorant of our common people, their respect for antiquities so little, the milestones so often defaced by idle louts, and the very fellows who live by the river side know so little about the tide and navigation, that one fears to trust one's self to their discretion or skill; and so little regard do they pay to the



the king's leave, that they would almost drive over his person if they met him in the narrow lanes between Kew and Brentford. Till, therefore, I have taken a few more rides, and read a few more news-papers, you must excuse my trespassing on your time with any more particulars.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 3, 1779.

YOUR friend H. Baldwin, at the Britannia Printing-office, Fleet-street, is under great obligations to your useful Miscellany for furnishing him with half a column, at least, once a month. But though I do all I can to encourage his impartial paper, by taking it in and filing it with care, he will never indulge me with a corner as a correspondent. As I flatter myself this can be for no other reason, than that Messrs. Van Butchell, Hoyle, Centlivre, Penistone, Slake, Peto, Wood, Higgins, Daffy, and a long, &c. pay better than a transient piece of news, joke, or criticism; I shall by your means answer a challenge one of his correspondents some time ago threw out,\* and leave him to determine whether his two other correspondents give a more satisfactory solution of the problem than PINCO.

A Lover of History at Bridlington wishes to know if any other Author besides Livy mentions the wonderful story of Hannibal's making his way through the Alps by pouring vinegar on the rocks, after he had heated them by wood fires. I beg leave to inform him, that the story of Hannibal's making his way through the Alps by vinegar rests on the authority of Livy. He does not introduce it with "such an one says" or "it is reported;" but boldly asserts, that a huge pile of large trees was set on fire when the wind served; and when the rock was sufficiently heated, vinegar was poured on it to destroy it. *Arden-  
tiaque saxa infuso aceto putrefaciunt* †. Lib. xxi. c. 37. The same story is told in a life of Hannibal, falsely ascribed to Plutarch, but really written by a modern Italian ‡. (Juvenal x. 153) reciting the principal traits of Hannibal's

war with Rome, mentions without hesitation *rupem qui fregit aceto*; and his old scholiast confirms the fact, adding that he used the *sharpest* vinegar. Pliny, Nat. Hist. xxiii. c. 27, among the properties of vinegar, reckons that of breaking stones which could not be broken by fire; and, xxxiii. 21, he says, that the miners digging for gold break the large flints that come in their way with fire and vinegar. Galen ascribes to vinegar a power of dissolving and separating stones and metals like fire. (B. i. de simp. med. c. 22.) It was applied to this purpose by some persons who betrayed Eleutheræ, a city of Crete, to Metellus 150 years after. They moistened with vinegar, several nights together, a large brick tower, so that it could be broken through. (Dio Cassius xxxvi. princ.) See also Apollodori Poliorcetica, p. 21. & Scholiast on Juven. x. 153. These, it may be said, are all doubtful facts, because of their distance from our time, and because they rest each on the evidence of a single writer.

Let us come then a little nearer our own time. Francis Duke of Guise, in his expedition into the kingdom of Naples 1557, made use of vinegar to overthrow a wall. See his Commentaries.

Boxhornius, in his "Quæstiones Romanæ," was the first who started an objection to the credibility of this fact. Mons. Rollin, who seems as loth as Dr. Goldsmith utterly to part with the vinegar, supposes the objections arise from the difficulty of procuring such quantities of vinegar on the spot; to which Mr. Hooke answers, that Polybius says the summits of the Alps had not a single tree on them; consequently there could be no materials to heat the rocks, previous to the pouring on the vinegar.

Upon the whole, Mr. Urban, since the antient naturalists agree in ascribing to vinegar a power of dissolving red-hot stones, which Ruben Horsfall, the sacrilegious clerk of Abury, exerted on the heated druidical stones there by water, I see no reason why Hannibal, to whom no difficulties were unsurmountable, might not employ a small quantity of a liquor which few of the antient armies were without, for experiment sake, and to make a beginning in clearing his passage through the Alps. This is the account given by Dacier, in his life of Hannibal. The fact is not beyond the bounds of probability.

\* St. James's Chron. Nov. 14—16, 1779. No. 2924.

† So Crevier's edition. Quære if not putrefaciunt.

‡ See Dryden's life of Plutarch. Hist. de l'Acad. des Inf. II. 286. 12mo.



ability, however the Roman writers, who alone mention it, may have exaggerated it.

ANOTHER of Mr. B's correspondents, *Philo Veritas*, from N. Waltham, in No. 2940, supposes the masses of stone cleared away by vinegar were "such as were only sufficient to obstruct the march of a numerous army, consisting of soldiers and elephants, horses and baggage;" and after supporting it as he thinks by the authority of Florus, Virgil, Silius Italicus, and *Q. Curtius*, who, I can assure him, say nothing of it §, and admitting both its *probability* and *possibility*, he inclines to "ascribe its origin to pure surmise, and the reception it has gained in the world to pure credulity."

Mr. URBAN,

THE admirable Clerichon was considered as the wonder of his age; because, when 20 years old, he was master of 12 languages, of all sciences, and of all exercises.

William Crotch is in these days considered as a most extraordinary phenomenon; because, at two years of age, he began to play (self-taught) on the organ.

But what is all this to the wonderful learned boy of Lubeck? He knew, and would repeat, the principal facts in the five books of Moses before he was *one* year old,—and he went on in the same proportion. But, to do justice to the story, it should be taken from the author himself, who was his tutor; I have therefore transcribed it, as it appears in the last Critical Review, from a book published in German, at Gottingen and Lubeck, that you may, if you please, circulate the wonderful account. S. H.

CHRISTIAN Henry Heineken was born at Lubeck, Feb. 6, 1721, and

§ Virgil's words are only "*Alpes immittet apertas.*" *Æn.* x. 11. Florus "*medias perfregit Alpes,*" ii. c. 6. without mentioning the means. Silius says, "*Excoquitur flammis scopulus, mox protruta ferro*

*Dat gemitum putris resoluto pondere moes.*" iii. 642, 3.

—"rumpit inaccessos aditus," iii. 516. I find not a syllable about Hannibal in Curtius, who only describes (*Lib.* v. c. 6) Alexander's march thro' a tract of snow and ice in the northern parts of Persia. Alexander preceded Hannibal by a whole century.

died there, June 27, 1725, after having displayed the most amazing proofs of intellectual talents. He had not completed his first year of life, when he already knew and recited the principal facts contained in the five books of Moses, with a number of verses on the creation. In his 14th month, he knew all the history of the Bible; in his 30th month, the history of the nations of antiquity, geography, anatomy, the use of maps, and nearly 8000 Latin words: before the end of his third year, the history of Denmark, and the genealogy of the crowned heads of Europe; in his fourth year, the doctrines of divinity, with their proofs from the Bible; ecclesiastical history; the institutions; 200 hymns, with their tunes; 80 psalms; entire chapters of the Old and New Testament; 1500 verses and sentences from ancient Latin classics; almost the whole *Orbis Pictus* of Comenius, whence he had derived all his knowledge of the Latin tongue; arithmetic; the history of the European empires and kingdoms; could point out in the maps whatever place he was asked for, or passed by in his journies, and recite all the ancient and modern historical anecdotes relating to it. His stupendous memory caught and retained every word he was told: his ever active imagination used, at whatever he saw or heard, instantly to apply, according to the laws of association of ideas, some examples or sentences from the Bible, geography, profane or ecclesiastical history, the *Orbis Pictus*, or from ancient classics. At the court of Denmark, he delivered 12 speeches without once faltering; and underwent public examinations on a variety of subjects, especially the history of Denmark. He spoke German, Latin, French, and Low Dutch, and was exceedingly good natured and well-behaved, but of a most tender and delicate bodily constitution; never ate any solid food, but chiefly subsisted on nurses milk.

He was celebrated, says this account, all over Europe, under the name of the Learned Child of Lubeck. He died at the age of four years, four months, 20 days, and 21 hours; and his death was recorded in a number of periodical papers.

Mr. URBAN,

YOUR correspondent, Y. Z. in November Mag. p. 543, is scarcely intelli-



intelligible, as E. Y. rightly observes, p. 641, a great variety of arguments may be brought to prove the advantage or disadvantage of inclosures. The depopulation of the country occasioned thereby is much insisted on, and as stiffly denied; but I take the truth to be this, that where arable common field is inclosed, as in Northamptonshire, &c. depopulation must be the consequence, because it will (I imagine) hardly be denied, that a large proportion of such land is soon laid down in grass, and it is certain that a grass farm wants fewer hands to manage it than an arable farm; where heaths, moors, waste grounds, and sheep-walks, are inclosed, as in Norfolk, &c. they are converted into arable land, and of course a greater number of labourers of all kinds are wanted. If it were practicable to obtain a comparative view of the quantity of each kind of land, which has been inclosed for the last 40 or 50 years, with an account of the manner in which it has been since cultivated, it would be a matter of much curiosity, and perhaps of real use. Your book circulates all over the kingdom, suppose you were to request gentlemen to favor you with accounts of their own neighbourhoods? To the clergy I should think it would be an agreeable amusement.

S. H.

Mr. URBAN,

I WOULD heartily approve, and readily allow its due praise to every attempt that is made illustrate any difficult passage of Scripture, so as to make it appear consonant and uniform with the plain drift and intention of the whole. In this light we must undoubtedly look upon the translation of the 109th psalm, given us in your Mag. for November last. Still, however, whether it be owing to my utter ignorance of the Hebrew tongue, or to a fixed prepossession (which has been long and deeply rooted), I find myself much better satisfied with a solution of this difficulty, which I had in conversation from a noted country clergyman, some years since dead. He told me, that in the 109th psalm we had a specimen given us, not of David's cursing his enemies, but of his enemies cursing him. And if the introductory part of the psalm in the four first verses be considered, and if it be likewise observed what sudden transitions

are often made from one thing or person to another, both in the psalms and other antient poetic writings, without any special notification; it will be easy to suppose the psalm in the 5th verse, proceeding thus: *Set thou an ungodly man, say they, to be ruler over him, &c.* to verse the 19th, where, by a like insertion, the whole difficulty seems to be removed. *Let it thus happen unto him from the Lord, say mine enemies, and those that speak evil against my soul.* This transition appears no way disagreeable to the Septuagint, and I am told is equally to be reconciled to the Hebrew; and it seems to me a strong proof of its propriety and truth, to observe that it may be looked upon as but a large and poetic paraphrase of Shimei's cursing David, 2d Sam. 16. 78: and that this crime of Shimei lay with no small weight upon David's mind, is evident enough from hence; that though for special reasons he spared him during his own life time, yet did he charge his son Solomon, *not to suffer his hoar head to go down to the grave in peace.* And this charge, we find, Solomon took occasion punctually to fulfill, not without a very sharp and stinging reproof of the wickedness of his heart, which he could not but be conscious of, against his father David. B. A.

Mr. URBAN,

IF the following Queries are thought worthy a place in your impartial Magazine, the inserting them will oblige

*A Consistent Dissenter.*

Query 1st, Whether a free equal toleration of all religions and sects in the known world be not an avowed and leading principle of *English Protestant Dissenters*?

Query 2d, Is it not meant thereby, that people of every religion and sect should have free liberty to *teach publickly*, and to educate their children according to their own principles, without any legal restraint whatever? and that, let their religion be what it may, while they behave morally inoffensive, they are entitled to the protection of Government and Magistracy.

Query 3d, Whether any thing less than *this* can be called toleration?

Query 4th, Whether, if popery be the only religion that is *not* to be tolerated, we can with any degree of consistency blame the Church of Rome for her intolerance with respect to Protestantism?



8. *A Ride and a Walk through Stourhead. A Poem.* Rivington, 4to, 1s.

[Reviewed by a Correspondent.]

SOME miserable undrest Muse, who tells us plainly,

—rude unpolish'd lays are all I have—

—mounting without fear or dread

Her fellow-traveller, steady, safe,

Who any other lord ne'er recognized,

But from her infant-state was taught to munch

Ceres' bounty from her constant hand,

strolls forth

—from Hellyar's hospitable roof,

i. e. the inn at Stourton, where, we dare say, both she and her Pegasus were glad of a breakfast, which perhaps they mean to pay for by this poem, and trot over

—an assemblage of such endless beauties

As HOARE himself alone could bid arise;

Nature's fly mimic, imitator close.

Old Stour, she says, owes his source to a *concave vale* with a *modest spire*, without which the farmers wives would lose their bohea, and the spectator from the terrass the prospect of such *chaste Dryads* as the Grand Seigneur himself cannot boast, they give *such plenitude of joy unsatiating*. Among *thousands* of stately oaks which, under other Georges and other BARRINGTONS are by *cogent argument* to convince France of treachery, are interspersed *millions* of firs and *speaking pines in elegance unmatched*. We do not recollect more than one speaking pine in all classical antiquity—the *pinus Argolica*: but modern poetasters have *vocal forests*. From these whispering woods, that in *Eloian music hail their lord*, the Muse moves on (she is not a frisky Muse) to Dorset's *salubrious downs*.

Black swans and rotten sheep may here  
be found

In equal numbers——

A pretty proof of a healthful air or good grafs!

———Hills like sugar-loaves

Of various height start forth. Old Ætna,  
such

Thy sides appear; &c. &c. &c.

A pleasant comparison truly! succeeded by a most pious resolution to erect a marble statue, or, at least, bust, to Lord Bottetourt, as soon as ever the Muse can afford it, which must depend on the sale of this essay; and therefore, readers, pray bestow your charity.

His works his monument. Surviving friends  
To these trust prudent rather than to stone.

The note here shews this last line is stolen from Terence's *Ad rem attentiores*. We always understood *Res* meant *money*; but we never heard that his Lordship left a large share of that behind him. Perhaps the meaning of these two lines is that he left so little that his surviving friends in common prudence cannot afford him a monument; and therefore—the inference is obvious.

Measuring back with slow haste, the Muse comes to a labyrinth of grove, where, in a *straw-built convent*,

Wife and husband, innocent as doves,

God's first command, "Increase and multiply,"

Fulfill with joy, obey with ecstasy.

Here

The virgin parent, and her human son,

Divine, masterly, placid, lib'ral Hoare

With tender, filial and parental looks,

Has fill'd.

Buried in ruins for whole centuries,

The Eastern Magi on their bended knees

Humbly present their *perfum'd offerings*.

Their past hard fate judicious Bampfylde saw,

And ordered them to be what once they were.

A wicked wag would suppose that the Eastern Magi came into the stable in such dirty boots, mired up to their knees, that one Mr. Bampfylde, shocked at the indecorum of such a visit, ordered their boots and great coats to be properly rubbed and brusht. Our Muse, in a note, explains her meaning to be, that these Magi were buried in the ruins of Glastonbury abbey, and that Mr. Bampfylde is the gentleman whose paintings in the collection at Stourhead do him honour.

The Muse now mends her pace; at least, makes her

—fellow-traveller feel her sharp-  
arm'd heel,

who

rashly throws herself into a trot.

I check her rashness;—gladly she obeys,

and both find themselves in another grove where the birds sing notes

Sweet as the notes of Aylesbury's daughters fair.

These, reader, are Mr. Hoare's granddaughters, and they, the note says, sing like NESTOR in Homer, Il. A. 249.

Τὴ καὶ ἀπὸ γλώσσης μέλιτος γλυκίων εἶ  
αὐδῇ.



So the note: but we venture to say that Nestor was *talking* all the time—and to better purpose, we trust, than the Orators of Westminster Forum, or Mrs. Cornellys.

But to proceed: for all this while we have not cut the poem open—consequently have reviewed it only by halves, having the saying of old Hesiod full in view, that *half is more than the whole*—

The nurseries grow like *frog Esopian*,  
The snowy cascade from the pendent  
rock—

The deep beneath revisits parent clouds.

This last line is the *sidera superat unda* of Virgil, *Æn.* III. 423; which by the by is *verberat*, and applied to Charybdis, a whirlpool, not a cascade.

The Muse, seated and regaling luxuriously in the Turkish tent, under 3 crescents shining at mid-day, so that *Phæbus is obscured*, sees two swans sail by, one very majestically.

His brother, majesty apart, hoists sail,  
And rapid rushes on thro' yielding waves.  
So Barrington rusts on the Gallic fleet;  
So Pierston, Farmer, Reynor, flew to  
crush

Their country's foes, and so mov'd slow  
along

—, —, —, —, tarnish'd names.

After longing to kiss and tickle the Nymph of the Grot, where

Ivy sesquipedal waving depends,

the Pantheon *claims gratitude*, and the Muse is *mov'd along* towards the silver'd denizen of the hermitage, who unfortunately was not at home; and after frying, broiling, roasting, in the Palace of the Sun, where not a God

—deigns to help an Englishman distressed, though Heaven in kindness to Capt. Farmer *snatcht* him with sudden flash to endless bliss, the poor mare conveys her rider *purpled o'er*, and, by the help of Mr. Hellyar's liberal hand and soothing voice, relieved.

“Now dawning reason mourns the fatal  
chance

That slept between my happiness and me.  
Anticipation, propheteſs untrue,  
Had pledg'd herself fresh beauties to disclose:  
From ev'ry region that I should survey  
Amazed, what ev'ry genius could atchieve;  
That Titian's pencil I should own surpass;  
That Eastern grandeur should no more be  
heard

With wonder: that elegance rivalled  
Should its whole self expand at once to  
view,

Fortune superior blasts my fav'rite scheme,  
And lays me prostrate to lament my fate,  
In hopes Anticipation may prove true  
To giddy Fortune's pleasure I submit.”

If there be any meaning in these 14 concluding lines, it must be, that the Muse or the Poet, or both, tired to death with a long walk and ride in the hottest day of the year, got confoundedly drunk; or that they behaved so ill, that Mr. H. found it expedient to turn them out of his grounds, if his servants did not knock them down, but that they have the impudence to hope for another ride and walk thro' Stourhead—— if this bombast rhapsodical account will pay the expences of a second journey. His publisher has Oxford connexions; but if this poet is an Oxford man, we wish him for ever to conceal his college and degree: or if he is a Londoner, who in his annual visit among the Wiltshire clothiers had a mind to see what was clever in the county, we would exhort him to keep to his patterns and bowl of punch, and settle his Blackwell hall accounts before he opens any correspondence with Helicon or Parnassus. \* \*

9. Sherlock's *Letters continued, from our last Volume*, p. 603.

WE now resume our lively countryman's *Conversazione* with the Philosopher of Ferney, Act ii.

“Letter xxv.

“The next day as we were at dinner, he said, “We are here for liberty and property.” This \* gentleman is a Jesuit, he wears his hat; I am a poor invalid, I wear my night cap.

I do not immediately recollect on what occasion he quoted these verses,

Here lies the mutton-eating king,  
Whose promise none relies on;  
Who never said a foolish thing,  
And never did a wise one.

[Ld. Rochester of Charles II.]

But speaking of Racine, he quoted these two others,

The weighty bullion of one sterling line,  
Drawn with † French wire, would thro' whole pages shine.

S. The English prefer Corneille to Racine.

V. That is, because the English do not understand the French language well enough to perceive the beauties

\* ‘Father Adam.’

† ‘to’ in Lord Roscommon.



of Racine's style, and the harmony of his versification: Corneille must please them more, because he is more striking; but Racine pleases the French, because he has more sweetness and tenderness.

S. How did you find the English fare? †

V. Very fresh, and very white.

S. Their language?

V. Full of energy, precision, and barbarism: they are the only nation that pronounces their A, E.

He quoted the word *bandkerchief*, as a proof of the capriciousness of their pronunciation.

He related an anecdote of Swift: Lady Cartwright § [Carteret], wife of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in Swift's time, said to him, "The air of this country is good." Swift fell down on his knees,—'For God's sake, Madam, don't say so in England; for they will certainly tax it!'

He afterwards said, that, though he could not perfectly pronounce English, he had an ear for the harmony of their language and of their versification; that Pope and Dryden had the most harmony in poetry, Addison in prose.

V. How have you found the French?

S. Amiable and ingenious. I only find one fault with them; they imitate the English too much.

V. How! do you think us worthy to be originals ourselves?

S. Yes, Sir.

V. So do I too: but it is of your government that we are jealous.

S. I have found the French more free than I expected.

V. Yes; as to walking, or eating whatever he pleases, or lolling in his elbow chair, a Frenchman is free enough; but as to taxes—Ah! Sir, you are happy, you may do any thing; we are born in slavery, and we die in slavery; we cannot even die as we will, we must have a priest.

Speaking of our government, he said, The English sell themselves, which is a proof that they are worth some-

thing: *we* French do not sell ourselves; probably because we are worth nothing.

S. What is your opinion of the Eloise?

V. It will not be read twenty years hence.

S. Mademoiselle de l'Enclos has written good letters.

V. She never wrote one; they were by the wretched *Crebillon*.

He said, the Italians were a nation of brokers; that Italy was an old wardrobe, in which there were many old cloaths of exquisite taste. We are still, said he, at a loss to know whether the subjects of the Pope, or of the Grand Signor, are the most despicable!

He talked of England and of Shakspeare; and explained to Madam Denis part of one scene in Henry V. where the King makes love to Queen Catherine in bad French; and of another in which that Queen takes an English lesson from her waiting-woman, and where there are several very gross double entendres, especially on the word *shot*: and then addressing himself to me, 'But see!' said he, 'what it is to be an author; he will 'do any thing to get money.'

V. When I see an Englishman crafty and fond of law-suits, I say, Behold a Norman who came in with William the Conqueror; when I see a man good-natured and polite, See one who came with the Plantagenets; a churl, Behold a Dane: for your nation, as well as your language, is a medley of many others.

After dinner, passing through a little parlour, where there was a head of Locke, another of the Countess of Coventry, and several more; he took me by the arm and stopped me—"Do you know this bust ||? It is the greatest genius that ever existed: though all the geniuses of the universe were assembled, he would lead the band."

Of Newton, and of his own works, he always spoke with the greatest enthusiasm.

"Letter xxvi.

"If you have not time to read a short detail of trifling particulars on the subject of Voltaire, skip this letter.

His house is convenient and very well furnished: among other pictures is the portrait of the Empress of Russia,

† 'Chere' in the original, which V. answers jocosely as if it were "chair." The translator has endeavoured to retain the pun.

§ That a foreigner should mis-spell English names is not surprising; but why an Englishman should style Carteret, Cartwright, Yorke, Torcke, &c. we cannot account.

|| 'It was the bust of Newton.'



and that of the King of Prussia, which was sent him by that monarch; and his own bust in Berlin porcelain, with the inscription IMMORTALIS.

His arms are on his gate, and on all his plates, which are of silver: at the desert, the spoons, forks, and blades of the knives, were of silver-gilt: he had two courses, and five servants, three of whom were in livery: no other servant is allowed to enter.

He spends his time in reading, writing, playing at chess with Father Adam, and in overlooking the workmen in his village.

The soul of this extraordinary man has been the theatre of every ambition: he would be a man of universal learning, he would be rich, he would be noble, and he has succeeded in all.

His last ambition was to found a town; and, if we examine, we shall find that all his ideas were directed to this end. After the disgrace of M. de Choiseul, when the French ministry had given up the plan of building a town at Versoix, in order to establish a manufactory there, and to overturn the trade of the Genevese, Voltaire determined to do at Ferney what the French government had intended to do at Versoix.

He seized the moment of the dissensions in the republic of Geneva, and by fair promises he engaged the exiles to take refuge with him, and many of the malecontents followed them thither.

He caused the first houses to be built, and gave them for a constant quit rent: he then lent money by way of annuities to those who would build themselves; to some on his own life, to others on the joint lives of himself and Madam Denis.

His sole object seems to me to have been the aggrandizement of this village: with this view he asked an exemption from taxes; and with this view he endeavoured every day to inveigle workmen from Geneva, to establish there a manufacture of clock-making. I do not say that he did not think of money; but I am convinced that it was only his secondary object.

On the two days that I saw him, he wore white cloth shoes, white woolen stockings, red breeches, a nightgown and waistcoat of blue cloth, flowered and lined with yellow: he had a grizzle wig with three ties, and over it a silk night-cap embroidered with gold and silver.

Twelve years ago he had his tomb built, on the side of his church, before his house: in the church, which is small, there is nothing extraordinary, except over the altar, where there is a plain figure in gilt wood, without a cross. It is said to be himself; for it is pretended that he has always had an idea of founding a religion."

10. *Russia: or a Complete Historical Account of all the Nations which compose that Empire.* 2 Vols. 8vo. 10s. 6d. Nichols.

THE Introduction to this work, dated "St. Petersburg, Oct. 15, 1779," gives a general account of Siberia, and of the Kara-Kitans, Mongouls, Burats, Kalmucs, and Tsongares, of the religion of the Kalmucs and Mongouls, and of the religion of Tibet; or of the Dalai Lama: all hitherto little known in Europe, and inaccurately described. It concludes with the following eulogium on Professor Pallas:

"The foregoing accounts, with those which will appear in the supplement at the end of the fourth volume of this work, may be considered as a critical excursion on the Mongolian history, and the religion of Tibet. But all these accounts, no less than such as are to be met with in other authors, would be still more imperfect, had not Mr. Pallas lately favoured the world with a work in the German tongue, which deserves the attention of every man desirous of pursuing his enquiries into the history of Asia, into the manners and religions of nations.

"Mr. Professor Pallas, of the Imperial Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg, travelled through many parts of the immense Russian empire. His discoveries in natural history, and his great merit in other branches of science, secure him the esteem of every one that has candour and justice enough to give honour to a genius rarely equalled; at the same time that his readiness at communication and sweetness of disposition render him the delight of all his acquaintance.

"This indefatigable researcher, travelling about the Volga, among the Kalmucs of those parts, and staying some time in the parts circumjacent to Salenginsk and the countries inhabited by the Burats, endeavoured to collect upon the spot the traditions handed down among this people, to gather the different annals written in the Mongolian language, and to observe every-  
thing





*Moving Village of the YOGALIA TERTERS.*  
*from the new Historical Account of RUSSIA.*







thing that related to them. All this he affected in that spirit of judicious enquiry for which he is so remarkable.

In the year 1766, he published the first volume of the work above alluded to, under the title of *Samlungen historischer nachrichten ueber die Mongolischen volkerschaften*. — This volume contains researches into the history, the physical and civil state, of this primitive nation of Asia.

“The second volume, not yet published, but which will soon appear, is to contain an investigation and explanation of the religion of Tibet, to which the Mongolian nations now adhere; a work that will enrich the stock of human knowledge with discoveries, the greatest part entirely new, and which no person in Europe, except Mr. Pallas, is able to communicate.”

The first volume contains an account of Finnish nations; the second that of Tartar nations: their barbarous names we will not transcribe, pronounce them we cannot. Among the former are the Laplanders, of whom the following is the description:

“The Laplanders are of a middling stature. They have generally a flattish face, fallen cheeks, dark grey eyes, thin beard, brown hair, are well built, krait, and of a yellowish complexion, occasioned by the weather, the smoke of their habitations, and their habitual filthiness. Their manner of life renders them hardy, agile, and supple; but, at the same time, much inclined to laziness. They have plain common sense, are peaceable, obedient to their superiors, not given to theft, not fickle, chearful in company; but mistrustful, cheats in commerce, proud of their country and constitution, and have so high a notion of it and of themselves, that, when removed from the place of their nativity, they usually die of the nostalgia, or longing to return. Their women are short, complaisant, chaste, often well made, and extremely nervous; which is also observable among the men, although more rarely. It frequently happens that a Lapland woman will faint away, or even fall into a fit of frenzy, on a spark of fire flying towards her, an unexpected noise, or the sudden sight of an uncommon object, though in its own nature not in the least alarming; in short, at the most trifling things imaginable. During these paroxysms of terror, they deal about blows with the first thing that presents itself; and,

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on coming to themselves, are utterly ignorant of all that has passed.”

The following account of the Votiaks will shew that the Irish are not singular in those matrimonial manoeuvres with which the Dublin Journal often entertains us.

“Among the Tischeremisses, and indeed amongst all the people who thus buy their wives, it often happens that a lover who is poor; or has been refused for any other cause, carries off his mistress by force; but the Votiaks put this expedient into practice most frequently of any of them. The manner in which this gallant expedition is conducted is as follows: The young hero comes by night, accompanied with several other determined champions, to surprise the girl in bed, whom they put upon a horse, and then all ride off as fast as they can gallop. If it happens that the rape is immediately discovered, and the ravisher taken, he may expect to lose his sweetheart, and to receive a hearty drubbing to boot. It is not uncommon for a young Votiak to carry off from the fields a young woman whom he never knew before.”

Each of these volumes is ornamented with two picturesque views. One of these, which we have been permitted to copy, will receive illustrations from the following extract:

“The huts of the Nogayans of Koundourof are of a very singular construction, hardly two fathoms in diameter, and so interwoven with bushes as not to be taken to pieces. Their roof is a sort of flatted vault, made of bent sticks united at top to form a circle, whose opening lets out the smoke and admits the light: by way of ornament they hang out of this hole a rag of different colours as a miserable substitute for a flag. To transport this hut they place it on a two-wheel cart, in such a manner that the wheels are hid within the hut. In the summer season, when the habitation is to continue but a short time in one place, it remains on its cart, and the family eat and sleep on the ground under it. The rich have commonly two or more huts and carts, to which they sometimes add little closets for sleeping in; inso-much that when these Tartars are on the march they give the appearance of a moving village or a camp. The household furniture of these wandering nations is generally very mean; but that of the Nogayans is miserable even for a wandering



a wandering people. Pots, vessels of wood or skin, bottles made of hollow gourds, a cart with two wheels, mats, felt tapestry, and a hatchet, compose nearly the whole catalogue."

Two more volumes of this work, which is equally entertaining and authentic, are intended for publication.

11. *Authentic Minutes of the Debate in the Irish House of Commons, on the 20th Day of December, 1779, on receiving the Resolutions of the British House of Commons for granting to Ireland a Free Trade. To which are added, the Speeches of some noble Lords, spoken on the same Occasion, the Day following. 8vo. rs. 6d. Dilly.*

AS the affairs of Ireland have now engaged, and will for some time engage, the public attention; the authentic documents here laid before the publick, are seasonable testimonies of that nation upon those important affairs. The cordiality and gratitude observable in the Senate of Ireland cannot but be a pleasing return to the promoters of these salutary and conciliatory measures. Affectionate reverence to Majesty, and suitable acknowledgements to the Ministry, particularly to Lord North and the present Viceroy, are the characteristics of almost every speech. And the fidelity with which the account of the whole debate is here delineated will obviate, no doubt, the censure which the attorney general (the Right Hon. John Scott) has fulminated against those who should misrepresent it. The conclusion of his speech shall be transcribed:

"I have been fortunate enough to foresee (for I am no prophet) that Great Britain would, and must do, because it ought, what it has been doing. I have said, and I am sure it will not be an unpleasant circumstance to the recollection of a sincere friend of mine; I have long since said, when the Volunteers were in their infancy, they would be one time or other the salvation of this country. I know not whether what proceeded from me had the effect I wished it to have. I have lived to see this great truth established, that Great Britain has done every thing we thought it ought to do; that the Volunteers, as far as they have gone, have been the salvation of this country. Let me descend from the degree of grandeur this debate has been carried on with to offer a piece

of advice: to what purpose is it, that men speak sentiments in this house equal to any of the ablest orators, if that voice is to be conveyed contaminated, misrepresented, and abused? If it be in the power of any man to convey those sentiments, he will deserve ten-fold penalty, if the sentiments shall come distorted, or misrepresented either to the public of this country, or any other. It is of great value that your sentiments should be FAITHFULLY represented, because they have been honourably expressed. **THE DEBATE OF THIS DAY SHOULD BE SO FOULLY BELIED AS I HAVE SEEN MANY, IT CANNOT BE DONE BUT BY THE EMISSARY HIRELING OF THE COMMON ENEMY, HIRED TO MISREPRESENT OUR SENTIMENTS IN THIS COUNTRY.** I love the press, I always stood up for it. I hope it will be understood that the misrepresentation of this debate shall call for parliamentary censure, if ever it shall be called for."

12. *A Select Collection of Poems, with Notes Biographical and Historical. 4 Vols. small 8vo. 10s. 6d. Nichols.*

THIS selection seems a very suitable appendage to Doddsley's, Pearch's, and Johnson's English Poets\*:—but let Mr. Nichols speak for himself.

"On Dryden's foundation the present superstructure is begun. In its progress almost every undertaking of a similar nature has been consulted, and material parts incorporated. The collections formed by Fenton and Steele have been epitomised; whilst Pope's, Pemberton's, Lintot's, and C. Tooke's, have occasionally contributed to embellishment. . . .

"The reader will find in these volumes some of the earliest productions of Dryden; some originals by Sir William Temple; an ode by Swift [To King William on his Successes in Ireland], which had long been considered as irrecoverable; a considerable number of good poems by Steele, Parnell, Fenton, Broome, and Yalden, with a few pieces by Halifax, Dorset, Rochester, Sprat, Prior †, Pope, Boling-

\* Not a single poem in either of those collections is intended to be inserted.

† "The following anecdotes of this excellent poet being curious, I print them in the words of the friend from whom they are received:" At Lord Oxford's seat at Wimpe (now Lord Hardwicke's) there hung a fine picture of Harley in his Speaker's robes.



broke, Philips, King, Smith, Watts, Pitt, Hughes, A. Philips, and Tickell, which are not to be found in any edition of their works.

"The assistance of some intelligent friends has enabled me to add a biographical account of almost every writer here selected; and their persuasions have induced me to lay before the public *four Volumes* as part of the plan I have undertaken. Two others are in the press."

A short index to the notes is annexed, and a complete poetical index is promised. These notes, we must add, have great intrinsic merit, being a repository of biographical and historical knowledge, and, in short, replete with much incidental information, that, to us at least, is equally new and curious. Of these the note on Prior in the preface may serve as a specimen. And our intelligent editor having retrieved from oblivion one of Dryden's earliest productions, (written in 1650, the year he went to college,) and two Latin poems (from the Cambridge verses), the first "On the Deaths of the D. of Gloucester and the Princess of Orange, 1661," the second "On the Marriage

robes, with the roll of the bill in his hand for bringing in the present family; which, if I mistake not, was done by his casting vote. In allusion to Harley's being afterwards sent to the Tower, Prior wrote with a pencil on the white scroll, *Bill paid such a day*—The late Recorder of Cambridge [Pont] had seen some MS. Dialogues of the Dead of Prior's; they were prose, but had verse intermixed freely: and the specimen I heard proved it. The dialogue was between Sir Thomas More and the Vicar of Bray. You must allow that the characters are well chosen, and the speakers maintain their respective opinions smartly: at last the Knight seems to come over to his adversary, at least so far as to allow that the doctrine was convenient, if not honourable; but that he did not see how any man could allow himself to act thus: when the Vicar concludes; "Nothing easier, with proper management, &c. You must go the right way to work—

'For conscience, like a fiery horse,  
Will stumble, if you check his course,  
But ride him with an easy rein,  
And rub him down with worldly gain,  
He'll carry you through thick and thin,  
Safe, although dirty, to your inn.'

This certainly is sterling sense.—It would give me great pleasure to be enabled to present these dialogues to the world; but where they are now deposited is unknown."

of King Charles II, 1662," where the author styles himself "B. A. Fellow of Trinity college;" Mr. Nichols very pertinently observes, "If these poems had come to light before the publication of Dr. Johnson's excellent *Life of Dryden*, that judicious Biographer would certainly have made some alteration in the following paragraph:—"At the university he does not appear to have been eager of *poetical* distinction, or to have lavished his *early wit* either on fictitious subjects or public occasions. He probably considered, that he, who purposed to be an author, ought first to be a student. He obtained, whatever was the reason, *no fellowship* in the college. Why he was excluded, cannot now be known, and it is vain to guess: had he thought himself injured, he knew how to complain. In the *Life of Plutarch*, he mentions his education in the college with gratitude; but in a prologue at Oxford, he has these lines:

Oxford to him a dearer name shall be  
Than his own mother university;  
Thebes did his rude unknowing youth  
Engage:

He chooses Athens in his riper age.  
It was not till the death of Cromwell, in 1658, that he became a public candidate for fame; by publishing *Héroick Stanzas on the late Lord Protector*; which, compared with the verses of Sprat and Waller on the same occasion, were sufficient to raise great expectations of the rising poet."

Having thus given us what Dryden did write, in another volume we are informed of some pieces which he did not write, tho' they have hitherto been ascribed to him. But for them we must refer to the work. By the way, that Dryden should be admitted at Cambridge in 1650, and twelve years afterwards, though Fellow of the college, be only B. A. when at seven years he might, and by the statutes ought to have been M. A. seems unaccountable.

We are much pleased with this Editor's ingenuous method of pointing out, as he goes on, the new lights he has received, or mistakes he has committed: and, as he announces a continuation of his plan, we shall suggest such remarks as have occurred on perusing the volumes now before us.

Vol. I. p. 1. "An Elégy by the Wife of St. Alexias." In Mrs. Rowe's Works, I. 158, is "an Epistle from [the same] Alexias to his Wife."



Page 120. It may be added, that in Ovid's Epistles, published by Mr. Tonson, "Penelope to Ulysses," is by Mr. Rymer.

P. 133, l. 24, should be "cry."—  
L. 26, "Those ghastly goblins gratify."

P. 179. This beautiful song was by Mr. Allestry. See vol. III. p. 96.

Vol. II. p. 183. Mr. Charles Hopkins (whose poetry is really excellent) translated also Ovid, Eleg. B. I. El. 3.

Vol. III. p. 313. Mr. Harcourt's poem to Mr. Pope, (English Poets, vol. XXXII. p. xxii.) should have been referred to.

Vol. IV. p. 357, l. 21. "He was domestic chaplain," &c. should have been omitted. This indefatigable Editor has here inadvertently confounded with the account of Yalden a circumstance which related to Josiah Pullen. See our Magazine for 1779, P. 594, 595.

In the account of BROOME, which is a very accurate one, (IV. 283,) Mr. Nichols has avoided mentioning that sarcasm in the Dunciad (III. 331.):  
Hibernian politics, O Swift, thy doom,  
And Pope's, translating ten whole years  
with Broome:

which in the last edition was altered to

————— O Swift, thy fate,  
And Pope's, ten years to comment and  
translate.

We have called it a sarcasm, though the Right Reverend Annotator has endeavoured to convert it into a stroke upon himself [the Author], by the same kind of legerdemain which would make the faint praise of Secker the highest compliment, and a warm encomium on Foster no compliment at all. In Ruffhead's Life of Pope, p. 205, it is asserted that Broome received from Pope 600l. and Fenton 300l. for their joint labours in the Odyssey; yet that Fenton, as well as Broome, was dissatisfied with him, appears from these words of Lord Corke, Fenton's pupil: "He translated double the number of books in the Odyssey that Pope has owned. His reward was a trifle, an arrant trifle." *Letters of Eminent Persons*, Vol. II. p. 39. Had our editor adverted to this letter in his note on Fenton, IV. 33, he would have learned some more particulars of that amiable poet. The Ode (IV. 43) in imitation of Horace, b. III. Od. 3. here ascribed to Fenton, is utterly inconsistent with his nonjuring principles, and, in truth, was written by another friend of Pope, William

Walsh, Esq; and, as such, is printed in the *English Poets*, XII. 358, (though not in any earlier edition of Walsh's Poems). As a specimen of the collection, we will transcribe a poem by Dr. Broome, not inserted in his works; which we select, not merely as one of the best, but because it is one of the shortest, though in wit it may vie with Cowley, and in elegance with Waller.

### On a Lady's Picture.

AN, cruel hand, that could such power  
employ

To teach the pictur'd beauty to destroy!  
Singly she charm'd before! but, by his skill,  
The living beauty and her likeness kill!  
Thus when in parts the broken mirrors  
fall,

A face in all is seen, and charms in all.

Think then, O fairest of the fairer race!  
What fatal beauties arm thy heavenly face;  
Whose very shadow can such flames inspire,  
We see 'tis paint, and yet we feel 'tis fire.

See with false life the lovely image glows,  
And every wondrous grace transplanted  
shows!

Fatally fair the new creation reigns,  
Charms in her shape, and multiplies our  
pains.

Hence the fond youth, that ease by ab-  
sence found, [wound;  
Views the dear form, and bleeds at every  
Thus the bright Venus, though to Heaven  
she soar'd,

Was in her image by the world ador'd.

Yet, Painter, yet, though Art with Na-  
ture strive, [alive,

Though ev'n the lovely phantom seems  
Submit thy vanquish'd art, and own the  
draught, [fault!

Though fair, defective, and a beauteous  
Charms such as hers, inimitably great,  
He only can express that can create!  
Could'st thou extract the whiteness of the  
snow,

Or of its colours rob the heavenly bow,  
Yet would her beauty triumph o'er thy  
skill,

Lovely in thee! herself more lovely still!

Thus in the limpid river we descry  
The faint resemblance of the glittering sky!  
O'er the clear wave the sun dispreads his  
beams, [lighten'd streams:  
And darts a brightness through th' en-  
But, tho' the scene be fair, yet high above  
Th' exalted skies in nobler beauties move:  
There the true heavens appear, and there  
display

A blaze of glory and a flood of day.

The heads of Dryden, Temple,  
King, and Steele, embellish these little  
volumes—all well engraved, we doubt  
not originals, though we should have  
been glad to have had that point ascer-  
tained by knowing the painters names,  
especially



especially as Temple is evidently copied from Lely, and Dryden (if we mistake not) from Sir Godfrey Kneller.

Dean Percy is very properly chosen as the patron of "these fugitive remains," not only for his unquestionable taste in poetry, but as a kinsman of the Editor, both being related to the poet CLEIVELAND, some extracts of whose works are promised in a future volume.

13. *Poems by a young Nobleman of distinguished Abilities, lately deceased* [Lord Lyttelton] 4to. 2s 6d. Kearsly.

*SEQUITUR patrem non passibus æquis*, though it must be owned that this "young nobleman" approached much nearer to his father in abilities, than he did in virtues, whatever the editor may think of "the goodness of his heart," and however "his intimate companion" (in the preface) may palliate his vices. The first and longest of these poems is entituled, "the State of England, and the once flourishing City of London. In a Letter from an American Traveller, dated from the ruinous Portico of St. Paul's, in the year 2199, to a friend settled in Boston, the Metropolis of the Western Empire." This, though incorrect, bears strong marks of genius and imagination, but the first part of it, which is in blank verse, is so superior to the conclusion, which is in rhyme, that we suspect it has been added by some inferior hand. But that any of our Edwards conquered Paris, and that the Peruvians inhabit Cuba\*, are discoveries for which we are indebted to his Lordship. The other pieces are, to Lady Cat—n A—n—y on her departure for Ireland. To G—e Ed—d Ayl—h, Esq; [his first cousin] from Venice. An Ode, written under the Statue of Cupid in Hagley Gardens. An irregular Ode, wrote at Vicenza in Italy. An Invitation to Miss Warb—rt—n. An Extempore Rhapsody. On Mr. \*\*\*\* at Venice. An Invitation to Mrs. A—a D— wrote at Ghent in Flanders. Thyrsis and Mira, an Ode to Miss W—r—n. In nobilissimi Viri Comitum Savorgnani Laudes Epigramma, presented with a basket of flowers to Earl Temple, in the year 1765, by a child in the cha-

\* — that standard which by Edward's hands

Was rais'd o'er Paris' captive towers; and since

From Porto Bello or the city's walls  
The amaz'd Peruvian saw—

rafter of Queen Mab, (unfinished) An Extempore in Italy, 1770. Retirement. The Kiss of Love, or Love and Virtue. A Dialogue." Of these, most, we think, would have been better suppressed than published; and the ladies, we are sure, however *inviting*, cannot be pleased at being thus *invited* in public. The Ode to Cupid we will select, as not only the shortest, but the least exceptionable.

"To him whose genial wings outspread  
O'er Chaos wild abyss  
From blind confusion order bred,  
And bade the hubbub cease:  
To him who from the 'Eternal sprung,  
Coeval with his Sire,  
To him, on whose harmonious tongue  
Dwells more than human fire:  
To him whose mild, whose puissant sway  
The varied world obeys,  
To Love I raise the votive † lay,  
To Love I give the bay."

14. *Discourses on various Subjects.* By Jacob Duché, Rector of Christ Church and St. Peter's, in Philadelphia; and formerly of Clare Hall, Cambridge, 2 vol. 8vo. H. Payne.

THIS writer, an American by birth, was appointed assistant minister, or curate, of these united churches in 1759, and elected to the rectorship of them in 1775. Being now exiled from his family, and churches, he has been kindly and generously received in England (which he gratefully acknowledges), and his numerous subscription is honoured with the names of persons of all ranks, procured by his friends and relations "without giving him the trouble of soliciting a single name." Two elegant designs, taken from those two capital paintings of his friend and countryman Mr. West, viz. the angels appearing to the shepherds, (now the altar-piece of Rochester cathedral) and Peter's denial of Christ, are placed as frontispieces to these volumes. Mr. Duché also acknowledges his obligations to "his dear friend the translator of Thomas a Kempis," to whose name we are sorry we must own ourselves strangers. The work is dedicated to Lady Juliana Penn. In the discourses we do not discover any thing remarkably new or striking.

† Misprinted "lays;" and for several such errors (though he announces 'corrections' in this 3d edition) the editor is accountable, such as 'Orelan' for 'Orellana,' 'Britannia' for 'Britain,' and many others that mar the metric.



Mr. URBAN,

**I**N reading some time ago a modern publication (whose title I now forget), I met with the following lines in Latin, on the moral government of providence, the beauty of which pleased me so much, that I attempted a translation of them, which I send you with the original. OXONIENSIS.

Sivitam inspicias hominum, si denique mores,  
Artem, vim, fraudem cuncta putes agere.  
Si propius spectes, fortuna est arbitra rerum;  
Nescis quam dicas, & tamen esse vides.  
At penitus si introspicias, atque ultima primis  
Connectas, tantum est rector in orbe Deus.  
Translation.

On men and manners if you cast an eye,  
All seems the sport of fraud and flattery:  
Look nearer still—'tis nought but fortune's  
game;

And what is fortune? but an empty name.  
If still beyond your curious search extends,  
Comparing final causes with their ends,  
On every side, what truth and mercy shine!  
All speaks the influence of a hand divine.

*INSCRIPTION on a Piece of Plate, presented  
to the Lord-Keeper HARCOURT, by Dr.  
SACHEVERELL. [See vol. XLIX. p.293.]*

VIRO Honoratissimo,  
Universi Juris Oraculo,  
Ecclesiae & Regni Praesidio! & Ornamento,  
SIMONI HARCOURT Equiti Aurato,  
Magnae Britanniae Sigilli Magni Custodi,  
Et Serenissimae Reginae Secretioribus consiliis;  
Ob causam meam, coram Supremo Senatu,  
In Aula Westmonasteriensi,  
Nervosa cum facundia  
& subacta Legum Scientia,  
Benignè & constanter defensam;  
Ob priscam Ecclesiae Doctrinam,  
Inviolandam Legum Vim,  
Piam Subditorum Fidem,  
Et Sacrosancta Legum Jura,  
Contra Nefarios Perduellium Impetus  
Feliciter Vindicata;  
Votivum hoc Munusculum  
Gratitudinis ergo  
D. D. D.

HENRICUS SACHEVERELL, S. T. P.  
Anno Salutis MDCCX.

*VERSES written by the Countess Dowager of DERWENTWATER, at the age of  
25, soon after her husband was beheaded on  
Tower-Hill, 1715.*

**D**Epriv'd of my Radcliffe I'll rove,  
And fly to some desert forlorn,  
Where death shall extinguish my love,  
For Radcliffe will never return.  
Undaunted my hero appear'd,  
Where Virtue her banners display'd,  
Where Freedom's mild standard was rear'd  
He follow'd, by threats undismay'd.  
But Virtue and Freedom, alas!  
Are perish'd, and Derwent's no more:  
Fell Tyranny rules in their place,  
And glut's his curs'd maw with their gore.

"O spare my lov'd Derwent," I said,  
As low to the tyrant I fell,  
And prostrate before him was laid,  
"And may heav'n still smile where you  
"dwell!"

But vain the said tale of my woe,  
Nor pray'rs, nor deep sighs, could succeed;  
His bosom no mercy did know,  
"Be gone"—he said, "Derwent must  
"bleed."

My Derwent, alas! was my all,  
How hard then that all to resign!  
To live without Derwent in thrall!  
And yet that sore task must be mine.

How oft thro' the grove do I stray,  
And wonder you do not appear!  
How oft does your lisping son say,  
"I wish my lov'd father was here!"

When wak'd from my frenzy I cry,  
"O heav'ns! is Derwent no more?"  
"Transport me, ye gods, to his sky,  
"Or else my fond husband restore!"

*The DANCE of the HEAVENS; or MUSIC  
of the SPHERES. A Contemplative View  
of the Solar or Copernican System.*

**H**ARK! 'tis the strains of Heaven I hear  
In sweet majestic swell.  
See! 'tis the dance of heavenly spheres  
Enchants our eyes, and charms our ears,  
Beyond what tongue could tell.

The starry lamps in yonder skies  
Light up the etherial dome,  
On every orb that whirls, and flies,  
They look with twice ten thousand eyes,  
And light them out and home.

The Sun, great monarch of the whole,  
Directs th' eternal dance.  
He pours the animating soul,  
While right and left from pole to pole  
The shining ranks advance.

The greater planets duly rise,  
And move with air sublime,  
They join, they part, yet harmonize,  
And swell the chorus of the skies,  
In never-erring time.

The lesser planets glide along,  
In more contracted sphere,  
The Moon, in concert, joins the throng,  
And never treads her paces wrong,  
Tho' changing all the year.

This Globe Terrestrial starts and joins  
In the celestial race;  
She smoothly dances thro' the signs,  
And never breaks her destin'd lines,  
Or wanders from her place.

The Comets rove, in space unknown,  
But rove with just command;  
They light their torches at the Sun,  
And long-elliptic journeys run,  
Across the admiring band.



While Gravitation's steady power,  
Supports, controuls, and binds;  
They never jostle in their tour,  
But keep the minute, day, and hour,  
Like social friendly minds.

Central, involv'd, excentric scene!  
Through different orbits whirl'd;  
Each globe a separate world is seen,  
Yet all compose one grand machine,  
One complicated world.

In sweet accord the orders roll,  
Melodiously they move;  
No jarring notes their joys control,  
'Tis love, and light, inspire the whole,  
For God is light and love.

Angels look on with vast surprise,  
And men with vast applause;  
They see what endless wonders rise,  
Through all the regions of the skies,  
And praise the great First Cause.

W. C.

*A PICTURE taken from the LIFE.*

**N**ATURE and Fortune one day meeting  
Each other hail'd with courteous greet-  
ing.

And Fortune first, "Where have you been,  
Sister! that you're so seldom seen?  
What youth, or what romantic fair,  
Is now the object of your care?"

Nature reply'd, with accent grave,  
"A fav'rite charge indeed I have,  
A maid with every virtue grac'd,  
Is in a calm retirement plac'd.

Her heart with goodness is replete,  
Her wit is keen, her temper sweet.  
Good-humour brightens ev'ry feature;  
She is a most engaging creature."

"Indeed, cries Fortune, with a sneer,  
You know not what you say, my dear.  
You cannot think, in these our days,  
Virtue a modern female's praise.

Send her to me, and I'll engage  
Three months shall fit her for the age.  
The glare of dress, the charms of play,  
Shall chase her sober thoughts away.  
Wealth and ambition shall combine  
To make this fair-one wholly mine."

Says Nature, "You have my permission,  
But it must be on this condition:  
If, as I trust, she shall refine,  
And from temptation brighter shine,  
To me henceforth you'll quit the field,  
And Fortune shall to Nature yield."

Things thus agreed, th' accomplish'd maid  
To distant regions is convey'd.  
Drawn from her scene of private life,  
The virgin soon became a wife:  
Her consort's brow, with laurel crown'd,  
In chains the vanquish'd Nabob bound:  
Like Philip's son in warlike state,  
Thrice conquer'd India, owns him great.

Returning home, what triumphs rise!  
Enough to dazzle female eyes:  
His riches Poland's crown would buy,  
His glories with his riches vie.

Fortune enrag'd, to Nature hies,  
"I thought your paragon was wise;  
Sure such a mother, such a wife,  
Was never seen in courtly life.  
When I bestow'd a son and heir,  
I never dreamt 'twould be her care,  
That he not only should inherit  
His father's fortune, but his merit.  
She'd rather wipe the widow's tears,  
Than wear a province at her ears."  
Nature reply'd, "The contest end,  
Be Fortune once true Virtue's friend:  
And let it be our mutual care  
To bless thro' life this matchless pair.  
From us they must their joys derive;  
Nature and Fortune join for CLIVE."

*One of the TWELVE NEW BALLADS lately  
set to Music by Mr. LINLEY.*

**T**HINK not, my love, when secret grief  
Preys on my sadden'd heart,  
Think not I wish a mean relief,  
Or would with sorrow part.

Dearly I prize the sighs sincere,  
That my true fondness prove,  
Nor could I hear to check the tear  
That flows from hapless love.

Alas! tho' doom'd to hope in vain  
The joys that love requite,  
Yet will I cherish all its pain  
With sad, but dear delight.

This treasure'd grief, this lov'd despair,  
My lot for ever be;  
But, dearest! may the pangs I bear  
Be never known to thee!

*A SONNET imitated from the Spanish of  
D. MANUEL DE VELASCO.  
[See Appendix to Twiss's Travels into Spain.]*

**I**F thou wouldst wish to ape a Lord,  
Intemperate be and haughty:  
In fee retain each wrinkled bawd;  
Have taste for all that's naughty.

To tinsel'd coxcombs, pert and vain,  
Be ever wondrous civil:  
But if appears an honest man,  
Avoid him as the devil.

In carriage ride when thou might'st walk,  
Thy hand withhold from giving;  
With titled courtiers seem to talk,  
As that bespeaks good living.

And if a favour's ask'd of thee,  
Be sure to look behind ye;—  
But borrow from each friend you see,  
Nor after let him find ye.

With earnest care your money waste  
In baubles of the bon-ton;  
To your fair wife alone be chaste,  
But kind to ev'ry wanton.

Demand, ne'er pay, 'gainst truth award,  
Thy heinous vices mask all!  
If then thou're not a mighty Lord,  
Thou'lt prove an arrant Rascal.

Feb. 9, 1780.

J. D.  
PROLOGUE



PROLOGUE to the DEAF-LOVER;  
written by Mr. PILON, Author of the Farce;  
and spoken by Mr. LEE LEWES.

STATESMEN and Poets, oft', one fortune find;  
This court being discontent, our bard re-  
sign'd;

That is to say, resign'd as courtiers mean,  
He was turn'd out, but would come in again.

On one good point he's bent, a reformation, }  
And bade me tell this grand association,  
He now has made a total alteration. }

Mistakingly, he built on Gallic ground,  
But prov'd French wit was, like French faith,  
unsound;

Hence wiser grown, he's cautious in his views,  
And makes no foreign compacts for his Muse.  
On foreign aid 'tis hazardous reliance,  
But certain ruin's in a French alliance.

By gar, monsieur will say, you mistake quite,  
*Mon Pais*, my country, be *toujours* right;

*Il faut vous aller*, you must go to France,

If you would learn to make *bon alliance*;

*Par l'alliance Bourbon*, we long trick you;

*Par l'alliance Amerique*, trick dem too;

*Voila Monsieur d'Estaing*, has he not play'd,

One pretty trick, in taking *de Grenade*?

Is he not grand, invincible hero?

Arrah, replies teague, ask General Prevost!

So much with shot he bother'd him, they say,

He play'd an old French trick, and ran away,

Now home to France he's gone with broken  
thigh,

His leg being wounded, kays he came too nigh;

And, by St. Patrick, he deserv'd his fate,

Who wou'd not give the women a retraat;

Had but the Irish brigade been there,

They'd given their hearts before they'd hurt  
the fair.

But talk no more of heroes—name me one, }  
Like the brave tar, who met the Spanish don  
Without a sword, and gave him up his own. }

Oh! such a trick with all your gasconade,

No French monsieur, or Spaniard, ever play'd.

But, whilst for valour's crown great nations  
fight,

And wild ambition takes the name of right;

Ambiguous states, each different power to fleece,

Equal suspend the scale of war and peace;

Abjure all principle, but that they've lent,

And know no interest, but cent. per cent;

But, rous'd by wrongs, the genius of this land,

In self-collected might, more firm shall stand;

Hibernia's cause, and Britain's, now made  
one,

We boast a family compact of our own; }  
Defies the treacherous compact of Bourbon. }

Whilst justice, as a flaming *Ægis*, throws

Confusion and dismay on England's foes;

Her thunder to the world shall speak again,

She reigns th' unshaken sovereign of the main.

In CHRISTI Passionem.

DUM pacis almæ nomen amabile,  
Bellivæ causas, & vitia, & modos,  
Ludumque Fortunæ, poetæ  
Carminibus celebrant superbis;

Me scena tristis Calvarii jugi  
Poscit trementem; me DOMINI dolor  
Infandus ungit; insoliti  
Me Solymæ quatiunt furores.

Pertriste munus pingere vulnera  
Infantis Agni, pingere saucios  
Verberibus lumbos, & ora  
Sacrilegis lacerata palmis.

Audire voces jam videor tuas,  
Nefande Juda, jussaque posteris  
Devota: "Nunc, nunc ferte tela,  
" Præcipitate moras, virumque,

" Cuicunque sistis gratulor osculis,  
" Vincite." Proh! sic, proditor improbe,  
Divum salutas? sic dolosum  
Blanditiis simulas amorem?

Eheu! furentum quis sonus agminum,  
Perstringit aures? jam videor truces  
Spectare turmas, dum frementes  
Pontificis properant in aulam.

Nunc indecoræ cernere arundinis  
Infame sceptrum, ludibrium togæ  
Nunc purpuratæ, fraudulentos  
Nunc populi procerumque honores.

Dum provoluti poplite perfido  
Te, CHRISTE, ludunt; dum reverentiâ  
Mentiriâ adorant, turpibusque  
Opprobriis Dominum salutant.

O, quis nefando judice nequior  
Tormenta fert atrocior? quis pedes  
Clavis adegit? quis paravit  
Temporibus laceris coronam?

Gementem Christo angoribus ultimis,  
Ah quos dolores saucia prodidit  
Terra! ut, suâ compage ruptâ,  
Ingemuit labefactas orbes!

Vos, execratæ culminæ Golgotha  
Concussa, testor; vos, peneitalia  
Reclusa planctu; vos, sepulchra  
Depositis viduata sacris:

Cum suscitati vincula carceris,  
Rupere manes, pallideque impios,  
Latè per urbes ambularunt,  
Terribili simulachra vultu.

Te, Phœbe, testor, cum nitidum caput  
Formidoloso crimine territum  
Caligo texit, cumque gentes  
Perpetuam timuere noctem.

Stockport, Feb. 12.

T. B.

\* \* The Verses in our last Volume, p. 608,  
we are well assured, were written by Mrs. SHE-  
RIDAN on the loss of her amiable Brother.

ERRATA in Vol. XLIX.

Page 364, col. 1, l. 29, "read first?"  
367, col. 2, l. 16, read "bards"  
368, col. 2, erase "his Grace."  
455, col. 1. antep. read "ties."



AMERICAN NEWS continued from  
page 41.

Gen. Lincoln's Letter to Congress on the  
Defeat of the combined Army before  
Georgia.

Sir, *Charles Town, Oct. 22, 1779.*

**I**N my last of the 5th ult. I had the honour of informing Congress, that Count d'Estaing was arrived off Savannah.

Orders were immediately given for assembling the troops—they reached Zubly's Ferry and its vicinity on the 11th, and some were thrown over—the 12th and 13th were spent in crossing the troops and baggage, which was effected, though not without great fatigue, from the want of boats, and badness of the roads through a deep swamp of near three miles, in which are many large creeks—the bridges over them the enemy had broken down. We encamped upon the heights of Ebenezer, 23 miles from Savannah, and were there joined by the troops from Augusta, under General M'Intosh. The 14th, not being able to ascertain whether the Count had yet landed his troops, though several expresses had been sent for that purpose, we remained encamped. On the 15th being advised that the Count had disembarked part of his troops, and that he would that night take post nine miles from Savannah, we moved and encamped at Cherokee-hill, nine miles from the town. The 16th we formed a junction before Savannah. After reconnoitring the enemy's works, finding the town well covered, and knowing their determination to defend it, it was deemed necessary to make some approaches, and try the effects of artillery. From the 18th to the 23d we were employed in landing and getting up the ordnance and stores; a work of difficulty, from the want of proper wheels to transport them, the cannon being on ship carriages. On the evening of the 23d ground was broke, and on the 5th inst. the batteries of 33 pieces of cannon and nine mortars were opened on the enemy, and continued with intervals till the 8th, without the wished for effect. The period having long since elapsed, which the Count had assigned for this expedition, and the engineers informing him that much more time must be spent, if he expected to reduce the garrison by regular approaches, and his longer stay being impossible—matters were reduced to the alternative of raising the siege immediately, and giving up all thoughts of conquest, or attempting the garrison by assault; the latter was agreed on, and in the morning of the 9th, the attack was made; it proved unsuccessful, and we were repulsed with some loss.

When the Count first arrived, he informed us that he could remain on shore eight days only; he had spent four times that number; his departure therefore became indispensable, and to re-embark his

ordnance and stores claimed his next attention; this was completed on the 18th.

The same evening, having previously sent off our sick, wounded, and heavy baggage, the American troops left the ground, reached Zubly's Ferry the next morning, recrossed, and encamped that night in Carolina. The French troops encamped on the night of the 18th about two miles from Savannah; they were after 24 hours to re-embark at Kincaid's landing.

Our disappointment is great, and what adds much to our sense of it is the loss of a number of brave officers and men; among them, the late intrepid Count Pulaski.

Count d'Estaing has undoubtedly the interest of America much at heart. This he has evidenced by coming to our assistance, by his constant attention during the siege, his undertaking to reduce the enemy by assaults, when he despaired of effecting it otherwise, and by bravely putting himself at the head of his troops, and leading them to the attack. In our service he has freely bled; I feel much for him, for while he is suffering the distresses of painful wounds he has to combat chagrin. I hope he will be consoled by an assurance, that altho' he has not succeeded according to his wishes, and those of America, we regard with high approbation his intentions to serve us, and that his want of success will not lessen our ideas of his merit.

I should have inclosed a list of the killed and wounded in the last action, but the adjutant-general, in whose hands they are, though on his way, is not arrived in town. But so far as I can remember, the whole amount is 170.

Major Clarkson will have the honour of delivering this; from his attention and assiduity in service, he has had an opportunity of remarking each particular; this his merit has improved, and enables him to give Congress every satisfactory information. To him I beg leave to refer them for a minute detail.

I have the honour to be, with the highest regard and esteem, your Excellency's most obedient servant,  
B. LINCOLN.

In October last a party of Indians surprized a body of Virginian militia, under the command of Col. David Rogers, near the mouth of the Miame, and cut in pieces more than 50 of their number, in which were included the colonels Rogers and Campbell, with most of the officers who commanded the detachment.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

January 9.

Monsieur de Sartine transmitted to the committee of proprietors interested in the island of Grenada two arrears of the French king's council of state; one concerning the debts of the inhabitants of the island of

Gre-



Grenada, the other for the administration of justice in that island; and at the same time has obligingly written to Mess. Scott and Pigot, delegated by the committee to transact this business, the following letter:

*Versailles, Dec. 23, 1779.*

“ I acquaint you, gentlemen, that the king has ordained and enacted, by two arrets of his council respecting the ordinances issued by the Count de Durat, dated the 7th, 10th, and 19th of July last. One of these arrets enacts, that the debts, titles, and claims, reciprocally subsisting between the inhabitants of Grenada, and the subjects of his Britannick Majesty, shall be preserved and maintained entire and inviolate. The other, at the same time that it orders that the French laws shall be observed in the said island, ascertains the rules, the times, and the forms, according to which justice shall be there administered by the courts of law which his majesty has thought to establish.

“ His majesty has also given orders that the absent English proprietors may dispose, as they think proper, of the produce of their plantations, under this exception only, that the importations and exportations shall be on board of French vessels, or, in case of necessity, on board of neutral vessels, which shall depart from and return to France. Finally, his majesty's intention is, that the English proprietors, if there are any who have been dispossessed of their estates by force, shall be reinstated in their possessions by authority, reserving to those, who may have committed the violence, the right of making good their claims before the courts of justice; which recourse such of the English shall also have, as having formerly acquired possessions by force may have been in their turn forcibly dispossessed upon the conquest of Grenada.

“ You will be convinced by these arrangements of the justice, the beneficence, and moderation, which characterize the king, and from which examples to the contrary have not influenced him to depart. I am, gentlemen, your very humble, and very obedient servant, (Signed) DE SARTINE.

“ The arrangements which I have communicated to you annul the late ordinance of Mons. de Durat, of the 6th of September last. His majesty has given orders to the administrators, to abolish the office of conservators, established by that ordinance, and to leave the attorneys of the absent English proprietors in the full and entire power of acting for their constituents.”

On the receipt of the above letter, the committee of proprietors held a meeting on Friday se'nnight, Mr. Crichton in the chair, and came to the following resolution: “ That it may be necessary, for the ease of the minds of all concerned, to take notice, that although the first of the said arrets of his Most Christian Majesty, of the 12th of December last, grants to the inhabitants of

Grenada a suspension, until a peace, of the payment of debts due by them to British subjects residing in Britain, or in any other part of his Britannick Majesty's dominions, and also of such debts due to the subjects of the United Provinces of Holland, as are guaranteed by any of his Britannick Majesty's subjects, and consequently the said inhabitants cannot be compelled to do justice to the creditors, yet it leaves them at full liberty to pay their own debts, without incurring any penalty; whereas the ordinance of the Count de Durat, of the 7th of July last, absolutely prohibited them to pay any such debts, directly or indirectly, under pain of disobedience, military execution, or confiscation of their estates.”

The following is the substance of Count Byland's account of the affair between his convoy and that of Commodore Fielding:

“ That, having sailed on the 27th of December with part of the ships under his convoy, he found there were many others not ready to join him: he waited in the mouth of the road, with bent sails, for the rest of the vessels; so that it was not till the 30th in the morning that he found himself in the channel, when he discovered several sails before him, which kept above the wind right across his course; that he immediately gave a signal for the convoy to remain behind; and sent Capt. Sylvester, commander of the frigate *De Valk*, to reconnoitre the above-mentioned vessels, and make signals accordingly; the other men of war were ordered to follow the admiral: as soon as they came nearer to the ships in sight, they perceived them to be an English squadron, and spread over great extent of sea, endeavouring no doubt to get behind the convoy, to prevent any escaping in the night; in the mean time keeping the same course, the English man of war the *Courageux*, of 74 guns, came along-side of the admiral, and said he came in the name of the commodore, to tell the admiral he would wish to speak to him. About sun-set Count Byland came up with the English admiral, in the *Namur*, of 90 guns, and said he expected a boat to be sent for him on his part. Some time afterwards Capt. Marshall, of the *Emerald*, came on board the admiral, with some of the commodore's lieutenants, who declared that the English squadron had orders to search the convoy; upon which Count Byland shewed Capt. Marshall an act, signed by all the captains of the merchant ships under his convoy, in which they declared upon oath, that they had no sort of contraband goods on board, and that their cargoes consisted of nothing but what they had given accounts of to the admiral, who declared upon his word of honour that he not only had no ships under his convoy laden with contraband goods, but that he had refused to take those under his protection loaded with



with timber for ship-building, and bound for France; but the admiral soon perceived that they would not let those vessels pass that were laden with iron and hemp; he therefore sent Capt. Byland back with the English officers to the commodore, to see if there were any means of settling matters, but soon found by their report that there was nothing left for it but to defend themselves, as well as they could, against being searched. All that night Count Byland and the English commodore were close to each other, and in the morning the *Namur* advanced towards some of the convoy, and sent a boat with men to them; upon which the admiral fired twice, which was returned by the commodore, and two of the 74 gun ships, which fired upon the admiral's ship, and that of Capt. Kinbergen, which they returned, and hung out the signal for an engagement; and some time after perceiving of how little use it would be to hold out a long fight, the admiral made a signal for all his squadron to strike at the same time that he did; the signal for which purpose the admiral had given to the captains of his squadron, sealed up, and only to be opened in case of an engagement. It appears from this account, that the English squadron did all they could to prevent any of the convoy from escaping, but nevertheless it is hoped some of them have got away. The admiral concludes with saying, that he did all in his power for the good of the State; and that it must appear evident that the English were determined, against all treaties, to make themselves masters of the convoy, as the English commodore knew the ships were only laden with hemp.

"Some time after Count Byland had struck his flag, Capt. Marshall came on board again, and said, in the name of his commodore, that he was at liberty to hoist his flag again, and sail what way he liked; and the commodore having required the usual salute, the admiral gave it accordingly, which was returned by the English. Count Byland then declared he would not quit his convoy, but would go with them wherever the commodore thought proper to carry them in. In consequence of which he arrived at Spithead on the 4th of January, from whence this account comes, dated on board the Princess Fredericka Wilhelmina." (See p. 43.)

*Jan. 10.*

Between two and three o'clock in the morning about 40 men, mostly armed, surrounded the house of Mr. James Bohilly, near Clonmell in Ireland, four of whom broke in and took away Catherine Bohilly (an only daughter) out of her bed, and put her on horseback, without any covering whatever, except her shift; and, notwithstanding her cries, not one of the neighbours durst venture to her assistance.—

[This practice of carrying off heiresses, by force, is one of the remains of barbarism not yet totally abolished in Ireland, nor in the Highlands of Scotland.]

*Jan. 16.*

Don Juan de Langara, cruising between Cape St. Vincent and St. Mary, with eleven sail of Spanish ships of the line, was surprized by Admiral Rodney's squadron, consisting of 21 sail of the line, and three of them taken, among which was the admiral's ship the *Phoenix*, of 80 guns, one blown up, and three were disabled. Of this engagement a more particular account shall be given, after it has appeared in the *London Gazette*.

*Jan. 29.*

The people called Quakers, at their meeting for sufferings in London, ordered a paper to be circulated throughout England, tenderly to advise friends to be upon their guard, that they may not be drawn in to unite in the associations, petitions, protests, or subscriptions, now carrying on in various places, and for different purposes; but to lead a quiet and inoffensive life, that so they may be happily preserved from the many evils that are now in the world.

*Jan. 30.*

The severity of the weather this day may be judged of by the following circumstance: two peacocks, which had roosted for several years on some trees in Mr. Duffield's garden, Little Chelsea, were found in the morning of the 31st frozen to death.

*Jan. 31.*

The Bishop of Lincoln preached the 30th of January sermon before the House of Lords in Westminster-Abbey; and the chaplain of the House of Commons, before that august assembly, in St. Margaret's church.

*TUESDAY, February 1.*

This evening a fire broke out in the cabin of the *Haywood* transport, Capt. Collins, 500 tons burden, lying at Dedman's dock, near Deptford, which burnt her to the water's edge.

*Wednesday 2.*

The report of the committee of privileges was brought up, relative to the interference of the Duke of Chandos in the late election for the county of Southampton; by which report it appeared, that the duke had subscribed to two or three hundred letters to different electors, that he had been guilty of a breach of privilege, and a gross infringement of the rights of the Commons of Great Britain; but, on a motion to defer the consideration of the report for four months, the same was carried 87 to 30. See p. 47.

Upwards of an hundred sailors, belonging to the *Maidstone*, *Diamond*, and *Aurora* frigates, went up to Rochester, when a battle-royal ensued between them and the soldiers of Col. M'Cormic's regiment; happily



happily a stop was put to it, with no further damage than a few terrible bruises.

*Thursday 3.*

The Lord Chancellor and Earl Mansfield met in Lincoln's-inn hall, to try a cause, as extraordinary as it was novel. The court itself was the first of the kind that ever sat in this kingdom; its jurisdiction was established by an act passed in the 5th of Q Anne, which empowers the chancellor, and the two chief justices of the King's-Bench and Common Pleas, or any two of them, to take cognizance of illegal attacks on the privileges of ambassadors, and to judge of them in a summary way. This accounts for Lord Thurlow and Lord Mansfield meeting on the same bench. The cause brought before them was on the complaint of the attorney-general against a Mr. Reilly, an upholsterer, for suing out a writ against Mr. Pizzoni, the late resident from the republic of Venice; Mr. Gapper, an attorney, for having signed it; and one Cawdron, a sheriff's-officer, for having executed it, at a time when Pizzoni was entitled to the privileges of an ambassador. The attorney-general, assisted by the solicitor-general, barely stated the case in a mild manner, and prayed that the court would, for the sake of example, inflict a punishment on the defendants.

It was pleaded in favour of the defendants, that Mr. Pizzoni having had his audience of leave, and his successor having been introduced to their majesties, it was very natural to suppose, that the former was no longer vested with a public character, which could protect him from arrests; and that, as the expression in the act of parliament, which allows to foreign ministers a *reasonable* time to withdraw from the kingdom, was vague and indeterminate, it was not to be wondered at, that they thought eight days a reasonable time. The counsel, therefore, hoped, that if the defendants deserved any punishment at all, it ought to be the lightest that the court could possibly inflict.

The lord chancellor did not appear inclined to severity. He asked if the defendants had offered to make any submission. It was replied, that the attorney and officer had; but that Reilly could not, being, at the time of the arrest, himself a close prisoner in the King's-bench for the debt due to him from Pizzoni.

The attorney-general, after having heard the defence, prayed, that, for example sake, the court would punish the defendants; but did by no means wish to overturn any thing that had been said by way of mitigation.

The lord chancellor observed, that the question, being a question between nation and nation, was by no means a fit subject for speculation. The time allowed for

ambassadors to depart the kingdom could not, and indeed ought not, to be defined; nor should their privileges be invaded, even after they have discharged their embassy, unless it should appear that they intended to sink into the rank of common subjects, by taking up their residence in this country. As to the punishment, the affair, he said, was of a delicate nature, and required some time for deliberation before judgment should be pronounced. Of the same opinion was Lord Mansfield.

The same day Westminster-hall was crowded to hear sentence pronounced on the several members of the late council of Madras, who signed an authority for deposing Lord Pigot, and removing him from his government into confinement, of which they were convicted the sittings after last Michaelmas term. The attorney-general moved for judgment in a short speech, full of strong observations on the offence, which was, he observed, of so black a complexion as would, he trusted, meet with the proper punishment. It was not for him to direct the court in their determination; but he begged leave to deliver his opinion, that a fine, imprisonment, and incapacitation from serving government in any post whatever, would be a very proper sentence on the defendants. Mr. Dunning pleaded for two hours to combat the attorney-general's speech. The court adjourned to hear the replies.

*Friday 4.*

Being the day appointed for holding a public fast, their majesties went to the chapel royal, and heard a sermon preached by Dr. Roberts, one of his majesty's chaplains, from the following words: *What much is given, much shall be required.*

The Bishop of St. David's preached before the H. of Peers in Westminster-Abbey.

*Tuesday 8.*

Lord Shelburne made his promised motion in the H. of Lords, for appointing a committee to examine into the expenditure of the public money, and the mode of accounting for the same, (see vol. xlix. p. 610.) which was rejected. Contents 55. Not contents 101.

The H. of Commons agreed to the purport of the following resolutions on the Irish affairs.

That the act of Hen. VII. for prohibiting gold coin from this kingdom to Ireland be repealed.

That the acts that prohibit the importation and exportation of foreign hops into and from Ireland be repealed.

A bill was at the same time ordered in, to allow the subjects of Ireland to trade with, or become members of, the Turkey company.

Sir George Savile presented to the house the petition, so much spoken of, from the county of York (see p. 42). To give it the more weight, he said, the meeting by which



which it was set on foot consisted of between 6 and 700 freeholders, and that the room, in which they were assembled, contained at that time the possessors of more landed property than was possessed by all the members then in the house. He warned the minister how he proceeded, for they would not be mocked.

*Wednesday 9.*

A petition was presented to the H. of Commons praying encouragement to raise oats, (see p. 66.) On this occasion Sir Geo. Young expressed his concern, that the system of agriculture had of late been changed. It was, he said, the practice of antient times to encourage exportation; now it was the mode to supply our markets by importation. In consequence a motion was made to lay before the house an account of all corn imported into this kingdom for seven years past. (See xlix. 630.)

*Thursday 10.*

As two French prisoners were diverting themselves with fencing, in the castle of Winchester, the button of one of their foils gave way, by a severe lunge, and ran the other through the body.

At a court of common council held at Guildhall, *Resolved unanimously*, That this court do now agree to petition the hon. H. of Commons, on the expenditure of public money, and the increasing influence of the crown. In consequence of which resolution the following address was agreed to:

To the Honourable the Commons of Great Britain, in Parliament assembled.  
The humble Petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, Sheweth,

That this nation hath been engaged for several years in a most expensive and unfortunate war; that many of our valuable colonies having actually declared themselves independent, have formed a strict confederacy with France and Spain, the inveterate enemies of Great Britain: That the consequence of those combined misfortunes hath been a large addition to the national debt, a heavy accumulation of taxes, a rapid decline of the trade, manufactures, and land rents of the kingdom.

Alarmed at the diminished resources and growing burthens of this country, and convinced that rigid frugality is now indispensably necessary in every department of the state; your petitioners observe with grief, that notwithstanding the calamities and impoverished condition of the nation, much public money has been improvidentially squandered, and that many individuals enjoy sinecure places; efficient places with exorbitant emoluments and pensions, unmerited by public services, to a large and still increasing amount, whence the crown has acquired a great and uncon-

GEORGE T. MAG. February 1780.

stitutional influence, which, if not checked, may soon prove fatal to the liberties of this country.

Your petitioners conceiving, that the true end of every legitimate government is not the emolument of any individual, but the welfare of the community; and, considering that by the constitution of this realm, the national purse is intrusted, in a peculiar manner, to the custody of this honourable house, beg leave further to represent, that until effectual measures be taken to redress the oppressive grievances herein stated, the grant of any additional sum of public money beyond the produce of the present taxes, will be injurious to the rights and property of the people, and derogatory from the honour and dignity of parliament.

Your petitioners therefore do most earnestly request, that before any new burthens are laid upon this country, effectual measures may be taken to enquire into, and correct the gross abuses in the expenditure of public money; to reduce all exorbitant emoluments; to rescind and abolish all sinecure places and unmerited pensions; and to appropriate the produce to the necessities of the state, in such manner as to the wisdom of parliament shall seem meet.

And your petitioners shall ever pray, &c.

*Friday 11.*

In the supplement of the Paris Gazette of this date, there is an account of the capture of ten merchantmen, or transports, (part of a fleet of 26 ships, under convoy of the *Aurore* frigate) off Port Royal in Martinique, by Adm. Sir Peter Parker's squadron, who, besides taking ten, burnt four, and ran four more a-ground.

The two annual premiums of 25l. each, bequeathed by the late Dr. Smith, of Trinity-college, Cambridge, to the two junior bachelors of arts, who should be judged the best proficient in mathematics and natural philosophy, were given to Mr. Priest, of Pembroke-hall, and Mr. Freund, of Christ-college.

Mr. Burke, according to promise, opened his plan of public economy to parliament, in, confessedly, one of the best speeches that ever was spoken in that assembly. It lasted three hours and eighteen minutes, and comprized so great a variety of matter as it was thought almost beyond the powers of man to arrange in so clear, so methodical, and so masterly a manner. The heads of it shall appear in some future Magazine.

*Saturday 12.*

Capt. Thompson, of the *America*, arrived at the Admiralty-Office, with the following letter from Adm. Sir G. Rodney, dated at sea, Jan. 9, and addressed to Mr. Stephens, secretary to the Admiralty.

Sir,

Yesterday, at day light, the squadron of his



his majesty's ships under my command descried twenty-two sail in the north-east quarter; we immediately gave chase, and in a few hours the whole were taken.

They prove to be a Spanish convoy, which sailed from St. Sebastian's the 1st of January, and were under the protection of seven ships and vessels of war belonging to the royal company of Caraccas, viz.

The Guipuscoana, of 64 guns and 550 men.

The San Carlos, of 32 guns and 200 men.

The San Rafael, of 30 guns and 155 men.

The Santa Terefa, of 28 guns and 150 men.

The San Bruno, of 26 guns and 140 men.

The Corbetta San Fermin, of 16 guns and 60 men.

The San Vicente, of 10 guns and 40 men.

Part of the convoy was loaded with naval stores and provisions for the Spanish ships of war at Cadiz; the rest with bale goods belonging to the royal company.

Those loaded with naval stores and bale goods I shall immediately dispatch for England, under the convoy of his majesty's ships the America and Pearl; those loaded with provisions I shall carry to Gibraltar, for which place I am now steering; and have not a doubt, but the service I am sent upon there will be speedily effected.

You will likewise please to acquaint their lordships, that as I thought it highly necessary to send a 64 gun ship to protect so valuable a convoy, I have commissioned, officered and manned the Spanish ship of war of the same rate, and named her the Prince William, in respect to his royal highness, in whose presence she had the honour to be taken. She has been launched only six months, is in every respect completely fitted for war, and much larger than the Bienfaisant, Capt. Macbride, to whom she struck.

I beg leave to congratulate their lordships on this event, which must greatly distress the enemy, who, I am well informed, are in much want of provisions and naval stores.

G. B. RODNEY.

List of merchant ships under convoy of the armed ships mentioned in the above letter.

Nostra Senora de l'Ores, laden with flour.

San Francisco, with ditto.

La Conceptione, with ditto and wheat.

San Nicholas, with wheat.

San Jeronemo, with ditto.

Divina Providentia, with flour.

San Gibilan, with ditto.

San Pacora, with ditto.

San Lauren, with French wheat.

La Providentia, with flour and wheat.

La Belona, with flour.

Esperanza, with French ditto.

Le Cidada de Mercia, with naval stores.

Le Armistad, with ditto.

San Michael, with anchors and cables.

La Fregatte de Bilbao, with tobacco.

St. James's, Feb. 12. Letters received this day from Mr. Fitzherbert, his majesty's resident at Brussels, bring a confirma-

tion of the signal success of his majesty's fleet under the command of Admiral Sir George Rodney, on the 16th of last month, near the Straits mouth.

The Spanish Squadron, commanded by Don Juan de Langara, made a running fight, the circumstances of which are not yet particularly known. The Squadron consisted of eleven sail of the line, three of which, the St. Genaro, St. Justo, and Monarca, separated before the engagement; the San Julian, San Eugenio, San Augustino, and San Lorenzo, are arrived at Cadiz in a very shattered condition; the San Domingo blew up during the action; and the Phenix, Princeessa, and Diligent were taken. The Phenix is an eighty gun ship; all the others seventy. *Gazette.*

Tuesday 15.

Was held a meeting of the proprietors of East-India stock, in order to discuss the matter respecting the propositions which had passed between the treasury-board and the directors, respecting the renewal of their charter. After many speeches for and against the agreement, it was moved, that the proprietors should meet from day to day (Sunday excepted), to go over the whole of the propositions, article by article, for the proprietors to reject or approve, as they should see cause.

Ld Effingham moved in the H. of Lords to address his Majesty graciously to pardon William Parker, the printer, now a prisoner in Newgate, and to order him to be discharged from that prison. This was opposed by Lord Mansfield, and the motion rejected.

Wednesday 16.

There is now in the possession of Mr. Benj. Penny, near Tenbury in Gloucestershire, a bull-calf, about three weeks old, with two heads, four ears, and two tongues, quite perfect. It eats with both mouths, and is likely to live.

Saturday 18.

The London Gazette contains an order of council for prohibiting the exportation of copper for three months, from the 23d instant. Also an order for continuing the prohibition of gunpowder, salt-petre, arms, or ammunition.

Certain advices have been received, that Paul Jones, in the Alliance, of 28 guns and 250 men, had reached Corunna, having escaped the vigilance of our men of war and cruizers in the British channel. He has on board the famous Capt. Cunningham, who lately made his escape from an English prison, by digging a hole under the foundation.

Monday 21.

The Marquis of Rockingham presented a petition of the planters, merchants, and traders concerned in the island of Jamaica, which was read and ordered to lie upon the table.

Sir



Sir Geo. Savile's motion for a list of pensions and pensioners to be laid before the house, was lost by a majority of two, viz: 188 to 186. The debate upon it ended with an altercation between Col. Barré and the attorney-general. The lord-advocate of Scotland was very warm in defence of his learned friend, and among other things said, he was surprized to hear the hon. member talk of independent members. when every one present knew who sent him there.

A cause was tried before Lord Mansfield at Westminster-hall, by way of indictment, against a Middlesex justice, for committing a freeman of London, and a member of the fellowship of ticket-porters, to the Savoy, under the authority of the impress act, thereby declaring him to be an idle and disorderly person, whereas it appeared, upon trial, that the prosecutor was an industrious sober man, of extraordinary reputation; and the justice was found guilty.

*Wednesday 23.*

Being the birth-day of Prince Octavius, his majesty's 8th son, their majesty's received the usual compliments on the occasion.

At a meeting of the proprietors at the India-house, the former articles of agreement with government being rejected, eight other articles were proposed; but as those too will probably meet with opposition, we shall defer inserting either till the agreement is finally settled.

*Thursday 24.*

At the sessions at the Old Bailey, a publican being found guilty of receiving six bushels of coals, knowing them to have been stolen; Judge Buller, (before whom the indictment was tried) before he passed sentence upon the prisoner, observed, that the crime of which he was found guilty, was of all others the most dangerous: it was always his opinion, that the receivers were worse than thieves; he therefore thought himself bound to make an example of the prisoner, as, in this great city, his offence had become alarming, by the frequency and opportunity of committing it; he therefore sentenced him to three years hard labour on the river Thames. The jury wished his lordship to mitigate this judgment: they agreed in the enormity of the crime, but as they apprehended it was the first crime the prisoner had done against the laws, and in consideration of his family, they begged to interfere. The judge answered, that he should be always glad of paying attention to a jury, when it was not incompatible with public justice. In the present instance, he considered it impossible; for the prisoner had added to his own guilt by the seduction of two servants of the coal-merchant, who were drawn in to sell him the coals; the jury then intreated, that instead of three years,

two only might suffice; and the judge complied.

*Monday 28.*

This morning an express arrived from Sir George Bridges Rodney, with a confirmation of the success of his Majesty's fleet under his command, in falling in with, and taking or destroying the Spanish fleet on the 16th of January, under the command of Admiral Langara.

*Tuesday 29.*

Breviate of Mr. Burke's Bill for "the better regulation of his Majesty's Civil Establishments, and of certain public Offices; for the Limitation of Pensions, and the Suppression of sundry useless, expensive, and inconvenient Places, and for applying the Monies saved thereby, to the public Service."

The Bill sets forth,

That large aids having been granted to his majesty in support of the present war, have caused a considerable increase of the public debt, and subjected the people of this realm to many burthens and inconveniences.

That farther grants and burthens may be still necessary, and it is the duty of the representatives of the commons of the land that due care should be taken, by a reduction of unnecessary charges, by introducing a better order into the management of the expences of his majesty's civil establishment, by rendering the public accounts more easy, by a farther security for the independence of parliament, and by applying the monies, which are not now so properly husbanded, to the public service; to afford all possible relief to the people of this realm, thereby adding strength to his majesty's government.

And therefore enacts,

That the office of third secretary of state, or secretary of state for the colonies, and the board of trade and plantations, shall be abolished.

There are clauses,

Declaring by whom the duties of such offices shall be performed.

The bill further sets forth,

That the constitution of his majesty's court and household being in many particulars inconvenient, and having a tendency to create expence,

Therefore the bill enacts,

That the offices of treasurer of the chamber, the treasurer of the household, and the several other offices of his majesty's household therein mentioned, with their dependencies, shall be abolished.

There are clauses,

For transferring the jurisdiction of the Green-cloth to other persons, and for providing for the tables of his majesty's household by contract—for abolishing the offices of the great wardrobe; removing wardrobe and other offices therein mentioned, with their



their dependencies—for abolishing the board of works, and for appointing a surveyor or comptroller of his majesty's buildings and gardens, and for providing for the expences attending the same by contract—for declaring that all salaries and charges of his majesty's household shall be paid at the exchequer—that the furniture and moveables of his majesty's household shall be purchased by contract—for declaring that his majesty's stables shall be supplied by contract—that the offices of master of the buck hounds, fox-hounds, and harriers, be abolished, and the duty performed by the senior equerry, and to be provided for by contract—for making regulations in the body of yeomen of the guards, and band of gentlemen-pensioners—for abolishing the office of paymaster of the pensions, directing that all pensions shall hereafter be paid at the Exchequer—for limiting the sum to be appropriated to the pension list—for regulating the private lists of pensions—to limit the sum of money to be issued for secret service in one year—for regulating the issuing of money for foreign and secret service—for regulating the method of issuing money for the purpose of special service—for classing the order of payments of his majesty's civil establishment, and for applying the balance of such accounts.

The bill sets forth,

That there having been great delays in passing the accounts of paymaster-general and treasurer of the navy,

The bill directs,

The method of issuing the money for the use of those offices respectively to the Bank of England.

There are clauses,

Directing the method and times of making up their accounts, and for compelling the payment of balances.

The bill also sets forth,

In order that no reformation made by this act should operate as a retrospective penalty, and to put an end to suits between the public and private persons.

Therefore the bill enacts,

That commissioners may be appointed by his majesty, to call before them several accountants, against whom balances are returned, in order to examine and to proceed in such manner as in the bill is mentioned.

The bill further sets forth,

That several of the chief offices in the Exchequer being held for life, and having been granted as an honourable provision for the persons or families of those who have served the state, and which the law of the land hath insured to them, and that it is equally expedient that the crown should not in future be debarred from the means of making an honourable provision for those who served the state.

The bill sets forth,

That the board of ordnance is properly a military concern, and at present attended with great expence to the public;

Therefore the bill enacts,

That the civil branch of the said board shall be suppressed.

There are clauses

Directing in what manner the said office shall be executed, both for the land and naval service—for appointing a commission directed to certain commissioners, who are to regulate all things relative to the said ordnance, and to bring the same to a more perfect conformity to military purposes.

There are also clauses

For carrying the salaries, fees, and other sums of money, saved by virtue of this act, to the sinking fund—to declare that no office shall be created in the nature, or for the purposes of those abolished by this act—for appointing commissioners to hear the representations of persons aggrieved by this act; and for giving persons displaced by this act a right to the succession to vacant offices.

Therefore the bill enacts

What shall be the salary of certain offices of the Exchequer, after the lives of the present possessors and grantees in reversion.

The bill sets forth,

That the constitution of the Mint is expensive, and that the coinage ought to be of none or little expence to the nation;

Therefore the bill enacts,

That the office of the Mint shall be abolished.

There are clauses,

For paying salaries to the present officers of the Mint, who shall be removed—that the Treasury shall contract with the Bank for coinage—that the Bank shall undertake the remittance of all money for the use of his majesty's forces in foreign parts, declaring what persons shall hereafter be deputy-paymaster or army agents.

Brief Account of the Proceedings in the Court of King's-Bench against Messrs. Stratton, Brooke, Floyer, and Mackey.

*Continued from p. 96.*

On the 5th instant, Lord Mansfield, Sir William Ashhurst, and Sir Francis Buller, took their seats on the bench. The court was much crowded. No less than five counsel were heard in support of the rule; and the attorney-general was four hours on his legs, in reply.

The court seemed to be of opinion, that there was no substantial proof which supported the inference or intention of the defendants, either as to the charge of disobeying the orders of the company, or the putting Lord Pigot to death.

Lord Mansfield expressed his doubts, whether the verdict, which clearly drew the inference contained in the count, was supported by the evidence on the trial: if so, the defendants might move for a new trial; if not, the court would proceed to judgment on the Thursday following.

Judge Ashhurst was of the same opinion, had.



had ordered Lord Pigot to be arrested, when the facts proved, by no means came up to the verdict, which found the inference, as well as the fact, to be true.

Sir Francis Butler contended, that the intention of the act grew out of the act itself; the fact charged was, that the defendants ther that amounted to an intention to defeat the objects of his commission; or, in the event of a rescue the putting him to death, was another matter; if it was, it was matter of great aggravation, and called for the most satisfactory proof.

On Thursday the 10th, Sir William Ashurst, being the judge appointed to pass sentence, before he proceeded, went through the heads of the evidence, both for the prosecution and the defence. He made several remarks as he went on, in which he observed, that if Fort St. George had belonged to the crown, the depriving Lord Pigot of the presidency would have been high treason; but as it was under the East-India Company, it was only a misdemeanour. He took notice that the defendants had imprisoned Lord Pigot for dismissing several members from the council, yet they themselves had done the like in three instances; but he could say, that while they held the reins of government, every thing succeeded, both in trade and in the army; and that the presidency of Bengal, to whom the whole of the business was referred, gave an opinion in their favour. He then proceeded to the sentence as follows:

“Messrs. Stratton, Brooke, Floyer, and Mackay,

“Gentlemen,

“You are now called upon to receive sentence for an offence which you have committed, and been found guilty of; but, as there is no distinction in your cases, but are guilty alike, you are sentenced each of you to pay a fine to his majesty of 1000*l.* and to be imprisoned until that sum is paid.”—The fines being immediately paid in the court, they were of course discharged.

#### MISCELLANEOUS OCCURRENCES.

M. Gerard, the late French plenipotentiary to Congress, arrived at Cadiz in the *Aurore*; the French ship that convoyed the French fleet to Martinique, ten of which fell lately into the hands of Adm. Parker.

Accounts from Paris take notice that Dr. Franklin, the American plenipotentiary to that court, has asked and obtained his dismissal, and that he will soon set out for Philadelphia, where the chevalier de la Lucerne, the new French minister plenipotentiary, is already arrived.

Gen. Sullivan has sent his resignation to Congress. He had been sent in conjunction with Col. Broadstreet on an expedition against the savages, which not proving so successful as Congress had reason to expect, other

detachments had been sent to secure the tranquillity of the frontiers. Probably this might give disgust.

A new gold coinage is now making in the Tower of 7*s.* pieces, on one side of which is the head of his present majesty, and on the other the regal crest, a lion passant on the crown.—A considerable quantity of the above convenient and very beautiful pieces are already delivered into the bank.

A misunderstanding of a very serious nature is said to have arisen between the courts of France and Spain. The people of Madrid, dissatisfied with the present war and the conduct of it, have risen in a tumultuous manner, and burnt the leaders of it in effigy.

In an edict lately published by the French king, the following passage is worthy attention: “We have been obliged to extraordinary resources for carrying on the war; but we have for that purpose augmented our revenue by œconomy, improvements, and reformation, introduced into every department of our finances; and, according to the state of them laid before us, there subsists, by virtue of these regulations, an exact balance between our revenues and our fixed and necessary expences.”

There have been very warm debates in the assembly of the States of Holland, on the subject of the capture of the Dutch convoy lately carried into Spithead; and Adm. Byland is said to have been recalled. In the mean time, very pressing requisitions have been made to their High Mightinesses for the succours stipulated by treaties.

The court of Spain have called in question the authenticity of the accounts published in the London Gaz. concerning the sort of San Fernando d’Omoa, representing the same as of little or no importance, though the bare attempt to lessen its consequence shews the high opinion the people entertain of it, or it would not have been thought worth the notice of the court.

Sixteen sailors are lately arrived in the river from Amsterdam, on board the *Lætitia*, Capt. March. They were taken out of the hold of a Dutch East Indianman by the captain of the Kingston privateer, who having lost some of his people, gained some information of their fate from a music-girl, and had spirit enough to board the ship and search her. The poor wretches were all chained down in the hold, and, but for this fortunate discovery, would have been carried to perpetual slavery.

On Saturday morning, the 26th instant, a violent hurricane arose, by which a number of ships were driven from their moorings in the river, and forced on shore, and some of them greatly damaged.

SHERIFFS appointed by his Majesty in Council for the year 1780.  
Berksh. John Grant, of White Waltham.  
Bedfordsh. W. Thornton Atchell, of Everton.  
Bucks,



Bucks, Isaac Eeles, of Amersham.  
 Cumb' Henry Aglionby, of Nunnery.  
 Chesh. Samuel Barrow, of Shippenhall.  
 Camb' and Hunt' T. R. Hall, of Hildersham.  
 Cardigan, Henry Jones, of Tuglyn.  
 Carmarthen, Tho. Howell, of Fynnon Velin.  
 Cornwall, F. Gregor, of Trewarthenick.  
 Devonsh. Th. Winsloe, of Collepriest.  
 Dorsetsh. Peter Beckford, of Steepleton.  
 Derbysh. Nigell Bowyer Gresley, of Drakelow.  
 Denbigh, William Thomas.  
 Essex, Henry Hinde Pelley, of Upton.  
 Gloucestersh. Sir Onesiphorus Paul, bart.  
 Hertfordsh. J. Hunter, of North Mimms.  
 Herefordsh. Bell Lloyd, of Presteign.  
 Kent, Robert Burrow, of Holwood Hill.  
 Leicestersh. Sir Tho. Cave, of Stanford, bt.  
 Lincolnsh. Sir Cha. Buck, of Hanby, bt.  
 Monmouthsh. T. Hooper, of Panty Goytre.  
 Northumb' A. R. Bowes, of Benwell.  
 Northamptonsh. B. Kidney, of Knufton.  
 Norfolk, Sir Tho. Beauchamp Proctor, of Langley.  
 Nottinghamsh. C. V. Dashwood, of Stanford.  
 Oxfordsh. Robt. Langford, of Ensham.  
 Pembroke, James Lloyd, of Kilruch.  
 Rutlandsh. Ned. Chefelden, of Manton.  
 Shropsh. Edw. Horne, of Hales Owen.  
 Somersetsh. Edw. Elton, of Long Ashton.  
 Staffordsh. Ralph Floyer, of Hints.  
 Suffolk, Samuel Rush, of Benhall.  
 Co. of Southampton, T. South, of Boffington.  
 Surry, Charles Eyre, of Clapham.  
 Suffex, Sir John Bridger, of Coomb, knt.  
 Warwicksh. Henry Wise, of the Priory.  
 Worcestersh. Rich. Amphlett, of Hadzor.  
 Wilts, Paul Cobb Methuen, of Cumbeswell.  
 Yorksh. Wm. Bethell, of Rife.

## BIRTHS.

Jan. 28. **T**HE lady of Sir H. Trelawney,  
 a son and heir.

Lady Baget, a daughter.

Feb. 12. Dutches of Beaufort, a son.

## MARRIAGES.

**L**Ately, at Birmingham, Tho. Whitmore, esq; member for Bridgenorth, to Miss Foley, of Stockton.

Gustavus Brander, esq; of Christ-church Priory, Hampsh. to Mrs. Eliz. Lloyd, relict of the late Jn. Lloyd, esq; vice-adm. of the blue.

Rev. R. J. Wynne, rector of Gumly, to Mrs. Johnson.

At Dublin, the Right Hon. Arthur earl of Arran, to Miss Underwood, dau. of the late Rich. Underwood, esq;

At Westbury, Wilts, Wm. Temple, esq; of Bishopstrow, to Miss Gaisford, only dau.

Tho. Gaisford, esq; of Buttam.

Feb. 1. Rev. A. F. Eyre, one of the canons residentiary of York, to Miss Wolley.

7. Rev. Carrington Garrick, vicar of Hendon, to Miss Eliza Battiscombe.

17. Tho. Stanhope Batcock, esq; to Miss Buckle.

21. Mr. Fischer, to Miss Gainsborough.

23. At Bath, Capt. Savage, of the Bath volunteers, to Miss Evans.

24. James Bowen, esq; of Cardigan, to Miss Lloyd, dau. of Dav. Lloyd Morgan, esq; Merionethsh. David Roberts, of Tan y Gaer. Staines Chamberlayne, jun. esq; of Ryes in Essex, to Miss Bocket, of Spanes-Hall.

Alex. King, esq; of Fenchurch-street, to Miss Noble, of the Poultry.

## DEATHS.

**L**Ately, at Dublin castle, the Rt. Hon. Tho. Waite, secretary, and one of the privy council of Ireland.

The lady of Sir Al. Gilmour.

At Mill-hill, Billericay, Mrs. Martha Davis, sister of the Rev. Mr. Davis of that place.

— Strutt, esq; eldest son to the member for Malden.

John Knowles, esq; secretary to the Speaker.

Mr. Isaac Ladvocat, jeweller, aged 70.

In an advanced age, John Vaughan, of Courtfield, esq; a man of strict simplicity of manners, universal benevolence, and true old English hospitality.

At Weybridge, Surrey, Lady Catherine Bacon, second dau. of earl Winterton.

Near York, John Abbot, esq;

At Bussall, Sam. Whitshard, esq; aged 100.

At Newbury, Robt. Keens, aged 108, who worked as a porter in the market till within a few years of his death.

At Saville, in Orney, Tho. Traill, esq;

At Bleak-Hall, Caernarvonshire, aged 67, Robt. Williams, esq; in the commission of the peace.

At Pwll-y-crochon, near Conway, Mrs. Williams, mother of Holland Williams, esq;

Jan. 16. Gilbert Ochterling, esq; a very amiable youth, aged about 16. He died at the house of his father Isaac Heard, esq; in the college of arms. [The eighth line in our last, p. 51. col. 2. is a mistake.]

25. At Folkestone, Jn. Jordan, esq; aged 94.

26. Gascoigne Frederick, esq; barrister at law, and late treasurer to the Inner Temple.

27. Mr. Poulden, deputy comptroller of Weymouth custom-house.

28. Geo. Perrot, esq; late one of the barons of the exchequer.

Lady Jane Boyle, sister to Richard earl of Burlington, and the last of that noble family.

At Bath, the Rev. John Frank.

29. — Carver, esq; captain of a company of foot now in America. See p. 69.

30. Leonard Crawley, esq; of Hill-house, Bucks.

Charles Cæsar, esq; aged 87.

At Warrington, Dr. Pemberton, physician.

Richard Combes, esq; aged 82.

Mrs. Jeffreys, mother of the late Lady Camden.

Mrs. Hayter, sister to the late bishop.

31. Cornelius Percival, esq; aged 84.

Aged 73, Mrs. Newbery, relict of the late Mr. John Newbery, bookseller.

Miss Martha Abdy, dau. of Sir Anthony.

Feb. 1. Mrs. Arabin, relict of Gen. Arabin.

Dan. Morse, esq; West India merchant.

Lady



Lady Foulis, relict of Sir William.

2. Tho. Bladen, esq; aged 82, father to the countess of Essex. He formerly represented Old Sarum, Steyning, and other places, during several sessions.

3. Fred. Vander Meulen, esq; aged 76.

4. Dr. Rich. Richmond, bp. of Sodor and Man.

Sir Wm. Harding, knt.

5. Lady Lambard, relict of Sir Multon.

Charles Hudson, esq; of Staple's Inn.

Francis Bowyer, esq; one of the entering clerks of the high court of chancery.

At Bury St. Edmund's, where she owned the site of the abbey, in her 85th year, Lady Davers, mother of the countess of Bristol, and of Sir C. Davers.

6. At Combe, Joseph Ekins, a labouring man, aged 103, who never knew a week's illness; and for the last 40 years subsisted entirely on bread, milk, and vegetables.

7. Ralph Hopper, esq; barrister at law.

At Bothwell Castle, Lady Lucy Douglas, wife of the Hon. Mr. Douglas, and daughter to the duke of Montrose.

At Hammer Smith, Jas. Tomlinson, M. A.

Mr. John Wood, of Princes-street, aged 76. He was father of the upholders company.

9. At York, aged 81, Mrs. Fairfax, relict of the late Tho. Fairfax, esq; of Newton.

10. Advanced in years, at Tatton-park, in Cheshire, Samuel Egerton, esq; one of the worthy representatives in this and the three preceding parliaments, for that county; whose memory will ever be revered for his inflexible integrity and upright conduct in his publick station: and in his private character were united all the good qualities of a christian, friend, and benefactor. He was the second and only surviving son of John Egerton, esq; grandson of John earl of Bridgewater, by Lady Elizabeth Cavendish, daughter of John Duke of Newcastle. Mr. Egerton, dying without issue, has, we hear, entailed his large and real estate on his nephew William Tatton, esq; and his issue, and has given many considerable legacies to his relations and friends.

12. Sir Tho. Worrall, knt. aged 78.

Mrs. Willes, lady of John Willes, esq;

At Burntwood Lodge, Yorksh. Capt. Fr. Marsden, of Col. Harvey's reg. of militia. He was one of those who escaped with their lives (though dangerously wounded) in the action at Bunker's Hill, in America, being then a captain in the 5th reg. of foot.

13. At Chinkford, Solomon Carpenter, esq; William Turner, esq;

At Reading, Tho. Michaelson, M. D.

Dr. Edw. Venn, physician in Ipswich.

14. Sir William Blackstone, knt. one of the judges of the court of common pleas, author of the most admirable Commentary on the Laws of this country, and of many other learned and useful publications. Independent of his professional abilities, he was a great and able scholar, and was particularly happy

in his investigations of the best writers of our own country. The works of Shakspeare in particular had been an object of his attention, and we are happy to inform our readers that his observations on that incomparable Dramatist will soon be given to the world.

Nicho. Towgood, esq; of Shaftesbury, formerly one of the greatest clothiers in England.

17. Lady Catharine Pelham, ranger of Greenwich Park. She was sister of the late duke of Leith, and married, 1726, to the late hon. Henry Pelham, by whom she had two sons, who died young of an epidemical sore throat within a day of each other, and six daught. of whom two survive unmarried.

18. Tho. Fuller, esq; of London, merchant.

19. Wm. Julius, esq; of St. Kitt's.

Mr. Nafton, surgeon, in Ratcliffe Highway.

Mrs. Marson, renter of the Marshalsea prison, and a great dealer in hogs. The principal part of her fortune she has left to Sir Jos. Mawbey and Mr. Lilly, her two executors.

At Upton in Essex, Mrs. Mascale, hosier, in Aldgate High-street.

20. Peter Batts, esq; a commissioner of the land tax for the county of Surrey.

In the Middle Temple, James Whalley, esq; one of the benchers of that society.

Tho. Stanton, esq; of Margate-green, near Boxley, Kent.

21. Mr. Stanley, timber-merch. Barbican.

In Chandos-str. Mr. Settree, silk-merc.

Cha. Bertie, esq; of Uffington, Lincolnsh.

At Edinburgh, Mr. Dav. Loch, inspector-general of the fisheries in Scotland; and author of "A tour through the trading-towns and villages in Scotland, Edinb. 1778," and "Essays on the trade, manufactures, and fisheries of Scotland, in 3 vols. 1779." In consequence of his observations, sheep have been introduced with success into the Highlands.

22. At Clapham, Sam. Paterson, esq;

At Finchley, Paul Stephenson, esq;

Tho. Browne, esq; Garter principal king of arms, and an eminent land-surveyor.

Rich. Andrews, esq; merch. of Wood-str.

23. Mrs. Jones, upwards of 40 years a wax-chandler in the Poultry.

— Hill, esq; of Paradise Row, Chelsea, brother to Serjeant Hill.

24. In College-str. Westm. the Rev. Mr. Bowden, formerly one of the assistants at Eton-school.

Francis Walkern, a carpenter, aged 104, who till within a few days of his death was never troubled with sickness, or any distemper whatever.

Mr. Moss, indigo merch. in Mincing-la. Fenchurch-street.

The lady of Nath. Milward, esq;

#### GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

**D**R. Geo. Chinnery, bp. of Killaloe, translated to the bishoprick of Cloyne.

Dr. Tho. Barnard, dean of Derry, promoted to the bishoprick of Killaloe.

W. Cecil Perry, M. A. dean of Derry.

Sam.



Sam. Raffall, clerk, dean of St. Flanan Killaloe.

Frederick earl of Carlisle, lord Lieut. of the East Riding of Yorkshire.

Sir Rich. Worsley, governor of the Isle of Wight, and sworn of the privy council.

Mr. Jenner, dep. register to St. Paul's.

Gen. Prescott, colonel of the 7th reg. of English fusileers.

Sackville-Hamilton, esq; under secretary for the civil department in Ireland.

Major Geo. Hay, aid-de-camp to Gen. Clinton, and commissary-general of prisoners.

Feb. 16. James Cunningham, esq; major general of his majesty's forces, and captain general and governor in chief of Barbadoes.

19. Earl of Aylesbury, 1d. lieut. of Wilts.

Priscilla Barbara Elizabeth Burrell, the dignity of baroness Willoughby de Eresby, co. Lincoln.

Right Hon. John Scott [see p. 86.] the reversion of clerk of the common pleas in the court of exchequer in Ireland.

26. Robert Macqueen, esq; a lord of justice in Scotland.

#### CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

**M**R. Scott, of Gray's Inn, a master in chancery.

Mr. Donn, to be secretary to the Speaker; and Mr. Lambert, to be train-bearer.

#### ECCLIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

**R**EV Mr. Coke, and Rev. Alex. Litchfield, sworn proctors of Oxford.

W. Whalley, M. A. Kuill R.

Drake Hollingberry, M. A. preb. of St. Paul's.

Rev. Geo. Holliwell, to hold Ruckland R. with Fairford and Mendenwell, co. Linc.

Rev. Mr. Greville, Stockton, Durham.

John Amphlett, A. B. of Worcester Coll. Oxon, H-dfor R. co. Worcester.

J. Evans, M. A. Berkington R. co. Somerset.

P. 52. l. 16. r. Peter Vatas, Clerk, M. A. Little Warley R. co. Essex.

#### BANKRUPTS.

**T**homas Joachim, of Upper Thames-st. Lond. tea-dealer.

James Robbins, Neath, Glamers. grocer.

Wm. Cooper, of Exeter, feltmonger.

J. Beach, of Bedminster, Somersetsh. and Josiah Martin, of Bristol, brick-makers.

John Hewitt, of Coventry, wine-merch.

John Fencott, of Clehonger, Heref. tanner.

William Stillman, of Bath, blacksmith.

Wm. Maynard, Long-acre, Midd. stationer.

Wm. Reynolds Highmore, of the Three Cranes, London, coal-merchant.

John Hanforth, Wood-st. Lond. innhold.

John Barnes, of Worcester, baker.

John Baptist Roussel, of Artillery-street, Spitalfields, weaver.

Jeremiah Williamsen, of Christchurch, Surv. timber-merchant.

Hen. Richardson, of Camberwell, Surry, brewer.

Tho. Bedford, Oxford-st. Midd. saddler.

Tho. Strawn, of Johnson's-court, Chancery-cross, vintner.

Wm. King, Hatton-st. Midd. coal-factor.

Simon Kinsman, Milton-Abbott, Devonshire, butcher.

John Fletcher, Manchester, money-scriv.

Wm. Sword, Whitehaven, Cumb. butcher.

Rich. Emery, Potton, Bedfordsh. innholder.

Jonath. Roberts, of Chester, ironmonger.

Josiah Chambers, Tewksbury, Glouc. innholder.

Tho. Hilton, Bury St. Edmund's, Suffolk, innholder.

John Children, Headcorn, Kent, dealer.

John Bird, Little Russell-street, Bloomsbury, bricklayer.

Gwyllim Bistell, of Moorgate, apothecary.

Tho. Hayward, Chelmsford, Essex, carpenter.

Wm. Reading, Moorfields, timber-merch.

Rich. Batchelor, Bermondsey, merchant.

Wm. Percy, of Southwark, feltmonger.

John Stevens, of Croydon, Surry, butcher.

Tho. Vernon, Piccadilly, upholster.

Jn. Wilson, St. Mary-le-bone, money-scriv.

Rich. Ranger, Lewes, Suffex, shopkeeper.

Dav. White, Bishops Hull, Som. cabinet-mak.

John Blood, Tamworth, Warwicksh. mercer.

Wm. Ellam and Sam. Spendley, of Manchester, mercers.

Edw. Brown, Lambeth, Surry, coal-merch.

Jane Priestley and Ann Priestley, of York, milliners.

Rich. White, of Worcester, linen-draper.

Geo. Dare, sen. Bermondsey, Surry, carpenter.

Tho. Neate, Gracechurch-st. Lond. pinman.

James Nelson, of Sunderland, draper.

Isaac Upsdell, Tottenham-court road, Middlesex, brick-maker.

Anth. Mainwaring, Birmingham, Warwicksh. money-scrivener.

Tho. Round, Reading, Berks, money-scriv.

Wm. Tyrer Young and Phebe Johnson, of Liverpool, Lancash. sail-makers.

Wm. Ashburner, Cov.-Gar. Midd. mercer.

Wal. Parker, Stoke Prior, Worc. needle mak.

Wm. Naish, of Bristol, currier.

*Commission of Bankruptcy superseded.*

John Ungless, of Ipswich, Suffolk, grocer.

#### PRICES of STOCKS.

Feb. 16.	Feb. 28.
Bank Stock, 114 $\frac{3}{4}$	—
India ditto, —	—
South Sea ditto, —	—
Ditto Old Ann. —	—
Ditto New Ann. —	59 $\frac{7}{8}$ a 60
3 per Ct. Bk. red. 61 $\frac{3}{4}$ a 62	—
3 per Ct. Conf. 60 $\frac{1}{8}$ a 61	60 $\frac{3}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto 1726, —	—
Ditto 1751, —	—
India Ann. —	—
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Ct. 1758, 61 $\frac{1}{4}$ a $\frac{3}{8}$	—
4 per Ct. Conf. 1762, 62 $\frac{1}{8}$	61 $\frac{3}{4}$ a $\frac{7}{8}$
4 per Ct. 1777, 79 $\frac{7}{8}$ a 80	—
India Bonds, 17s. Pr.	15s. a 16s.
Navy & Vict. Bills, 11 $\frac{3}{8}$ per c.	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ per ct.
Long Annuities, —	17 $\frac{1}{4}$ a $\frac{3}{8}$
Short ditto, —	5 11-16
Scrip. —	—
Omnium — Prem.	—
Annui. 1778, 11 1-4 a 5-16	—



# The Gentleman's Magazine;

Sr. JOHN'S Gate.

London Gazette  
Daily Advertiser  
Public Advertiser  
Gazetteer  
Morning Chron.  
Public Ledger  
Morning Post  
Gener. Advertiser.  
St. James's Chron.  
General Evening  
Whitehall Even.  
London Evening  
London Chron.  
Lloyd's Evening.  
Oxford  
Cambridge  
Bristol 3  
Bath 2 papers  
Birmingham 2  
Derby 2  
Coventry  
Hereford  
Southampton  
Northampton  
Reading  
Whitchaven



Edinburgh 5  
Dublin 3  
Newcastle 3  
York 2 papers  
Leeds 2  
Norwich 2  
Exeter 2  
Liverpool 2  
Chester 2  
Manchester 2  
Canterbury 2  
Nottingham 2  
Dumfries  
Aberdeen  
Glasgow  
Lewes  
Sheffield  
Shrewsbury  
Winchester  
Ipswich  
Gloucester  
Salisbury  
Leicester  
Worcester  
Stamford  
Chelmsford

For MARCH, 1780.

C O N T A I N I N G

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Meteorological Diary of the Weather *ib.*  
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Adorned with a fine Specimen of the celebrated COTTONIAN MS. of GENESIS, beautifully engraved; and a curious Delineation of some ANCIENT FIGURES on the Wall of BOLTON CHAPEL in CUMBERLAND.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

LONDON, Printed for D. HENRY, at ST. JOHN'S GATE.



Prices of Grain.—Meteorological Diary of the Weather.—Bill of Mortality.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from Mar. 13, to Mar. 18, 1780.

Wheat Rye Barley Oats Beans										COUNTIES upon the COAST.											
s. d. s. d. s. d. s. d.																					
London	3	10	2	1	2	0	1	9	2	1	Essex	3	7	0	0	1	10	1	6	2	3
COUNTIES INLAND.																					
Middlesex	3	11	0	0	2	3	2	1	2	6	Suffolk	3	5	2	0	1	11	1	7	2	3
Surry	4	1	0	0	2	3	2	0	2	11	Norfolk	3	4	2	1	1	9	1	7	2	3
Hertford	4	1	0	0	2	3	1	11	3	2	Lincoln	3	6	2	5	1	11	1	5	2	7
Bedford	3	9	2	5	2	0	1	9	2	8	York	4	2	2	7	2	3	1	6	2	7
Cambridge	3	7	2	1	1	11	1	6	2	7	Durham	4	3	0	0	2	5	1	5	3	0
Huntingdon	3	5	0	0	1	10	1	6	2	8	Northumberland	3	7	2	5	1	9	1	5	2	3
Northampton	3	11	2	2	1	10	1	5	2	6	Cumberland	3	10	2	10	1	11	1	5	2	6
Rutland	4	4	0	0	2	0	1	6	2	11	Westmorland	4	6	2	6	2	0	1	5	2	5
Leicester	4	2	2	6	2	1	1	5	2	9	Lancashire	4	8	0	0	2	5	1	7	2	10
Nottingham	4	1	2	6	2	1	1	9	2	6	Cheshire	4	6	2	11	2	5	1	8	0	0
Derby	4	5	0	0	2	3	1	5	2	7	Monmouth	4	3	0	0	2	1	1	6	0	0
Stafford	4	5	0	0	2	4	1	6	3	3	Somerset	4	6	2	8	1	11	1	6	2	5
Salop	3	11	2	10	2	1	1	6	3	0	Devon	4	2	0	0	1	11	1	3	0	0
Hereford	4	1	0	0	2	0	1	4	2	6	Cornwall	3	11	0	0	1	9	1	3	0	0
Worcester	4	0	0	0	2	5	1	7	2	11	Dorset	4	8	0	0	2	3	1	10	3	6
Warwick	3	11	0	0	2	2	1	5	2	5	Hampshire	4	2	0	0	2	1	1	9	3	2
Gloucester	3	11	0	0	1	0	1	8	3	1	Suffex	3	11	0	0	2	2	1	8	3	0
Wilts	4	4	0	0	2	1	1	8	3	5	Kent	3	9	0	0	2	3	1	11	2	4
Berks	4	1	0	0	2	0	1	9	2	7	WALES, Mar. 6, to Mar. 11, 1779.										
Oxford	4	0	0	0	1	11	1	6	2	7	North Wales	4	1	3	2	2	0	1	2	2	11
Bucks	3	9	0	0	2	0	1	8	2	6	South Wales	3	7	2	5	1	11	1	0	2	4

A Meteorological DIARY of the Weather for APRIL, 1779.

April 1779.	Wind.	Barom.	Therm.	Weather.
1	E	little	30 2 1/2	51 a heavy gloomy day, bright evening
2	Ditto	fresh	30 2 1/2	50 slight frost in the night, excessive bright day
3	N E	strong	30 3	48 ditto, ditto, cold wind
4	N E to S E	little	30 1	47 ditto, ditto, very warm
5	S W	ditto	29 8 1/2	55 very bright warm day, cloudy evening
6	W	fresh	30	53 an exceeding fine bright day
7	S W	ditto	29 9 1/2	56 some misting rain early, cloudy day
8	W	ditto	29 6 1/2	55 several small showers, bright and cloudy at intervals
9	N W	strong	29 5 1/2	53 ditto, except that the showers were stronger
10	Ditto	fresh	29 8	49 chiefly cloudy, some misting rain at times
11	W S W	strong	29 8	54 chiefly cloudy, but no rain
12	Ditto	fresh	29 8 1/2	55 ditto, some misting rain at times
13	S W	ditto	29 8 1/2	57 cloudy morning, very fine bright day
14	N E to S	fresh	29 8	53 exceeding bright hot summer's day
15	S	ditto	29 6	57 ditto, a great deal of small lightning in the evening
16	N E	fresh	29 6	60 a very heavy black day, cold wind
17	Ditto	strong	29 9	56 a black coarse morning, bright afternoon, sharp wind
18	N E to S	little	29 7 1/2	54 cloudy at times, but in general a fine warm day
19	S W	fresh	29 7	59 a very fine bright day
20	Ditto	strong	29 8	58 many flying clouds, but a fine day
21	W S W	ditto	29 5 1/2	58 clouds and sunshine at intervals, a few showers
22	ditto		29 5 1/2	58 cloudy coarse day, with several showers
23	W	stormy	29 5	54 turbulent coarse day, several smart showers
24	ditto		29 4 1/2	53 ditto, several strong showers, hail and rain
25	W N W	strong	29 7	46 flying clouds, but in general a fine bright day
26	W	stormy	29 3	53 very strong clouds, with some showers, bright intervals
27	ditto		29 5	48 ditto, several heavy showers hail and rain, cold wind
28	W	stormy	29 4 1/2	49 several heavy showers, very cold wind
29	W to N E	strong	29 5	50 many flying clouds, but no rain, in general bright
30	N E	fresh	29 6	51 chiefly cloudy all day, wet evening

Bill of Mortality from Feb. 29, to Mar. 21, 1780.

Christened.		Buried.				
Males	682	Males	877	Between	2 and 5 150	50 and 60 193
Females	659	Females	907		5 and 10 47	60 and 70 179
					10 and 20 33	70 and 80 113
					20 and 30 129	80 and 90 61
					30 and 40 146	90 and 100 12
Whereof have died under two years old 541				40 and 50 180		
Peck Loaf 1s. 11d.						



T H E

# Gentleman's Magazine;

For M A R C H, 1780.

*Conclusion of the Debate on the Address,  
continued from p. 61.*



ON. *Temp-e L-tt-ll*,  
determined not to  
give a silent vote,  
said, he would wait  
if it were till eleven  
the next day, if any  
other member chose  
to rise before him;

and though he had not the vanity to  
think, that what he had to say would  
influence the decided opinion of any  
one individual in that House, yet duty  
to his injured country called upon him  
to produce direct and criminal charges  
against those ministers who had persist-  
ed in a most pernicious system of mea-  
sures till the whole empire is on the  
brink of ruin.

With what face can the ministerial  
advocates attribute to the wisdom of  
government the protection of our trade,  
or the defeat of the designs of our ene-  
mies? Hath not your Portugal trade  
been blocked up the whole summer?  
Is not your Mediterranean and Levant  
trade utterly gone, your fishery in  
Newfoundland nearly abolished, and  
your African trade annihilated? Have  
not your East India ships been shut up  
in the Shannon as high as Limerick for  
ten weeks together, and one-fourth of  
its number shipwrecked by that delay  
on the coast of Guernsey? Have not  
your West India fleet been saved by  
Providence, and your Barbadoes fleet  
by the zeal and personal prowess of one  
man [Capt. Thompson], who, despising  
danger when the interest of his country  
was at stake, bravely undertook to con-  
voy it home, bringing every ship safe

to its destined port, though at his own  
personal risque for acting without or-  
ders? What has been his reward? He  
met indeed with a grateful reception  
from a respectable body of British mer-  
chants, but was ordered to a court-mar-  
tial by the board of admiralty, tried,  
and reprimanded: but whether this re-  
primand was real, or only matter of  
form on like occasions, he would not  
take upon him to say. These few in-  
stances, he said, joined to the fatal  
losses sustained in the West Indies,  
were sufficient to shew how our trade  
had been protected. And it was no  
less notorious to all the world, by what  
means the designs of our enemies to  
carry the war into the very bowels of  
this country had been frustrated; not  
by the wisdom of ministers, who had  
abandoned every thing to chance; who  
had exposed our coasts to insults; left  
our forts open and unguarded for the  
enemy to enter; and our shipping and  
docks to the mercy of invaders. Ply-  
mouth without military stores and with-  
out a garrison, the Needles free, and  
Yarmouth open for the enemy's recep-  
tion; not a regiment of regulars at  
Portsmouth, nor scarce a ship in the  
Mediterranean, and little or no provi-  
sions at Gibraltar. Our Western fleet,  
which ought to have been at sea by the  
latter end of May, loitering in our ports  
till the junction of the fleets of France  
and Spain was announced, and then  
incapable of action; our sea officers by  
a criminal neglect left ignorant of a  
Spanish war, by which one of their  
galleons of immense value was suffered  
to pass a British convoy unmolested. In  
short, from such a series of blunders, neg-  
ligences,



ligences, and mismanagements, nothing but the intervention of Divine Providence could have saved the nation from destruction. This invisible Providence is still to be our guard; our friend at home, and our ally abroad; and should this fail us, what have we to hope from a venal majority, who, betraying a most sacred trust, are ready to sacrifice all those boasted privileges obtained for the people by the glorious revolution, and to approve the most tyrannical and unconstitutional innovations!

What have we to hope from that baleful policy introduced by the three northern oracles of the long robe; the singular loyalty of whose houses to the House of Hanover was no doubt their first recommendation to royal favour. "Taxation or starvation," cries the one. "Let loose the savage Indians, and set the negro servants to butcher their masters," says another. "The Rubicon," cries the third; "the Rubicon! we must go forward through proscriptions, devastation, and carnage;" Under the councils of this worthy triumvirate how have you succeeded! Is not the better part of your dependencies abroad already gone; one-half of what is left in a ferment little short of a revolt; your people at home ready to sink under the pressure of heavy taxes; the powers of Europe, pitying the relentless severity of your vengeance, either openly in league against you, or rejoicing at your humiliation, and secretly supporting the union of your colonies, whom you had in the wantonness of your power proscribed and rejected, and are now pursuing without mercy. Are these then the men, and these the councils, by which you are still to be directed? If that should be the determination of the House upon the present question, let those who are averse to this accursed system, which has lost us all America, and bids fair to lose the kingdom of Ireland, secede from these polluted walls, convene the counties, and during the Christmas recess collect the sense of our constituents, and carry their supplications to the throne.

He denied every fact advanced by Ld N—th respecting the navy; bid him look over the dismal catalogue of accidents in the naval diary of the preceding Monday; the Sandwich run ashore, and her voyage retarded; the Ambuscade dismasted; the Apollo damaged, and nearly shipwrecked; two ships of war actually foundered: three of the line returned from Adm. Parker as unfit for present use, the forerunners of five or six more, who were found in too bad a condition to keep the seas: with these, and the Indiamen already mentioned, he closed the melancholy list.

From the navy he adverted to the board of trade, whose commissioners are the first literary geniuses of the present age; men equally capable of defending the worst cause, and throwing the best into ridicule; but as ignorant of trade as destitute of regard for the true principles of the revolution. He concluded his speech with the words spoken by Ld N—th early in the day, "Let the traitors suffer." The House divided, for the amendment 134, against it 233.

*Nov. 6.*

On the Speaker's calling for the report of the committee on the address, the debate was resumed.

Sir G. F—ge entered fully into the conduct of administration, charged them with abandoning our dependencies in every part of the globe, and confining the objects of the war to a mere system of local defence. With the immense sums that had been raised and expended, what had been done? In America, instead of making any progress, that which had been gained before was in a great measure lost. In the West Indies, Grenada and St. Vincent, two of our most valuable islands, had been torn from us, and Jamaica, if not yet gone, exposed to the greatest danger. At home, had we been more secure? While immense sums had been squandered in mere military parade and encampments, have not our coasts been left uncovered, and our arsenals unprovided; from the highest to the lowest instrument of government every act betrays ignorance and inattention. At

Plymouth



Plymouth there were guns, but neither instruments to load them, nor men to work them.

From England he passed to Ireland, and charged ministers with criminal neglect in suffering associations to be carried to such a length in that kingdom as to awe the military, and to embolden parliament to dictate for the first time to Great Britain. He lamented the fatal policy that had reduced this once high-spirited nation to the lowest degree of humiliation. No other proof, he said, need be adduced to confirm this melancholy truth than that the Irish parliament, which even so late as the close of last sessions would have been content with some few indulgencies, now peremptorily insist on a free trade, and set the British legislature at defiance. He concluded his speech with pressing the members of that House to exert their utmost powers to avert the complicated evils that seemed to threaten the downfall of this once mighty empire.

Ld *Sb—ldb—m* spoke to the state of Plymouth. He did not think it possible to have reduced the dock-yard by entering the Hamoaze, nor was the place so ill-provided as some gentlemen have been pleased to represent it. He could, he said, have supplied their wants from the shipping, had any application been made to him for that purpose; but as nothing was asked, he concluded that nothing was wanted. He could now affirm, he said, from his own knowledge, that Plymouth was at this hour impregnable to all the naval force that could be brought against it.

Mr. *H—b—t*, in direct contradiction to what had been advanced, declared, that when the enemy appeared before Plymouth, there were neither men capable of standing to the guns, nor rammers, sponges, or other implements for loading them. He said, his regiment, instead of being taught the exercise of the great guns, had been employed all the summer in repairing the lines, which the miners might have executed with more propriety.

Mr. *M—cb—n* insisted, as he had done the day before, that if the enemy

had attempted a landing on their first appearance, the place must have surrendered without firing a gun.

Sir *Cb. F—d—ck* asserted, that there were in the place 70 rounds of powder, and that the small stores might have been supplied by the carpenters in a very few hours.

Sir *Pb. J—nn—gs Cl—ke* could prove, he said, that a number of wheelbarrows had been sent over land to Plymouth near three weeks after the danger had occurred, and that the expence of carriage was nearly equal to the cost of making them on the spot. He affirmed likewise, that for two months the enemy were so compleatly masters of the channel, that the impressed seamen were obliged to be carried along the coast in waggons, and guarded like felons, to the disgrace of the service, and the discouragement of the men thus ignominiously exposed as spectacles to their fellow subjects.

Ld *N—g—t*, in reply to what had been said by Sir *G. Y—ge* respecting Ireland, observed, that if what was desired last sessions had not been refused, so much more would not have been expected this. The hon. gentleman was himself one of the most active in opposing the relief that was then requested; and is now the foremost in blaming ministry for neglecting their complaints. Such is the consistency of the hon. gentleman, that he now blames administration for an omission of which he himself had been the principal cause. He wished, he said, to set the House right with respect to the resolution of the Irish parliament respecting a free trade. An entire free trade would in some instances be ruinous to Ireland. Ireland wished for no advantages which were not reciprocal; they wanted no monopoly, and desired only to be put upon the same footing with other British subjects.

Ld *B—cb—p* justified the Irish associations on the ground of self-defence. Government not being able to spare an army of regulars for their protection, it was but just to allow them the liberty of defending themselves. That it was a most ungenerous as well as injurious inference,



inference, that because a desperate banditti had broke the laws, and had pursued an obnoxious member into the courts of law, that the whole kingdom was tainted with rebellion, the contrary of which was apparent from the whole tenour of their conduct; their patient endurance of every species of national distress; their zeal and activity in the cause of this country; and their unalterable attachment to its government.

His lordship denied that the associations had originated in faction, or that faction had influenced the vote of the Irish parliament. It was, he said, the unanimous sense of the whole people conveyed to their representatives, and by them to their sovereign. No lord, nor any party, could derive merit from it, as it was alike the wish and the hope of every man and every party who had the welfare of both kingdoms at heart. His lordship took occasion to mention *Ld Hillsborough* as highly meritorious, in seconding the views of the Irish parliament, and as interesting himself particularly in the success of their applications.

*Ld Mid—let—n* charged ministers with endeavouring to elude the effect of the militia laws, by wresting the power of the new levies in addition to the already too great influence of the crown, particularly in the county where he lived [Surrey].

*Col. O—s—w*, thinking himself alluded to, rose to justify his conduct and that of his friends.

*Gen. C—nw—y* made several pertinent observations on the variety of unconnected matter that had fallen, during the course of the conversation, under the discussion of the House. He said some very handsome things of *Sir Ch. Fr—de—ck*, for whom he had the highest respect; but could not help noticing an expression of his; “that small stores might be supplied in a few hours.” *Plymouth*, he said, was a barrier town, and he should say nothing of the want of powder, the unfitness of the balls to the calibres, or the insufficiency of the garrison; charges that had been asserted, and denied; but how the deficiency of sponges,

rammers, and handspikes, could be supplied in a few hours, was to him a new discovery. For his part he confessed, he said, as a soldier of some experience, it was the first time he had ever heard that the proper time to manufacture or procure small stores was the moment they were wanted. He believed something was wrong, but who were to blame he thought was matter of enquiry.

A few words from *Mr. D—psl—r* on Irish affairs, and a promise from *Ld N—th* that they should be brought on in a few days, concluded the conversation. The report on the address was brought up, and agreed to without a division.

*Nov. 29.*

The House went into committee, and resolved that a supply be granted to his Majesty.

*Nov. 30. No debate.*

*Dec. 1.*

The House in committee of supply. *Mr. B—ll—r* stated, that the number of ships in commission amounted to 360, of which 88 were of the line; these required 89,246 men as their proper complements, and therefore moved for that number, including 18,785 marines, for the service of the year 1780, after the rate of 4*l.* per month per man, for 13 months.

This brought on an interesting conversation, in which *Mr. J. L—tt—ll* complained much of the mode of making up the navy accounts, affirming, that instead of 4*l.* a man per month being sufficient under the several heads for which it is allotted, the real expence amounted to little short of 6*l.* He therefore insisted, that the House ought to enter into enquiry, and vote on a true not a false estimate. He said, the navy debt would amount at Christmas next to 7,200,000*l.* and that by the present mode of voting it must be continually increasing; that navy-bills were already 11 or 12 per cent. under par, and probably would before the end of the war fall much lower. This he represented as an intolerable grievance to individuals, which ought to be redressed. The admiralty-board pretend-



ed, he said, that 93,389 seamen and marines were employed in September last. He called for vouchers, and if the fact appeared, the number for the year ensuing ought to be enlarged.

Ld *M—l—g—ve* acknowledged, that all the 93,000 men were not mustered on board the ships; some were sick and in hospitals, some in barracks, some on board tenders, some in press-gangs, and some in foreign prisons; but that so many were on the navy books. At the same time he assured the House, B that the utmost regard had been paid to provide the ships with their proper complements. He said, it was a curious fact, that there were but 18 men short of their complement in all the ships in Sir Cha. Hardy's fleet.

Mr. *L—t—ll* thought there was something mysterious in the conduct of Sir C. Hardy, which he wished to hear explained. While an invasion was at our doors, and the combined fleets of our enemies were riding triumphant before Plymouth, not a British ship was to be found. When the danger was near, our defence was at a distance. He had heard, he said, that when our fleet was off Scilly, the *Grampus* and another vessel were stationed at the mouth of the Channel, to observe the motions of the enemy, and to carry intelligence to the admiral of their operations. He wished to know this fact.

Sir *Ch. H—dy* rose, and acquainted the House, that when he took his station off Scilly, he knew not where the enemy were, nor what they intended. He stationed cruisers in all directions to bring him intelligence. Being equally uncertain whether the British or St. George's Channel was the object of their destination, it was not possible for him to determine that it was the British till they were in it. He then kept in with the land as close as he could, for reasons that are obvious to every British seaman. After he had put his fleet in order of battle, he could perceive the enemy in the South West quarter. H The weather suddenly grew thick, and though he stood directly to the S. W. he could not get sight of them the next morning. The next day but one they

appeared still nearer, and he offered them battle, and kept his course on in order to draw them higher up the channel, where he might engage them to the greatest advantage in case of accident, and where too, if they had been defeated, their defeat would have proved most fatal to them. And he took upon himself to affirm, whatever other gentlemen might affect to believe, that the British fleet was so far from being disgraced by that manœuvre, that the disgrace rested on the combined fleet of the enemy, who being in possession of an apparent superiority of force declined to come to battle when offered, and fled from the channel without any hostile attempt. He expressed a very high respect for Mr. *L—t—ll* as a professional man, and was sure he did not mean to cast an unjust censure on men in the same line, who, standing forth in defence of their country at a critical moment, had done their duty with integrity, and he hoped, with honour.

Mr. *L—t—ll* disclaimed the most distant intention of casting any censure either on the hon. admiral or any officer who served under him. It was not, he said, in the execution, but in the admiralty, where the blame originated.

E The question being put on Mr. Buller's motion for 85,000 seamen, including marines, it was agreed to without a division, and ordered to be reported next day.

Dec. 2.

F The report was brought up, and was warmly opposed.

Mr. *H—ff—y* moved, that it might be recommitted, on the ground of being inadequate to the service required. We were fighting, he said, for our independence as a free state, and our chief reliance was upon the strength of our marine: we should therefore, instead of 35,000, employ at least 100,000 seamen for the service of the ensuing year.

Mr. *B—ll—r* observed, that it had ever been the practice of parliament, to confine the grants within the limits of the actual service, rather than trust government with an excess of money; and though 100,000 men should now be voted, not a man more would be em-

Mr.



ployed than the proper complement on board the ships on that account.

Mr. L—t—ll took fire on that declaration. Did the admiralty know then, he said, that they should not have ships enough for the employment of so many seamen? He feared it was too true. He chose not to particularise, but if called upon could point out 15 or 16 ships of the line that the nation could have very little dependence upon. He then gave a detail of the vast superiority of the enemy last summer; said B they had six docks in Europe, and one in America, now straining every nerve against Portsmouth, Plymouth, and Chatham, and concluded with asking, how we could reasonably expect to be superior to the enemy the year ensuing?

Sir C. B—nb—y asked Ld M—lg—ve (one of the lords of admiralty) what force we might expect ready for sea next summer? He could not view, he said, our vast inferiority without reflecting on the assertion of a noble lord, “that D he deserved to lose his head if ever the united fleets of Bourbon exceeded ours.” He wished to know why our fleets had not sailed sooner? Why a detachment was made to the East Indies? Why another to America, while that left at E home, and that in the West Indies, were exposed to a superior enemy? This, he said, was in fact to hold our shield against our limbs, when the enemy was directing his blows at our heart. In the present moment we F ought to follow the example of Spain, and call for carpenters from every country of the kingdom, and hire docks wherever they are to be procured.

Ld M—lg—ve exclaimed against the practice of collecting scraps from the speeches of peers at the bar of the other House; and, contrary to all order and privilege, exhibiting them as charges of accusation in this. It was, he said, injurious and unparliamentary. With respect to our naval force, all he should say was, that he had no reason to think H it would, when wanted, be inferior to that of the enemy. He said, the attempt of the enemy upon Jersey had retarded the sailing of the main fleet, as it was found necessary to dispatch Adm.

Derby as an escort to Adm. Arbuthnot, whose force had been reconnoitred, when he very properly and seasonably posted to the relief of that island. As to the detachment under Sir Edw. Hughes, ministry thought, and he hoped the nation would think, our valuable possessions in that part of the world of too much importance to be left to the mercy of the French, who had already sent a squadron to retake Pondicherry. He thanked the hon. gentleman for his advice, but thought house carpenters would make bad ship-builders, and was happy the nation had no occasion to employ them in that service.

Col. B—ré justified his hon. friend C [Sir C. B—nb—y] in noting the assertions of ministers; said, he thought it his duty to report their assertions to his constituents, and if they afterwards proved false or delusive, to dash them in the teeth of the assertors.

Gen. C—nw—y was of the same opinion, urged the propriety of contracting for ships in foreign docks.

Sir G. W—bw—ll insisted, that Ld Sandwich could not be guilty of a wilful falsehood.

Col. O—n—w took notice, that France and Spain had ships built in foreign docks; and thought we should follow their example.

On the question being put for recommitment, the House divided. Ayes 29, Noes 63.

(These Debates to be continued.)

#### EXPLANATION of the PLATE.

I N our Magazine for 1778, p. 594, some account was given of Dr. OWEN's “Col-latio Codicis Cottoniani Geneseeos.” This celebrated MS. (we there observed) was illuminated with beautiful drawings, in very ancient capital letters; and of these, we are now enabled to present our readers with a most beautiful engraving.

Fig. I. represents the interview between Joseph and his brethren, described in Genesis xliii. 27—30.

Fig. II. Jacob delivering his son Benjamin to his brethren, in order to his going into Ægypt, ver. 13, 14. “Take also your brother, and arise, go again unto the man. “And God Almighty give you mercy before “the man, that he may send away your elder “brother, and Benjamin!”



Fig. I.

ΤΡΕΦΕΤΟ ΓΑΡ ΤΑ ΕΝ ΤΕΡΑ  
ΤΩ ΔΑ ΔΕΛΦΩ ΑΥΤΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΕΞ Η  
ΕΙΣΕΛΘΩΝ ΔΕΙΣ ΤΟ ΤΑ ΜΕΙ  
ΝΕΚΕΙ ΚΑΙ ΝΙΤΑ ΜΕΝ ΟΣΤΟ  
ΖΕΛΘΩΝ ΕΝΕΚΡΑΤΕΥΕΑΤΟ



ΚΑΙ ΤΟΝ ΔΑ ΔΕΛΦΟΝ ὕμω  
ΣΤΑΝΤΕΣ ΚΑΤΑΒΗΤΕ ΤΡΟΣ  
ΤΟΝ ΔΑ ΔΕΘΕΟΜΟΥ ΔΩ Η  
ΤΙΟΝ ΤΟΥ ΔΑΝΘΡΩΤΟΥ ΚΑΙ  
ΔΑ ΔΕΛΦΟΝ ὕμω ΝΤΟΝ  
ΔΜΕΙΝ ΕΥΩΜΕΝ ΓΑΡ ΚΑΘ  
ΜΑΙΗΤ ΕΚ ΝΩΜ ΔΙ.

Fig. II.









A Character from Boswell's Method of Study, 1738. Part I. p. 281. [and see Gent. Mag. Vol. VIII. p. 522.]

**B**ISHOP ATTERBURY was a fine speaker, and as correct and elegant a writer as this age has produced: he had a sprightly invention, a clear and distinguishing judgment, a peculiar delicacy of thought, and such a masterly turn of expression, as was able to sustain the greatest, and elevate the weakest subjects. In all kinds of writing he is a perfect pattern for style; his manner being every where beautiful, and suited to the nature of his compositions:

In his Sermons he is clear and elegant, moving and sublime. Never, perhaps, was there a more accomplished preacher than this eminent divine; he had a sweet voice, a charming address, and such a graceful appearance, as engaged the attention of his audience at his first speaking. No one could better inform the understanding, no one more forcibly affect the passions, than this noble orator. By the exactness of his method, and the propriety of his sentiments, by the weight of his arguments, and the force of his reflections, he not only instructed, but fully convinced his hearers of the truth and importance of what he preached. Nor was he less successful in his application to the passions; in this respect, he was a great master, and could make what impressions he pleased: those pathetic strains of oratory that run through all his discourses never failed to influence the wills of his auditors, and captivate the affections at pleasure.

And in his controversial writings he is inimitable; for have we any thing of the like nature wrote with equal strength and beauty in the English tongue? So much fire and spirit, amidst such an accuracy and propriety of thoughts and diction, is rarely to be met with in the compositions of the most eminent moderns.

The arguments of this author are managed with the utmost dexterity, and adorned with all the delicate wit and keen satire, that debates are capable of. The strength of his genius, the warmth of his invention, and the beauty of his language, give him such a superiority over those he was engaged with, that when truth was thought to be on the side of his *antagonists*, he had always the appearance of it.

Even his familiar Letters (see *Pope's Miscellanies*) are admirable, and writ  
GENT. MAG. March, 1730.

with all the elegance of the epistolary style. We have here such a mixture of genteel wit, and good sense, adorned with such a careless accuracy, such a beautiful negligence of phrase, as is no where to be met with but in the celebrated epistles of the ancients. Nor was his eloquence confined to his native tongue, he having a thorough knowledge of the purity and propriety, the force and elegance of the learned languages. His Latin compositions are writ in so pure and elegant a style, as comes very little short of the dignity and standard of the *ancients*. "There is nothing forced or unnatural, (says the author of his Life,) nothing laboured or affected in what he says; but every-thing comes from him with that ease and freedom, and volubility of diction, that fall of period, and turn of expression, as if he had been a native of ancient Rome, contemporary and rival to the famous Tully. No man (to conclude with the words of the same author) had a finer taste, or was better acquainted with all kinds of polite learning, than Dr. Atterbury. No man was a greater master of the Scriptures; the Fathers, and the writings of all eminent divines, both ancient and modern, than he; no man understood the points of dispute between us and the Church of Rome, as well as dissenters of all other denominations, better than he: but that which gave him a particular lustre above his brethren, was the sublime manner in which he always treated a subject, the clearness and connexion of his reasoning, the strength and purity of his style, and that peculiar art whereby he first instructed the understanding, and then, by a pleasing violence, seized upon the passions, and led them captive where he would, and just as he pleased."

Mr. URBAN,

I SEND you the following instance of a festivity that used to be holden at Norwich on Shrove-Tuesday; and, if you think it a sufficiently curious specimen of ancient disporte, you may give it a place in your Magazine.

Yours, &c.

J. C.

IN 1442 there had been a great insurrection in Norwich, for which the citizens were indicted, who, among other things, pleaded in their excuse, "That John Gladman, of Norwich, who ever was, and at this our is, a man of sad [serious] disposition, and trow and feythfull



feythfull to God and to the Kyng, of Disporte as hath been accustomed in any cite or burgh thorowe alle this reame, on Tuesday in the last ende of of Cristemesse, viz. *Fassylngonge Tuesday*, made a *Disporte* with his neighbours, havynge his hors trappyd with tynfoyle, and other nyse disgisyf things, coronned as Kyng of Cristemesse, in tokyn that seson should ende with the twelve moneths of the yere: aforne hym went yche moneth, disguyfied after the seson required, and *Lenton* clad in whyte and red heryngs skinns, and his hors trappyd with oystyrshells after him, in token that sadnesse should folowe, and an holy time; and so rode in diverse stretis of the cite, with other people with hym disguyfied, makynge *myrth, disportes, and plays* "

*Blomesfield's Hist. Norf. v. ii. p. 3.*

MR. UREAN,

I Was much pleased with the interpretation given of that difficult text, 1 Cor. xv. 29, by your ingenious correspondent *Stapellensis*, and persuaded myself it would be highly acceptable to all those who study the Scriptures with a sincere desire of finding out the true and genuine sense of them. But, as two correspondents in your last Magazine, unwilling to quit the old modes of interpreting, have opposed it, permit me to say a few things in its defence. The interpretation given of both the expressions is countenanced in the New Testament; our blessed Saviour's use of the word Baptism, in St. Matthew xx. 22, &c. plainly shews that it was understood at that time in the sense of suffering a violent death; and the preaching the gospel to the dead, in a figurative sense, to those that were dead in trespasses and sins, is used by St. Peter, 1 Eph. iv. 6. and, taking these expressions in these senses, is by no means forced, but very consistent with St. Paul's whole discourse, as I hope to make appear. No doubt, St. Paul's Corinthian converts had been unsettled about the belief of the Resurrection, in his absence, and he is here endeavouring to re-establish them in it, by shewing them the great folly of giving up this most comfortable doctrine of Christianity. The tenor of his argument runs thus: If there be no resurrection of the dead, as some would insinuate, then is not Christ risen; and if Christ be not risen, then is our preaching vain, and your faith is vain. All those comfortable

expectations which arise to us from what he has undertaken and performed immediately vanish away: whatever may be urged of his having laid down his life as a propitiation for our sins, we could have no assurance of God's acceptance of it, we should still remain under the sentence of condemnation. Besides which, if Christ be not risen, neither could we have any assurance of our own resurrection; and, if Christians in general had only those uncertain hopes of a better state which other people had, they would be of all men the most miserable, as, by their embracing this religion, they had incurred the hatred and persecution of their relations and countrymen. But, Christ's resurrection being admitted, which we affirm, Christians may then justly infer their own; and hence he makes no scruple of asserting it, and gives a particular account of the orderly resurrection of mankind, with the great events which will accompany and follow this transaction, to the end of the 28th verse; after which, he shews the absurdity of imagining that the propagators of Christianity would so zealously assert and defend the doctrine of the Resurrection, if there was no such thing, or they were not sufficiently convinced of the truth of it, as, by preaching this doctrine, they exposed themselves to more bitter persecutions than all others. The being baptized for the dead, considered in this light, as many of them having suffered violent deaths for preaching the gospel, connects very well with what follows; And why stand we (who are still engaged in the same cause) in jeopardy every hour?—for, as he says of himself, he had met with such violent oppositions and persecutions for this work, more particularly from the people at Ephesus, as might justly be compared to engaging with wild beasts; as also with what he had said above of the miserable condition of common Christians, without the assurance of a resurrection: but what connection it has with being baptized for a dead Saviour, besides the force offered in the change of the number, or in conformity to his death, of which he says nothing here, though he has fully stated this case in the sixth chapter of the epistle to the Romans, I cannot perceive. I hope, therefore, whenever any gentleman has in his private studies found out a sense of any difficult passage of Scripture, which affords him



him more satisfaction than any that have been offered before, as I presume this has *Stapellensis*, he will not be discouraged from communicating it to the public, because he may meet with some few who will oppose it.

Jan. 19. Yours, &c. J. M.

\* \* The additional Remarks of *Stapellensis* are received.

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 25, 1780.

BY favouring the following "Brief Address" with an insertion in your respectable publication, you will greatly oblige a constant Reader.

*A Brief Address to Protestants of all denominations, occasioned by the publication of a Pamphlet, intituled, "An Appeal from the Protestant Association to the People of Great Britain, concerning the probable tendency of a late Act of Parliament in favour of the Papists."*

Christians and fellow Protestants.

A PAMPHLET hath lately been published, intituled, "An Appeal from the Protestant Association, &c." in which the writer discovers a very laudable zeal for the cause of protestantism, but appears to entertain a very contracted idea of the nature of toleration, which he thus defines: "Toleration consists in allowing every man to profess his own faith, if not evidently repugnant to the Holy Scripture, without the least injury done him in his civil rights, so long as he shall give proper security for his being a peaceable member of society." This is the very language of popery. "We should tolerate every thing but error," says *Ganganelli*.

Who is to be deemed a legal judge of the repugnancy of another man's faith to the Holy Scriptures? A Protestant church has no *infallible head*; as Protestants, we all claim a right to interpret Scripture for ourselves; as consistent Protestants, we are obliged to grant that right to others. It may perhaps here be objected, that Papists do not study the Scriptures, but blindly give themselves up to the direction of their priests; allowing this objection to be just, I do not see that the *New Testament*, the sole guide both of our faith and practice, allows us to infringe the civil rights of any man, merely on account of his principles. If his principles are inimical to the peace of society, if he acts upon those principles, if he be guilty of fraud, rapine, perjury, adultery, or murder, he then becomes a proper subject of the

cognizance of human judicature, and merits the punishment which the laws inflict for such crimes. But till a man has been really guilty of some crime inconsistent with the peace and safety of the state, whatever his principles may be, every infringement of his civil rights is a degree of persecution.

"The weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but spiritual;" but every degree of persecution is a *carnal weapon*, and as such must be held in abhorrence by all *consistent Christians*.

The writer of the pamphlet alluded to advises, that "Petitions against the Popish Bill be sent to Parliament, with numerous signatures, from every county, city, and corporation, and from other respectable bodies of men, for a restraining act, (if a repeal should be thought dangerous) to qualify, amend and explain the Popish Bill."

But why should their privileges be lessened till they have really acted unworthy the liberty they have lately received? Let them not be punished from motives of suspicion and jealousy. If they act incompatible with the character of good citizens, let such restraints be laid on them as the wisdom of the legislature shall judge expedient; but till this is found to be the case, it will discover a very illiberal and unchristian spirit, to solicit the restriction of their privileges. The conversion of Papists from the errors of their faith is, I would hope, the warm wish of every true Protestant. But is this to be effected by injuring them in their civil rights? Persecution, as has been frequently said, has made many hypocrites, but never one sincere convert. The employment of such methods by Protestants would seem to indicate a consciousness that their cause was not a good one. That religion can never proceed from God, which needs the arm of secular power for its defence. Thus it is every false religion hath been propagated; and thus it is that Popery, that worst corruption of the best religion, still maintains its ground in those nations in which it is established.

Should the writer of this little address presume to suggest a few hints for checking the growth of Popery, they would be very different from those suggested by the writer of the Appeal\*. This gentleman is of opinion, that as the Papists are, as he imagines, be-

\* Vide Appeal, page 61.



come very opulent, they will found seminaries for the education of youth; "that they already presume on the lenity of government, and use various artifices to ensnare the children of the poor, and to pervert the ignorant to their destruction." If this be fact, I hope it will excite the zeal of Protestants to endeavour to counteract such pernicious influence; not by applications to parliament, but by methods which will be more useful, and more strongly tending to evince their liberal and tolerant spirit.

Opulent as the writer of the Appeal supposes the Papists to be, there are *many* Protestants no less opulent than they. Let such (if they are truly in earnest in the profession of their religion, and solicitous to transmit it in its genuine purity to posterity) cause schools to be founded for the instruction of the children of the poor in reading, and the principles of religion. Let care be taken that the masters and mistresses of such schools be persons of strict morals, who will conscientiously discharge the trust reposed in them; and let the schools be under the inspection of some serious and judicious divine, either a clergyman of the established church, or a dissenting clergyman, according as the school is supported by the one or the other of those denominations of christians. Let it be required that such children constantly attend divine service on Sundays at the established church, if supported by the members of the establishment; or at a meeting-house, if supported by dissenters. Let care be taken by the clergy, that none of the houses of the poor be without a bible, and let them be earnestly exhorted to the study of that treasury of divine knowledge. Many small tracts against Popery, are dispersed by "the Society for promoting *Christian Knowledge*;" which would be a very useful present from the clergy to their parishioners, at a time when the increase of Popery is apprehended. *Gibson's* "Danger and Mischiefs of Popery." *Synge's* "Charitable Address to all that are of the Communion of the Church of Rome." *Tillotson's* "Discourse against Transubstantiation." "A Protestant Catechism," &c.

The good old custom of the religious observance of the *fifth of November* is now too much neglected by all denominations; a more general notice of it is greatly to be wished, as it af-

fords the clergy an excellent opportunity for expatiating on the gross absurdities and dangerous delusions of Popery. A recital of the *fiend-like* cruelties exercised by Papists towards Protestants in Popish countries, and even in this nation when they held the rod of power, would strongly tend to impress the minds of the people with the greatest abhorrence to so sanguinary a religion.

These methods of opposing the growth of Popery are certainly more becoming *Protestant Christians*, than the enforcement of *penal statutes*; and I should hope, if diligently pursued, would produce very happy effects.

One obvious good consequence of universal toleration is, that by exciting the emulation of opposite sects, the minds of men are disposed to free enquiry, and the cause of truth is more effectually promoted than it would be by requiring uniformity of opinion; which, indeed, is *in the very nature of things impossible*; as our creator has endued us with different dispositions, and different degrees of intellectual ability.

Little, I hope, need be said to convince the minds of thinking people of the utility of the few hints above suggested. It should be the solicitous endeavour of every true Protestant, to contribute as much as possible to the propagation of his religion; but then let him act upon his own principles, *as a Protestant*, which, if he truly understands, are those of the most unbounded toleration.

A CHRISTIAN.

The ANGEL of INTELLIGENCE.—  
An Eastern Tale.

THE sun had passed his meridian splendor, and was descending behind the summits of the western hills; had tinged the evening clouds with his radiance, and the mild lustre of his retiring beams danced upon the horizon; when Zadib, wearied with the burden of affliction, retired to the Groves of Madian, to seek that consolation which had long been a stranger to his breast. In the Groves of Madian might be enjoyed the pleasures of solitude, and in their deep recesses communion was sometimes held with superior Beings. Not all the gold of Ophir, the richest treasures in Arabia, or the unrivaled splendor of eastern magnificence, could procure the smile of complacency upon the face



face of Zadib: on his brows were imprinted the furrows of care, and the sigh of anxious solicitude proceeded from his bosom.—“To what purpose (said he) are the gifts of nature, and the objects of ambition, distributed to me? are not the arrows of death perpetually hovering around me, and shall I not be shortly numbered with the forgotten multitudes that are mouldering in the dust? My life has been a scene of disappointed hopes! The schemes of happiness which I formed, and fondly thought the approbation of virtue was obtained upon them, even these have vanished as the meteor, which dazzles for a moment, disappears, and leaves no traces of its existence. I have sought, in my numerous possessions, a relief which I cannot find, and a consolation which it is not in their power to bestow. Instead of that happiness which I vainly believed to be the inheritance of man, deep indeed has been the cup of sorrow that hath been allotted me!” He had scarcely uttered this soliloquy, when the Angel of Divine Intelligence appeared before him: his appearance was beautiful as the rainbow that proclaims an end to the tremendous thunder, which shakes the arch of heaven with its tumult, and spreads dismay upon the hearts of men. At his approach, Zadib fell prostrate, and sought to veil his face in the foldings of his robe, while the language of adoration remained suspended upon his lips. “Rise, Zadib, (said the Angel, with a serenity beaming upon his countenance, that pronounced him a messenger of peace) arise; thy adorations are only due to him, from whose hand alone was thy existence: on whom its duration depends: who formed the basis of the everlasting hills, and before whose throne the mighty Arch-Angels worship with reverential fear! The secret recesses of thy heart have been penetrated, thy lamentations have been heard, and I am sent, the minister of consolation, to heal thy wounded bosom. Thou hast, indeed, vainly sought for happiness in those terrestrial objects, from whence it never can be obtained; the meditations of thy heart have not been directed aright; accustomed to earthly views, thy expectations were bounded in thy present state of existence, and the possessions of futurity were not the objects of thy hopes. It is Virtue only that can en-

sure thee these possessions: her glorious influence will irradiate thy mind; and as her pursuits are immortal, they are the only ones worthy to engage the attention of immortal beings. Virtue will survive the transient existence of time; when the laurels of ambition shall fade, and the wreaths of adulation, bestowed upon the undeserving, shall wither upon their brows: when the empty honours of a name shall cease for ever, and the votaries of vice and folly be mingled with their dusty original: her existence will be still permanent: she will still be rising upon the immortal wings of endless duration! Virtue will teach thee to consider the present only as a state of probation, and thyself as a traveller hastening forward in search of a better country. She will be unto thee a never failing friend, conducting thee to the celestial regions, where uninterrupted felicity will be thy inheritance. But remember, Zadib, the means, and know that it will be principally by affliction thou wilt be fitted for those enjoyments. Repine no longer at the cup allotted thee, for although its draught may be sometimes bitter, there is inscribed upon it, Everlasting Health! He who hath appointed Adversity to administer instruction, hath commanded Cheerfulness to possess thy dwelling. Be it thine to communicate the instructions thou hast received: alleviate to the utmost of thy abilities the calamities of others, and never suffer the tear of sorrow upon that eye, nor the sigh of affliction to heave that breast, from whence it may be in thy power to remove them. And now, O Zadib, if thou wouldst obtain the end of thy pursuits; if happiness be the wish of thy soul, and the object of thy perseverance; if Virtue has any charms for thee; or Benevolence, the brightest ornament of thy race, any attractions to allure thee: then listen to my admonitions, and let them be engraven upon the tablet of thy heart, lasting as the monuments of antiquity, on the rocks of adamant. Then shalt thou wait with unfailing patience for the arrival of that friendly hand, which will draw aside the curtain of Futurity, and discover to thee the realms of an Immortal Paradise!”

The counsels of the Angel sunk deep into the breast of Zadib: the clouds of his soul were dissipated, like the morning mists before the rising sun; he returned to diffuse around him



him the smiles of social benevolence, and the beams of celestial hope were spread over the remaining days of Zadib.

The counsels of the Messenger of Intelligence are not recorded, because they cannot now be obtained; they may still be heard. The groves of Madian are still open, not only to thee, but to every son and daughter of Humanity; for know, the Groves of Madian are the deep recesses of the human heart.

Mr. URBAN,

**A**Mong other ambiguous phrases in our language, the WARM MAN admits of different significations. According to the idea of Parson *Trulliber*, (in *Joseph Andrews*,) the *warm man* is a snug chap, who attends closely to his own emolument, has made a round sum, and, as the saying is, *takes care of number one*. The other idea of a *warm man* is an honest, undesigning fellow, who has more honesty than discretion, and often does mischief, by his unguarded warmth of temper, where he meant to do good. My neighbour *Simplicius* is the very man I aim to describe. He detests every appearance of guile; but, alas! while he acts upon the maxim that Honesty is the best policy, and is willing to keep at the remotest distance from undue cunning, he has sometimes overstepped the bounds of that prudence which is as much a duty to ourselves, as sincerity is a debt to others. My friend *Simplicius* was appointed an advocate in the arbitration of a dispute, wherein he perceived, on the side of his opponents, the most consummate treachery, and he openly said so, from the feelings of his heart, envenoming against so abominable a system of oppression. What good did his honest vehemence effect? None. — A crafty lawyer, on the other side of the debate, took advantage of his temper, and replied, “Gemmen, I don’t appeal to your passions, but your reason. Mr. —, you perceive, is a *warm gentleman*; but I mean to offer you cool argument, which will go farther with men of your sense, than a volley of boisterous words. The plain and dispassionate state of the case, then, is this,” &c. And so he went on, and fairly out talked *Simplicius*, and carried all his own way. My friend was confounded, and the injured went home unredressed, —

Again, *Simplicius* had an acquaintance whom he valued, and had laid under repeated obligations. Being himself incapable of fraud, he thought the other so, and acted before him without reserve. A sly sophister thought it would answer his own unworthy purposes to separate these acquaintances. Accordingly, he clothed himself in lamb-like innocence, and, invested with every thing belonging to meekness, but the reality, he visited my friend’s acquaintance, and, by artful surmises, chiefly grounded upon the openness and warmth of *Simplicius*’s temper, excited prejudices in the other’s fickle mind, that amounted almost to hatred. You will naturally expect altercation to ensue, that every method was taken to inflame my friend’s anger, and that all his foibles were spitefully aggravated into crimes. Conscious of his own honesty, *Simplicius* hotly retorted the perfidy, and declared he would appeal to the world — He did so. — With what effect? — People to whom he told his story generally remarked, “We must not believe too hastily; Mr. —, you see, is a *warm man*.” — Another time, a scheme was proposed, which was believed a suitable bait for the frankness of my friend’s temper, and his disposition to do good. He readily acceded — made no previous terms — left all to the justice of his associates — and, in the end, found they had cunningly made their own advantage of the scheme, that he was deserted, and a good sum, more than he could afford, out of pocket. He remonstrated, but was denied a hearing. He was angry, and was laughed at. He called one a rogue, and another a villain, and, in return, was cited to the *Spiritual Court*, (as the common people say, *to prove his words*,) from whence he was not extricated before his pocket had bled freely; and, to trouble you with no more, when he endeavours in conversation to set the affair in its true light, persons hear him, answer little, and, his back turned, agree to believe no more than half of his representation, “Because,” say they, “though he may not wilfully misrepresent the truth, yet Mr. — is a *warm man*.” — Being intimate with *Simplicius*, I ventured one day to expostulate with him: “*Why are you so hot?*” said I. — “*I am right*,” answered he. — “*I believe you are*,” returned I; —

“but



"but why so warm, and bring yourself into so many dilemmas?" "Warm!" said he, "the calmest of you would be warm, with my provocation. The cool malice of an hypocrite is more detestable than the honest indignation of a man of true virtue."—I proceeded no further.—But, Mr. Urban, as *Simplicius*, and one or two more of his complexion, possibly, read your useful repository, you will oblige me by inserting the following advice to him, as he will not bear it personally :

"My dear friend,

"I know you are an honest and an injured man: but by your violence you defeat your own views. I agree with you, that the artful, designing appearance of candour, covering base purposes, is more hateful in the sight of Omniscience, than warmth from an heart conscious of its own rectitude. But, if God can, your fellow men cannot discern the heart. Consider that you deal with fallible creatures, who will certainly act according to the impressions made upon them. Remember the contest between the North Wind and the Sun. The sly deceiver is more insinuating than your honest ruggedness. The latter half persuades your hearers that you are in the wrong, and prepares them for the subtle insinuations of your enemies. Believe me, you will generally find it best not to tell your own story first. Be the defendant rather than the complainant; and, in your defence, say as little as necessary, and that little as good-naturedly as you can. I will add, it is not only your duty to keep a conscience void of offence towards God, but towards all men—not to let your good be evil spoken of; but, as well as to depart from evil, to abstain from all appearance of it."—I am, Mr. Urban's constant reader and admirer.

*Observations on the University of Oxford.*

WHATEVER may be our veneration for the institutions of our ancestors, or how good an opinion soever we may have formed of their abilities and foresight, yet no one surely will pay so high a compliment to any former age, as to suppose that its determinations ought to be held inviolable, whatever amendments experience may point out, or the circumstances of future times may require. If I were called upon to bring an example of this common observation, I would say

that a system of education can never be framed, which shall be universally applicable to all times: the manners of the world, and even the studies of the learned, are subject to perpetual change; nor does education answer the end for which it was designed, unless it be so regulated as, in some measure, to keep pace with both. In regard to the latter, every one, who is at all acquainted with the history of learning in the preceding centuries, knows that the occupations of the learned, in the present time, differ very materially from those which then prevailed. Nor will an unprejudiced enquirer find sufficient reason to wish that the learning of the present day might give place to that which was cultivated in the ages above mentioned. It cannot appear extraordinary that men whose studies were so far removed from the objects of sense, and who were perpetually straining their intellectual powers to the highest pitch, in order to pursue phantoms of their own imagination, and run through all the perplexities of metaphysical argument, should sometimes bewilder their own judgment, and, while they thought themselves investigating the sublimest truths, relapse into unintelligible nonsense, or childish absurdities. If the reader would be convinced that this assertion is not made without sufficient grounds, let him only open the works of T. Aquinas, or any other \* school divine of the same ages, and, if his patience will carry him through a single page, I think he cannot but subscribe to the same opinion as myself. I mention Aquinas in particular, because he was esteemed the profoundest scholar of his time, and has not been without a very respectable admirer in the present age. It should seem, therefore, that the moderns are entitled to no little praise in having suffered these useless and perplexing studies to fall into neglect and disrepute, and turning their attention to other arts and sciences, by which particulars have been improved, and the general welfare of mankind advanced. If it be allowed that this is a fair representation of scholastic learning, we are furnished with a very considerable argument against any ancient method of educa-

\* If none of these be at hand, the reader will find a tolerable specimen in the 7th chapter of the *Memoirs of Martinus Scriblerus*.



tion, which is intended as preparatory to it. To be obliged to spend the most precious time of life in acquiring that which, when acquired, is acknowledged to be unprofitable and absurd, is a case which merits our compassion: and to refuse to remove from education such an unreasonable imposition, merely through a blind attachment to ancient forms, exceeds the bounds of common folly.

It is with some regret that I apply these observations to so respectable a body as the University of Oxford. All who are but superficially acquainted with this renowned seminary, will be amazed to hear the voice of discontent from among us. The vast concourse of youth who crowd hither to receive instruction, and the many learned and elegant performances which from hence are derived, seem to speak a happy and flourishing society: but a more intimate acquaintance would induce us to believe, that those eminent men, who of late years have been the ornaments of this seminary, have derived their excellence entirely from their own abilities and application, unassisted by the discipline and constitution of their university. I would venture to assert, that this discipline, such as it is, has been even a hindrance to science, being of such a nature as necessarily employs time and attention: yet the bare recital of it, to a person uninitiated in these our mysteries, would be sufficient for its condemnation. To speak more particularly, it is precisely such as has been already described; it is calculated to initiate our youth in the abstruse researches of Logic and Metaphysic, but affords no means of improvement in those studies which are held in chief request among modern scholars. It was framed, or at least revised, by Laud, Archbishop of Canterbury: and it is easy to perceive that, far from accommodating himself to the more polite literature which was then beginning to prevail, he endeavoured to throw the studies of his university toward the learning of the dark ages which went before him. These institutions, it must be confessed, have not lasted in full force to the present time; but they have still a very considerable effect in determining the studies of every person who wishes to proceed with credit to his degrees. As I esteem it the undoubted right, and perhaps the duty of every member of society, so far as he is able, to

throw a light upon any subject of importance, as the present undoubtedly is, when it appears to him to be overlooked or misunderstood, I will endeavour impartially to lay down the state of discipline at present in force among us; and let the publick judge how far the university of Oxford have deserved censure or approbation, in having still retained some part of that ancient discipline, which was established here upwards of a century ago: and I will begin by giving a faithful account of those steps by which we now attain the height of academical honour, that they who have been induced, by the name and renown of Oxford, to send hither for improvement in science those whose welfare they have at heart, may be able to form some judgment of what they ought to expect.

— Coll.

[To be continued.]

———— Spargere voces  
In vulgum ambiguas.

THE art of political lying never, perhaps, arrived at an higher pitch, nor was ever swallowed with more avidity, than it is at present by the populace of this kingdom. No engine is better suited, nor more constantly used, by men of seditious spirits, to subvert Government. But, should such persons throw off the mask, and shew their design in its native deformity, their popularity would soon be at an end; for, though the multitude are always ripe for change, yet it is not in view of benefit to some particular persons, but of somewhat in which they themselves hope to partake. It has always, therefore, been the rule with such patriots to suborn public, in order to countenance and encourage their private interest, and to make the deluded populace, like the jackall to the lion, hunt down that prey which they themselves mean to devour.

I have been led into these reflections from reading some paragraphs in the news-papers, which assert that the farmers will soon be involved in ruin and bankruptcy by the low price of corn; and that spies are to be sent from the grand seminary of Sedition in *Suffex* to every county in the kingdom, to see the nakedness of the land, and, as I suppose, to report the helpless and hopeless condition of the yeomen, till the times are mended by a change in the Ministry.



To refute this diabolical suggestion, I have carefully extracted from authentic records the average price of wheat for above these eighty years past, and leave it to the public to judge from thence, whether there is the least foundation of truth in these lamentable outcries, or whether they are not propagated at this juncture merely to promote and advance the popularity of some false friends to their country, under the mask of Patriotism.

*Average Price of Wheat per Bushel.*

From 1696 to 1756, computed  
at three periods of 20 years  
each, the same price per bushel, s. d.  
i. e. - - - 5 1

From thence to Christmas, 1765, 5 10

From thence to Christmas, 1779, 5 8

But, *low* as the price of wheat is at present, be it observed, that it advances weekly in the markets, and must advance much higher, if a certain patriotic member in this county, and his brethren of the still, would again risque the chance of being detected in the infernal practice of converting the *staff* of life into the *bane* of life. The farmers might then be assured of *seeing the times mended*, and the poor of *being starved*. But, *as a burnt child dreads the fire*, and the penalty upon this breach of the law, *if exacted with the utmost rigour*, is very severe, the farmers must despair of being benefited in that shape for the future.

From the comparative view of the price of wheat at the different periods as above certified, I conceive there is little danger of farmers becoming bankrupts; if any of them happen to be so, the real cause of their distress will, I believe, be found, upon enquiry, to proceed from extravagance, idleness, and drunkenness, not from the high price of rents, nor from the *low* price of wheat. Look into the state of the farmers in general, and you will see them vie with their landlords in dress and the expence of their tables, their wives and daughters decorated with all the fopperies in fashion, and themselves raised to so high a degree in the political scale, as forebodes no good to the constitution, in Church or State, in the opinion of

*Surrey.* CRITO.

An old correspondent returns thanks to Mr. Urban for the assistance given him in the enquiry as above, by the annual insertion of the average price of corn in his useful Magazine, which he hopes to see continued.

GENT. MAG. March, 1780.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 15.

BE so good as to put, in your next Magazine, the following question to the ingenious author (George Chalmers, Esq;) of *Political Annals of the present United Colonies*, an extract of which you have favoured your readers with in your last Supplement.

Did Mr. Chalmers ever hear or read of any nation or people, since the beginning of time, which were subject to two legislations at one and the same time? Mr. C. will easily see what I mean: the present, or, rather, late claim of the British Parliament over the American Colonies, to tax them *in all cases whatsoever*. If Mr. C. still insists on this right, I must inform him, that the Americans were subject to two distinct legislatures at the same time: for instance, suppose the Governor, Council, and Assembly of New York, found it necessary in January, 1764, to lay a tax of one shilling on certain pieces of paper or parchment, which is to all intents and purposes valid, and takes place on the 1st day of February throughout the province. It happens that the British Parliament pass an act for the very same purpose, on the same day, to take place in the Colonies on the *first day of April*. The New-York act is *in esse*, and taken effect: the British act arrives, and takes place also.

The province by this means is subject to a double tax, a double legislature, both *valid*. The Americans must submit to these acts, or be dra-gooned.

E. B.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 21.

PLeased as I am, and as every candid reader must be, with the entertainment and information conveyed in the biographical and explanatory notes annexed to Mr. Nichols's *Collection of Miscellany Poems*, I cannot help regretting that Mr. Doddsley's, confessedly the best in our language, is so miserably deficient in this important point, the names of many of the authors being concealed, and of others the initials only being given. The delicacy of several, then living, I am well aware, prevented the ingenious editor from naming them; but when that obstacle is removed, when death has set the seal, and especially as "years following years" render the task every day more difficult, let us, as far as possible, rescue from oblivion the memory of those whose genius our posterity, as well

as



as ourselves, must ever admire. Into this treasury I am very desirous of throwing a mite, in hopes of encouraging others to do the same; and from such joint contributions, added to his own fund of knowledge, the present Mr. Doddsley may be enabled greatly to enrich the future editions of that excellent work, and in the mean time, perhaps, may think it expedient to print an appendix to bind up with that now on sale. And this, I remember, was his brother's practice in regard to the names of the writers in *The World!* But to begin.

N. B. The edition to which I refer is the fourth, printed in 1755.

## VOL. I.

Page 84. "Town-Eclogues" It would be needless to say that "L. M. W. M." means *Lady Mary Wortley Montagu*, were I not determined to let no initials that I can unravel pass undecyphered. "The Bassette Table" is Pope's, and printed as such in his sixth volume.

Page 114. "To Lord B[athurst.]"

Page 122. Of "Mr. Matthew Green of the Custom house," I know no more than that Mr. Pope, on reading this excellent poem, "The Spleen," said "there was a great deal of originality in it."

Page 209. Q. Whether Mr. *Melmoth's* "Epistle to H. C. Esq;" be to Henry Coventry, Esq; the author of *Philemon* and *Hydaspes*?

Page 220. "Grongar Hill" shews that Mr. *Dyer* was a painter as well as a poet. As such, he not only visited but brought home with him "the Ruins of Rome!"

Page 247. By "The School Mistress" Mr. *Shensstone* was first introduced to the poetical world. The mention of "Vernon," in stanza xxvii, ascertains the æra when it was written.

Page 304. *Benjamin Stillingfleet*, Esq; M. A. was a grandson of the well-known Bishop of Worcester, and was equally distinguished as a naturalist and a poet. He died in 1771, aged above 70. Particulars of his life were given in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, for 1776, pp. 162-4 and 496, from which I will extract the following account of this "Essay on Conversation." This poem is addressed to Wm. Wyndham, Esq; of Felbrig in Norfolk, with all that warmth of friendship which distinguishes Mr. S. As it is chiefly didactic, it does not admit of so many ornaments as some compositions of

other kinds. However, it contains much good sense, shews a considerable knowledge of mankind, and has several passages that, in point of harmony and easy versification, would not disgrace the writings of our most admired poets. Here, more than once, Mr. S. shews himself still sore from Dr. Bentley's cruel treatment of him [in refusing him a fellowship]; and, towards the beautiful and moral close of it (where, I think, he gives us a sketch of himself) seems to hint at a mortification of a more delicate nature, which he is said to have suffered from the other sex." A beautiful elogium on him by Mr. Pennant, prefixed to the fourth volume of his "British Zoology," may be seen in the *Mag.* for 1777, p. 440.

Page 327. Of Mr. *W. Collins*, a good account may be expected from Dr. Johnson.

Page 334. "Advice to a Lady in Autumn," and all the other pieces in this volume, are the late *Earl of Chesterfield's*. This lady probably, and his "Fanny, blooming Fair," certainly, was Lady Fanny Shirley.

## VOL. II.

Page 1. "The Progress of Love," and all the following poems to p. 82, it is needless to say, were by the great and good *Lord Lyttelton*. Dr. Ayscough, p. 27, was his tutor at Oxford, and afterwards his brother-in-law by marrying his sister, and died Dean of Bristol in 1763, p. 211.

Page 40. "Fav'rite of Venus and the tuneful Nine," &c. was Lord Hervey. Miss Lucy F[ortescue] p. 60, was the author's first lady, and the subject of his pathetic "Monody." Wickham, p. 67, was the seat of his friend Gilbert West, Esq.

Page 168. "An Epistle to Lord Viscount Cornbury" is by *Robert Nugent*, Esq; now Earl Nugent; and so are the following, to p. 242. P. 211. H[eatcote]'s. "The Ode to Mr. Pulteney," p. 212, alludes to the author's having been educated a Roman Catholic. That "to Clarissa," p. 232, is a disgrace to this collection.

Page 242. Mr. *W. Whitehead*, it is needless to observe, is now Poet-Laureat, and by his genius has rescued the laurel from contempt. "The Hon. Charles \*\*\*" p. 252, I suppose to be the late Charles Townshend, and p. 266; Mrs. [Pitt].

Page 267. Mr. *Gray's* name needs only be mentioned. The vase (not "tub") in which Mr. Walpole's



cat was drowned, (p. 274) is now at Strawberry - Hill, with this legend, "Twas on *this* lofty vase's side," &c.

Page 282. The author of "A Pipe of Tobacco," &c. is equally well known to have been the late *Isaac Hawkins Browne*, Esq.

The imitation (Ambrose Philips) was supplied by the late Chancellor *Hoadly*. P. 292, l. 14, for "friendly" r. "vacant."

Page 296. "The Female Right to Literature," and the succeeding pieces, to p. 308, are by the *Rev. Mr. Seward* joint editor of Beaumont and Fletcher's works in 1750, and now one of the Canon-Residentaries of Litchfield.

Page 311. "The Shepherd's Farewell to his Love," from *Metastasio*, and the riddles, &c. that follow it, were by the late *Richard Roderick*, Esq. P. 320, a leaf is wanting, tho' the pages seem right.

Page 322-334. All these "Sonnets" were by *Thomas Edwards*, Esq; author of the "Canons of Criticism," who died on a visit at his friend Mr. Richardson's on Parsons - Green. Several more of his Sonnets are in *Pearch's Collection*. Some others are in a late edition of the "Canons of Criticism," and a few are still in MS. The first in *Doddsley* is to the Hon. Mr. Yorke, the present Earl of Hardwicke. The third to Francis K[nox], Esq; The sixth to Mr. R[evett], "in C[hecquer's] shades." The seventh to Richard Owen C[ambridge], Esq; The ninth on the death of his niece Miss Mason. The tenth to Mr. (afterwards Lord) Lyttelton. The twelfth I suppose to Daniel W[ray], Esq; the thirteenth to Mr. Speaker Onslow.

### VOL. III.

Page 1. "The Choice of Hercules," and the "Ode to the People of Great Britain," p. 12, are well known to be by Dr. *Lowth*, now Bishop of London.

P. 2. l. 1, r. "pace" and p. 9. l. 2, for "and" r. "an."

Page 17. "Psyche, or the Great Metamorphosis," was by the *Rev. Mr. Gloucester Ridley*, (afterwards D. D. and Canon-Residentary of Sarum), of whose life, and, in particular, of the origin of this poem, an account may be seen in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1774, pp. 550, and 554, and 1775, p. 432. This first Canto was a kind of *Paradise Lost*. It appears that he had also finished three more, as a *Paradise Regained*, and entitled the

whole, "Melampus, or the Religious Groves," a valuable *desideratum* to the public. He died Nov. 3, 1774. "Jovi Eleutherio," p. 38, is also by him.

The "Epistle from Florence," &c. p. 69, was by Mr. Horace Walpole.

Page 125, &c. *S[oame] J[enyns] Esq;* is another whose name it is needless to mention.

Page 177. "The Female Drum, to the Honourable Miss Carpenter," now Countess Dowager of Egremont, was, I think, but am not certain, by the late Honourable and *Rev. Mr. Hervey Aston*.

Page 181. "To Mr. Fox," afterwards Lord Holland, and the next, were by *Lord H[ervey]*.

Page 196, 199. These two "Fables" I suppose to have been Mr. *Moore's*.

Page 203. The "Lady" who wrote the "Ode to Wisdom," and the next, every one knows to be Mrs. *Carter*. P. 204, l. 21, r. "thought," and p. 206, l. 14, r. "thee!"

The "gentleman" to whom the latter is addressed was the late Dr. *Walwyn*, Prebendary of Canterbury. "Sensual taste" and "All the glowing fruits," &c. shew that these trees spoiled his fruit, not "his prospect." "Tuscan bloom," instead of "gloom," is a sad typographical error.

Page 235. "Song to Sylvia," and the following, were by *D[avid] G[arrick]*. The "Fables for the Female Sex," mentioned p. 237, were by Mr. *Moore*. "*Nobilissimæ Lucæ*," p. 240, was the late Countess of Rochford. "WILL, that noble generous youth," &c. p. 241, was her Lord, and "DICK" his brother.

Page 242. "The Trial of Selim the Persian," an ironical elogium on the author of the *Persian Letters* (Lord Lyttelton above-mentioned), was said to be by Mr. *Moore*.

Page 281. "Nature and Fortune" was by the *Rev. Philip Fletcher*, Dean of Kildare, whose younger brother succeeded him in the Deanry, and whose elder brother died Bishop of that diocese in 1761. Their father, Mr. Thomas Fletcher, second master of Winchester school in Queen Anne's reign, published a juvenile volume of poems (when B. A.) in 1692. This Dean wrote also "Truth at Court," a little piece much read and liked, soon after the present King's accession.

Pp. 285, 315. "The *Rev. Mr. Brown*" was afterwards much more known



known by his "Estimate, Negociation with Russia," &c. See the Magazine for January, p. 34.

Page 344. "The Cave of Pope" was by R[obert] D[oddsley], the ingenious and worthy editor of this work, whose genius procured him fame and friends. He died, on a visit to his friend Mr. Spence at Durham, in Sept. 1764.

## VOL. IV.

Page 9. "Education," &c. It should have been observed that Lady Langham, to whom this poem is inscribed, was mother of the author, Gilbert West, Esq. The objections that were made (and justly) to the obsolete words occasioned, I have been told, its never being finished.

Page 50. Mr. F. Coventry was also the author of "Pompey the Little." He died of the small-pox at Whitchurch, near Edgware, of which he had the living. If (as at p. 53.) the "friendly Genius" ever told him that "Waller lay in dalliance with Sacchariss," the Genius, no doubt, said *the thing that was not*. Bating this scandal, the poem is excellent.

Page 77. "Elegy to Miss D[ashwood]," lately deceased, one of the bed-chamber women to the Queen, and immortalised as Hammond's "Delia."

Page 109. To Mr. Poyntz, "Stephen," for "Ste," in the first line, spoils the metre.

Page 121. "The Squire of Dames" was by Moses Mendez, Esq.

Page 196. "By Lady M[ary] W[ortley] M[ontagu]."

Page 202. "An Ode on the Death of Mr. Pelham" is now known to have been by Mr. Garrick.

Page 227. Voltaire's Epigram is to Lady H[ervey].

Ibid. "On Sir Robert Walpole's Birth-day," by Mr. D[oddington], late Lord Melcombe.

Page 232. For 'Cooper' r. 'Cowper,' and for 'Madden,' 'Madan.' "Her brother" was Ashley Cowper, Esq; the present Cler. Parl.

Page 233. "Solitude, an Ode," was by Dr. James Grainger, the translator of Tibullus. In his corrected copy the 9th and 10th lines run thus,

"Or at the purple dawn of day

Tadmor's marble wastes survey"

omitting the next line as printed here, and alluding to the account of Palmyra, published by Messrs. Wood and Dawkins, and the manner in which they were struck at the sight of those magnificent ruins by break of day.

Page 247. Ode," &c. addressed to Mr. St[anhope], Lord Chesterfield's

natural son. P. 250, l. 10, r. 'Cooper's.'

Page 253. "The Progress of Discontent," by Mr. Thomas Warton.

Page 258. Dr. Cotton was an ingenious physician at St. Alban's.

Page 283. "The Genius" was by Mr. Weisled.

Page 310. "On leaving a friend's house in Wales," by the Rev. Dr. Markham.

Page 313 - 318. This "Lady of Quality" I presume to have been the late Lady Luxborough.

My remarks on the two other volumes shall follow soon. Yours, J. D.

Mr. URBAN,

IN the life of the Great Earl of Corke, in the New Biographia Britannica, Dr. Campbell, I see, affirms, from what one would think the best authority, that of the Earl himself, in his *True Remembrances* (and so does Mr. Masters, in his History of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, p. 236), that "he was born in Canterbury, Oct. 3, 1566." But the Earl also says, that "his father, Roger Boyle, and his mother, Joan Naylor, were married in Canterbury, the 16th of October, in the eighth year of Queen Elizabeth," which, as that Princess came to the crown in Nov. 1558, must also be 1566. This, at first sight, seems strange, as, according to this account, which is the Earl's own, his parents must have been married a fortnight after he, their second son, was born. But, according to the following authentic certificate, which now lies before me, his Lordship has unluckily mistaken two years in the date of his father's marriage: viz.

"Marriages 1564.

"Roger Boyle and Joane Naylor, 31 day July.

"This is a true copy of the register belonging to the parish of St. Paul, in the city of Canterbury.

"Feb. 1. 1780. J. Airson, Vicar."

This, therefore, fully establishes the Earl's legitimacy, supposing him born in the year he mentions, though his birth does not appear in this register, or in that of Preston; but of his elder brother John (who died Bishop of Corke and Ross) the entry is as follows:

"Christenings 1564.

"John the son of Roger Boyle the 2d day of August."

[Attested as above]

\* The names of the fathers only appear in this old register.



which was only two days after his father's marriage. Mr. Masters abovementioned, not being aware of this untoward circumstance, says, in his life of the Bishop, "Here [at Preston near Feversham] 'tis said this son was born about the year 1564 \*; but if his father and mother were not married till 16th Oct. 8 Eliz. (as 'tis asserted in his brother the Earl of Corke's *True Remembrances*) neither of their births could have been so early."

In the Life of Colonel BLOOD, I was surprised at not finding, in the additions, the following famous epigram, written at the time, though I know not who was the author †; nor can I assent to the justice of the sentiment when applied to the clergy of our church, however true it may be of the Romish, by no means subscribing to Dryden's aphorism, that

Priests of all religions are the same.  
When daring Blood, his rent to have regain'd,  
Upon the English diadem distrain'd,  
He chose the cassock, surcingle, and gown,  
The fittest garb for him that steals a crown:  
But his lay pity underneath prevail'd,  
And while he spar'd the keeper's life, he fail'd.

With the priest's vestments had he but put on

The prelate's cruelty, the crown had gone.

Of Bishop BONNER it is said that "the incident mentioned in note S shews that he was at least once in Italy." This remark might have been omitted, as it appears in the text that he had been "ambassador at several courts; particularly in 1532 he was sent (by Henry VIII) to Rome."

Major BERNARDI, when a cadet at Portsmouth in 1671, was seized, we are told, by a press-gang belonging to the Royal James, at Fareham, and had he not been claimed by his captain, and of course discharged, would probably have lost his life the year following, that fine ship, with the Earl of Sandwich and near a thousand men, being burnt by a Dutch fireship in the battle of Southwold bay. "But," says Dr. Campbell, "our young adventurer had better fortune." I think not. For what was it? He lost his patron in 1673, was reduced very low both in constitution and fortune, was wounded at the siege of Grave in 1674, was

\* The first of the family mentioned in the register is "Henry, christened May 7, 1576."

† It has been ascribed to Andrew Marvell; but he died the year before this event, viz. 1670.

again wounded in 1675, in endeavouring to part two gentlemen in a duel; at the siege of Maestricht, in 1676, lost one of his eyes, was shot through his arm, and left for dead; and finally, being a partisan of King James, was apprehended in 1696, on suspicion of being privy to the assassination plot; was committed for high treason, but not upon oath; and though no evidence of criminality could be produced against him, was imprisoned by six successive acts of parliament for all the remainder of his life, very near forty years, dying in Newgate Sept. 20, 1736 \*. More fortunate surely would this unhappy man have been, if he had been cut short in a career of glory, bravely fighting for his country.

James, late Earl of EBROX (p. 454), was also Hereditary Lord High Constable of Scotland, and walked as such at the coronation of his present Majesty in 1761.

In the life of Bishop BERKELEY, we should have been informed which of the *Guardians* were by him. No. 69, I know, was one. Dr. Kippis thinks that Gaudenzio di Lucca might come from the pen † of "Dr. Berkeley." In answer, these are the words of his son the present Dr. George Berkeley. "Gaudenzio di Lucca" was not written by my father, nor did he see the book, untill I was a well grown lad; and he never read it, but only twirled over some of the leaves."

As Dr. Kippis says, he cannot specify the papers in the *Guardian* that were written by Mr. BUDGE, his copy not having the preface nor aftericks, I can inform him from mine, which has both, that there are only two so marked, both in vol. I. viz. No. 24 and 31. This preface also mentions all marked with a band as Mr. Addison's (not indeed expressly naming him) specifies also Pope's and Gay's names, and the other assistants, viz. Messrs. Martin, Philips, Tickell, Carey, Eusden, Ince, Hughes, Berkeley, and Parnell.

To the memoirs of the late Earl of BRISTOL, in last Jan. you may add, p. 12, that on Feb. 2, 1775, he opposed with great spirit the recommitment of the address respecting the situation of affairs in America, strongly defending the supremacy of parliament and its legislative authority over the colonies, as may be seen in your vol. for that year, p. 157. This was his last speech as a commoner.

\* See *Genl. Mag.* vol. VI. p. 555

† See vol. VII, p. 317.



Of what may be expected from the opulence and munificence of the present Earl he has already given a specimen, by settling 1000*l.* in trust for the augmentation of the pensions of the poor widows of the clergy in his diocese, at 6 *per cent.*

Yours, C R I T O.

P. 12, col. 2, l. 19. for '1760' r. '1768'

14, note † for 'Alvarez' r. 'Olivarez'

50, col. 2, l. 12, for 'Lieut. Gen.' r. 'Major.'

Mr. URBAN, March 2.

I SHALL make no apology for sending you *two* letters, of Bishop Atterbury and Mr. Prior, transcribed from their originals in that excellent repository, the British Museum.

Yours, &c. M. GREEN.

To Mr. PRIOR.

Deanry, New-year's day, 1717-8.

I MAKE you a better present than any man in England receives this day: two poems \* composed by a friend of mine, with that extraordinary genius and spirit which attend him equally in whatever he says, does, or writes. I do not ask your approbation of them. Deny it, if you can, or if you dare. The whole world will be against you; and, should you therefore be so unfortunate in your judgement, you will, I dare say, be so wise and modest to conceal it. For, though it be a very good character, and what belongs to the first pen in the world, to write like nobody; yet, to judge like nobody, has never yet been esteemed a perfection.

When you have read them, let me see you at my house; or else you are in danger, lame as I am, of seeing me at yours. And the difference in that case is, that, whenever you have me there, in my present condition, you cannot easily get rid of me; whereas, if you come hither, you may leave me as soon as you please, and I have no way to help myself, being confined to my chair just as I was when you saw me last. If this advantage will not tempt you rather to make than receive the visit, nothing else will.

Whether I see you or not, let me at least see something under your hand, that may tell me how you do, and whether your deafness continues. And if you will flatter me agreeably, let something be said, at the end of your

\* "Solomon," and "Alma."

letter, which may make me for two minutes believe that you are half as much mine, as I am,

Your faithful humble servant,  
FR. ROFFEN.

To Mr. WANLEY †.

Dear Mr. Wanley, April 5, 1718.

I TORMENT you before my appointed time, finding this sheet at home; and as soon as you have looked it over, it may be carried immediately to the printer. I will trouble you tomorrow morning for the sheet which you have. It is *compliment* in the most refined French Dictionaries. But I submit it to you, as I ought with great reason to do every thing concerning literature.

Yours ever, M. PRIOR.

To the publications of MAITTAIRE, p. 24, add, "Opera & Fragmenta Veterum Poetarum, 1713;" two handsome volumes, in folio, published by subscription, and inscribed to Prince Eugene.

His name not having been printed in the title-page, it is not so generally known that he was editor of "Plutarch's Apophthegmata, 1741," 4to. In the same year he published a 2d edition of Anacreon.

His "Senilia," it is said, were not improperly styled by Dr. Mead "Anilia."

Mr. URBAN, Enfield, Mar. 11.

OBSERVING your readiness to record in your valuable repository whatever is wonderful in the œconomy of nature, \* I send an account of an astonishing phænomenon with respect to growth, in a child of nine months old, which was communicated to the Royal Society, addressed

To JOSEPH PLANTA, Esq; Secretary to the Royal Society.

Sir, Enfield, Nov. 25, 1779.

INCLOSED I send you the proportions of an extraordinary large child, a native of this parish ‡, as taken by

† This letter and another which is printed in the "Additions to Pope" are expressly referred to by the excellent Editor of "Reliques of ancient English Poetry," vol. II. p. 27. The poem they allude to is "The Not-Browne Maid," the ground-work of Prior's "Henry and Emma." In fixing the age of this poem, Dr. Percy judiciously observes, "Mr. Prior was probably guided by the learned Wanley, whose judgment in matters of this nature was most consummate."

\* See in the last Magazine, an account of the early exertions of growth in a child of little more than four years old.

‡ He was born Feb. 7, 1779.

Mr.



Mr. Sherwen, an ingenious surgeon and apothecary of this place, whose accuracy and judgment I can confide in, as I have not yet had an opportunity of examining this phenomenon myself. The child's father has the conduct of a paper-mill by the side of Enfield Marsh, and is I believe about 36 years of age: his mother about 42, and at present of a healthy habit; neither of his parents remarkable for their size or stature. They have had 5 children: the eldest of the three now living is 12 years old, and rather small of his age; but his paternal grandfather was of a size larger than ordinary. They had another son of uncommon proportion, who died of the measles in Jan. 1774, at the age of 15 months; the carpenter who made his coffin observed, that he had never measured so tall a child. The present subject, being the second of the kind, excites a greater degree of curiosity, of which the father intends to avail himself, by carrying the child up to London, and making a public shew of him.

In the year 1744-5, Dr. Mead laid before the Society an account of a gigantic boy of two years old, at Willingham, in Cambridgeshire. As the story may not be fresh in every one's memory, I shall compare his dimensions with those of young *Everitt*, premising this one observation, that the Willingham lad, whose name was Hall, allowing for his years, was, in this respect, less of a prodigy than the Enfield boy; though, as Mr. Dawkes, the surgeon, who described him, remarks, "he past through the four stages of life in less than six years, being 5 years and 10 months old at his death, and only 4 feet 6 inches high.

	feet. inch.	
HALL, round the wrist,	6	
thickness of thigh,	1	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
waist, - - -	1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$

Mr. Sherwen annexed the dimensions of a fine lusty boy, who is upwards of 7 years old.

Dimensions of Tho. Everitt, 9 months and 2 weeks old.		The other Boy.	
	inch.		inch.
Girth round his wrist	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	-	4 $\frac{3}{4}$
Above the elbow, -	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
Leg near the ankle, -	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	-	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
Calf of the leg, 12	-	-	9

Round the thigh, -	18	-	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Round the small of the back, 24	-	-	22
Round under the arm-pits, and across the breast, -	22 $\frac{3}{4}$	-	24
Length from the crown of the head to the sole of the foot, 3 feet, 1 $\frac{3}{4}$			

Mr. Sherwen adds, he should have been glad to have given the solid contents of animal substance in pounds avoirdupois: but this was not possible, as the mother is possessed with the vulgar prejudice against weighing children\*. He could therefore only say, that, when she exposes his legs, thighs, and broad back to view, it is impossible to be impressed with any other idea than that of seeing a young giant. The boy has very fine hair, pure clear skin, free from pimple or blemish: he is extremely lively, and has a bright clear eye, the pupil not in the least dilated; and, excepting a pair of broad cheeks, his head is rather less in proportion than his other parts. From these circumstances Mr. S. ventures to prognosticate, that he is as likely to arrive at maturity (accidental diseases excepted) as any child he ever saw.

Soon after the date of the above letter, the boy was carried to a relation's in Great Turnstile; but the confined situation had such an effect on his health, that he was soon brought back into his native air. He has now been in London above a month, and is arrived at the following dimensions.

Height 3 feet 3 inches, round the breast 2 feet 6 inches; loins 3 feet 1 inch, thigh 1 foot 10 inches, leg 1 foot 2 inches, arm 11 inches and a half, wrist 9 inches, he is well proportioned all over, and subsists entirely on the breast; was not remarkable when born, but at about six weeks after began, and has rapidly continued, to encrease to his present amazing size. His countenance is whatever one would call comely, but with rather more expression in it than is usual at his age, though exceedingly pleasing from his being uncommonly well tempered. He is to be seen from eleven in the morning till four, at Mr. Owen's, Confectioner, No. 66, Cornhill."

\* His weight was guessed at nine stone. Mr.



Mr. URBAN,

Whatever was the destination of the piece of brass engraved in your Mag. 1779, p. 536, (for I rather think it was a shrine or part of one,) the inscription, as exhibited by your correspondent, is *Bodric me worb*, i. e. Bodric made me. *Worb* may be an abbreviation for *worbte*. It corresponds with the inscription of the famous Bijou, found in the Isle of Athelney, engraved by Hickes, (Thesaur. I. p. 40,) Dr. Musgrave, (Belg. Brit.) and Dr. Gibson, (Camden in Somerset,) *Alfred me het geþencan*, *Alfred caused me to be made*.

No such name as *Bodric* occurs among the abbots of this house, whose foundation, as an abbey, is as early as the close of the 14th century, in the reign of Ethelred, king of Mercia. (Tann. Not. Mon. 616. Willis' Mit. Ab. II. 260, 338. Mon. Ang. II. 203.) It is therefore probable that *Bodric* was either a benefactor, or the artist who executed this piece of filigrane work.

P. 439. What are the *marks* which gave name to the ancient Picts but *tattooing*?

Mr. URBAN,

YOUR ingenious correspondent, A. B. (Mag. for Dec. p. 578, &c.) I think has fully confuted the notion of yew-trees having been planted in church-yards, for the purpose of furnishing the parishioners with bows. He has farther advanced a probable conjecture, that they were intended as substitutes for palms, and carried in procession on Palm Sunday. It is true indeed, that the flowering branches of the fallow, being at present, in most parts of the kingdom, I believe, called palms, is a circumstance which seems, to make against this opinion. But presumptive arguments are of no weight, against positive evidence; and the following extract from Caxton's direction, for keeping feasts all the year, printed in 1483, will be allowed, I presume, to be decisive in the point. It is taken out of the lecture for Palm Sunday; where the writer, after giving the scriptural account of our Saviour's triumphant entrance into Jerusalem, proceeds thus: "Wherefore holy chirche this day makyth solempne processyon, in mynde of the processyon that Cryst made this day. —But for encheson that we have non

olyue that berith grene leef, algate\* therefore we take ewe in stede of palme and olyue, and beren about in processyon, and so is thys day callyd Palme Sunday."

Yew then being the substitute for palm on this occasion, it will now I suppose be readily admitted, that this was the purpose for which these venerable trees were originally planted in the church yards; and indeed this single circumstance of the place where they grow, the religious character of former ages considered, would lead us to conclude that they were designed for some sacred use. However, I think it is not improbable that other branches and flowers, and among these the fallow, perhaps, might often be carried together with yew, or in defect of it, on this occasion; for the expression in the Festival is more vague; "we take *palme and floures* in the processyon:" and other books, that are less scarce, speak of this solemnity in similar terms.

Oxford, Jan. 28. I am &c. R. C.

P. S. As a further confirmation of what was said respecting Sherethurfday, in your Mag. for June 1779, p. 291, col. 1, it may be observed, that Caxton, in his book above quoted, gives the same account of it. Indeed the Festival, (which I now find was printed also by Caxton, but in what year I know not) though taken, as the introduction says, out of *Legenda Aurea*, seems in many places transcribed or abridged from this book of Caxton's; and the quotation from an old MS. (Mag. for Dec. p. 597,) so exactly agrees with the extract given above, that the likeness, or rather sameness, however occasioned, could hardly be accidental.

Mr. URBAN. March 9, 1780.

I THINK myself highly honoured by the notice which your old and very valuable correspondent T. Row has taken of my conjecture concerning Yew-trees; and wish he had either bestowed upon it the sanction of

\* Algate or algate, that is, alway or always. See Tyrwhitt's Gloss. to the Canterbury Tales. I think it is probable that this last word (always) obtained its present meaning by the same sort of transition. See Skinner's Etymol. The word *gate* is in the North still used to signify a way,



his approbation, or substantially refuted it. His objections to the supposition of the branches of the yew-tree being carried on Palm-Sunday, are, first, that that tree is of *baneful influence*, and, secondly, of a *funeral nature*; and therefore improper to be employed in an act of joy and ovation, in remembrance of our Saviour's triumphant entry into Jerusalem.

From the first, besides the quotation from the poetical Statius, we are referred to the philosophic Evelyn, who seems to me to favour the idea as little as possible. He mentions, among other uses of the wood, the making tankards of it, notwithstanding the ill report brought upon such vessels by some tippling fellows. The shade and fruit of it he had often tried himself, without any bad consequences: he acknowledges that it is *esteemed* noxious to cattle, yet marvels that there appear no more such effects of it, both horses and other cattle being free to browse on it, where it naturally grows. As little credit does he seem to give to what that oldest of all old women, Aubrey, says about its noxious quality, which, says he, is very odd, *if true*; concluding, whether all this (Aubrey's) narrative be but a dream, I cannot tell. I am, however, ready to allow that instances may be produced of cattle dying from eating the leaves: but the instances are very rare, being only, I believe, when the animals have been confined, and much pressed for food. It is notorious, that in many parts of the kingdom, these trees grow wild, and no ill effects are found from them; particularly, I observed, last summer, several very venerable ones in Lord Portsmouth's park at Hursbourn, Hampshire, where deer and all kind of cattle were feeding, and I presume with impunity. But to come nearer the point; when our ancestors saw (as their posterity do now) the parson's cow and horse feeding and thriving in church-yards among these trees, it is not very likely that they should entertain such dreadful ideas of their noxious quality, or baneful influence, as to esteem their branches improper to be employed in the festivity of Palm-Sunday.

Secondly, as to its *funeral nature*, I see as little force in that objection: for when sprigs of yew tree, as well as of other ever-greens, have been used in our funeral ceremonies, it has not been, like the cypress of old, emblematical of the total extinction of the deceased,

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but, as is universally allowed, of his resurrection; an idea, that, instead of being fraught with grief and despair, is, of all others, the most consolatory to the heart of man. And, in truth, our ancient funerals, as well as some modern ones, were closed with merry-makings at least equal to the preceding sorrow, most of the testators directing, among other things, victuals and drink to be distributed at their exequies; one in particular, I remember, orders a sum of money for a drinking for his soul. So that there seems no reason, why this tree being sometimes used at funerals, should stamp such a lugubrous mark upon it, as to render it unsuitable to more joyful occasions. Ivy and bay, that used to adorn the brows of poets and conquerors, have not on that account been thought by the christians of all ages incompatible with funeral solemnities.

As to box, having said nothing about its use in England, I am not at all concerned about its appearing, or not, in our church yards; and whether yew-trees were planted there for the reason I have suggested, or for none at all (for T. Row has assigned none), I shall leave to them to determine, who may think this question worth examining.

I cannot finish, without begging T. R. to inform me, what the tree is, if it be not the yew-tree, which was formerly so familiarly called a palm among us. If it be answered, that every branch that was carried on Palm-Sunday was called a palm-branch; I still think it clear from my quotations, particularly that from the Horda Angel-cynnan, that we had some tree that was peculiarly distinguished by the name of palm.

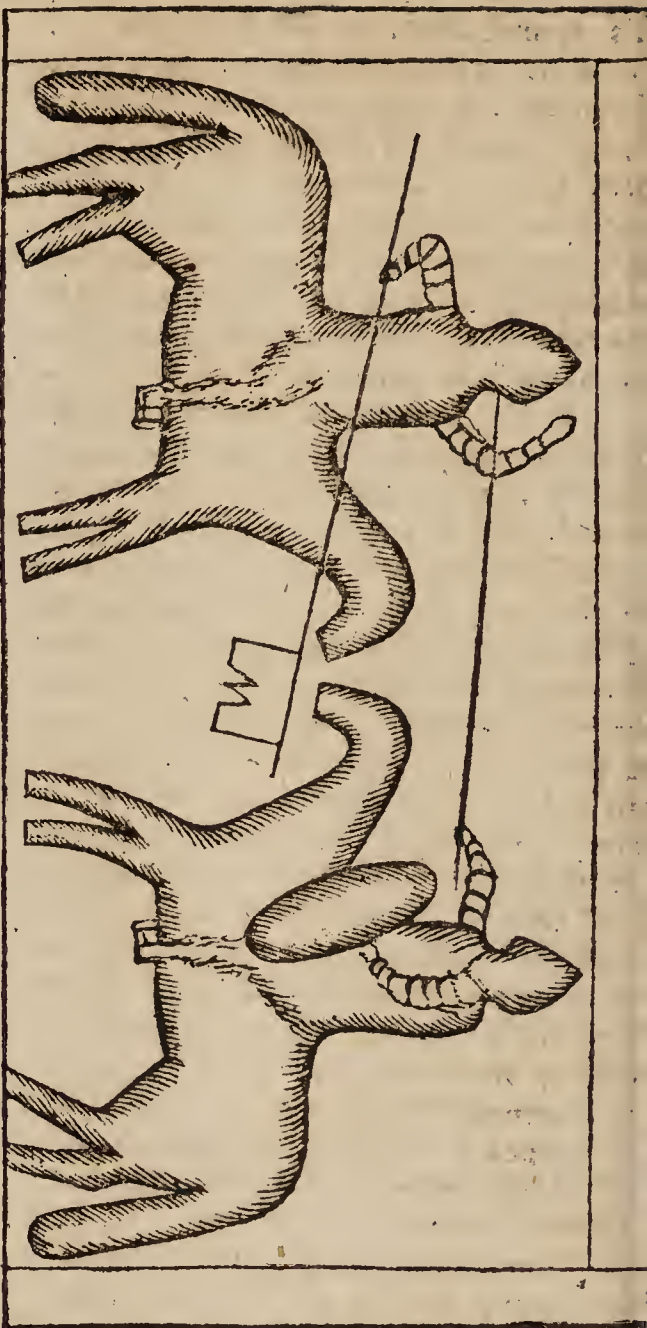
I am, &c. A. B.

\* \* This friendly Correspondent's hint about a General Index is what we have been for some time employed upon.

MR. URBAN,

MR. George Forster, in his *Voyage round the World*, has this passage: "Capt. Cook, and all those persons who had seen New-Holland with him in the Endeavour, upon examining New Caledonia, unanimously pronounced that in its general appearance it perfectly resembled *that continent*. What new discoveries Mr. George Forster may have made, I know not; but that Capt. Cook has proved New-Holland to be an *island* is likewise certain. I am therefore unable to account for this expression in such an intelligent writer.






These Figures are carved upon a stone joining to the Inscription as in the plate.

The size of these two stones is not specified, any more than the time when they were first noticed; and, whether owing to any accident, as plaster falling off, it seems, however, to be quite a modern discovery, as Dr. Burn, whose History of Cumberland was published in 1777, mentions nothing of it.

+D XLVRR ENDE: WERE  
DVN: AS HU: MES DEBO  
ELTVN: H. M. O. XRS: CV  
S & TT/ E MVK: --- EN ---  
LVRLAB V R: --- O,  
RAT. O... NOV... NAM  
DSLVRH--N---

This Inscription is on a stone above an old door-way, on the outside of the North wall of the Chapel of Bolton. The characters and points are both exactly represented.

The places marked  are convex; where probably some letter or letters are defaced.

And those marked ---- are long spaces; where no characters appear.

Bolton Chapel stands in the parish of Morland, about four miles North of Appleby, to which it is adjoining, on the Western bank of the river Ehen, in Cumberland.



Mr. URBAN,

A FEW days ago I received the annexed sculpture and inscription from a good friend at Lancaster, who hoped that I might be able to throw some light upon it; which, I frankly own, I am not able to do: but as others may be more fortunate, to them I recommend it through your channel; and if it may save them some trouble, I will just mention what has occurred to me on the subject. To begin with the Carving; which one should expect would speak an universal language, and consequently be readily made out; which is not, however, the case, at least with me. I see two combatants, seemingly cased in armour from head to feet; the helmets of both are remarkably pointed at top; and both plainly have stirrups, which seem to grow out of the belly of the horses, without any the least appearance of stirrup-leathers. The horses too of both seem compleatly cased in leather at least, as they exhibit no eyes, mouths, ears, or manes: but as their tails too seem equally covered, (looking more like those of large rams) perhaps the uniformity of their whole appearance should be charged to the badness of the carving: though I think not, no more than to being worn smooth by time and weather: the stirrups might be fastened to this case or shell. One bears on his left arm an oval shield, which, I believe, is an uncommon shape: his right hand is raised level with his shoulder, and he pushes a tilting spear (I venture to call it so from its swelling bigger in the middle) into the neck of his adversary, who lifts up his left hand, and lowers the banner in his right hand; both seemingly in token of yielding. It is observable that there is no appearance of his having a shield; nor has his banneret any apparent head or spike to it, and the staff is uniformly slender throughout. This, one should suppose, was the representation of some formal combat: but in these it was usual to be very exact in seeing that the combatants arms were the same in size, &c. and from the cut or indented shape of the banneret, we must conclude, that it is the Gonfannon or Ecclesiastical banner: such, I suppose, was St. Cuthbert's, at Durham; which, besides appearing in processions, was sometimes advanced against the Scots, with good success: but if so, this must be the champion, *Vowser*, advocate or *avoué* of the church in

some dispute; and that the fight should refer to somewhat of this kind, is natural enough to think, from the place where it is fixed. But we may well wonder why a defeat of a son militant of the church should be represented.

If I have made but little out of the carving, I am afraid I shall come off still worse with the inscription. In it I observe two crosses, + +. Combatants crossed themselves before they began to engage; and children before they ventured upon their A B C, hence called the Christ's-cross-row, and the sign of it is still prefixed as a mark or direction to them in their hornbooks. The stops seem to be : : and • perhaps they were at first all : but however that be, they probably all mean only one and the same thing, the separation of words barely. There is also a comma twice, and both times after O. Of the letters themselves it is observable, that two very different A's viz. *Æ* and *A*; and two E's, viz. *E* and *Ǝ* and at least two T's, if the first word of the 4th line ends like *justitie*, *mæstie*, *tristie*, &c. are employed in this short inscription. The two first words, as I venture to call them, seem exceedingly like those that compose the last line; except a small horizontal stroke in the middle of a perpendicular stem of the 1st letter, which, perhaps, was not visible in the correspondent one of the last line, or was over-looked. If it ought not to be at all in the first letter, then one might read Dominus LVR RENDE WERE DVN ASHVM MILES DE BO ELTVN. *Ð* the first letter may be supposed to be the Saxon *Ð*; but that is, I believe, always formed with the horizontal stroke of equal length on both sides of the perpendicular one; which is not so here; and if it was, no more insight into the meaning is gained.

Mr. Burn, in his History of Cumberland, p. 454, informs us, that Boeltun was one of the four ancient ways of writing Bolton. If it should be thought that the copy doth not justify supposing that more than a single letter is wanting in M E S, we should consider that it might be wrote MLES: the I being included in L, either thus *L*, or thus *Ǝ*, differing only in length. But a still greater difficulty with me, is the knight's being loaded with three names, at a time when very great people had often no more than a short



monosyllable, as Grip, Girt, &c. If we go another way to work, and suppose the first letter to be an E, then, considering that not only the next parish church of Appleby is styled in record, Ecclesia Sti Laurentii de Appleby; and that the parish church of Morland, in which parish our chapel stands, is dedicated to the same saint; Burn 1, 443, (though our chapel is to All Saints; see Ecton's Valor) we might be tempted to read Ecclesia DE S. LAURENDE, the last letter but one being a mistake for C or T; or else should be separated, and form DE: but neither doth this satisfy; for though I have turned over Mr. Burn's two volumes very carefully on this occasion; in which there are some thousands of persons and places names mentioned, yet I can find none that one can suppose to be here meant. Nor doth the Baronetage article, Lorraine of Northumberland, afford any variety or assistance; Mr. Burn mentions, vol. 1, p. 51. Estate of Loring, and Sir Nigel Loring, vol. 1, p. 153, but he has no Weredun, or Verdon; but Warton, Warton, Wherton, Quherton, pp. 1, 11, 12, 36, 39, 41, 62, 234, 264, 558. There is said to be a Wardon or Wardrew in Northumberland. Heylin's Help to History, p. 436, No. 114, barely mentions a Baron Verdon, who is probably no more ours than his Baron Leidurne; p. 445, No. 275, has any thing to do with the middle of our 5th line. Mr. Burn has a Laborne, v. i. p. 143, 144, and he likewise informs us, Cumb. 1, p. 420, that Axham was anciently wrote in the most authentic instruments ASCVM or ASCOM. But our H is so remarkably large and plain, that it cannot be mistaken for a K. To go on, I cannot desire anybody to read *AnnO A Reparata S a lute*; as I see no date, except CV be one, and M omitted. The middle word of line 4th, if other things conspired kindly, might tempt one to read MVRum, to commemorate the building of the very wall, as *hanc fenestram fecit*, &c. Burn 1, p. 75. The fifth line, if an Antiquary could be other than a sad creature, he would think was designed for Lilliburlaro; and that the usual ORATE pro a NI M, was intended to follow. But when, in so many suppositions not a single one seems plausible, it is time to give up, and express one's wishes, that others may only not be missed by any thing here said, as per-

haps they would have done better, if left entirely to themselves, instead of being put on a wrong scent; and I assure them, when they make all clear, as they will do, who settle the reading rightly and truly, that I shall be pleased to see how easily and luminously they proceed on, where I could not see a step before me, nor even where I was.

*The Dean of Gloucester's Thoughts, [adapted to the Enquiries now set on Foot,] humbly submitted to the serious Consideration of Lords and Gentlemen in Town and Country.*

YOU are now engaged in a very important enquiry, the Expenditure of Publick Money in our Military Operations both by Land and Sea; and you have raised our expectations to the highest pitch. But will you be able to answer them? Possibly you may succeed in detecting a few frauds and abuses: possibly, when you are examining the accounts of the expenditure of millions, you may be able to strike off a few thousands: but I will venture to foretell [and my predictions, for these thirty years past, have not proved altogether fallacious,] that, as long as you have distant Colonies, and are involved in distant wars, either for their defence or their recovery, you will never effect a radical cure of this growing evil. The very supposition is incredible; therefore the conclusion of the whole is this, Do whatever you can, and try as many expedients as you please, still the event will clearly shew, that distant Colonies, and distant wars, are HOT-BEDS for JOBS.

If you really mean to serve your distressed country, and not to amuse us with fine speeches and visionary schemes, the method is obvious, and the way plain before you.

1. Strike at the root of the evil, by striking off the great continent of America; and never think any more of conquering that continent, either in Germany or any-where else. Nothing less than national insanity could excuse our proceedings in the last war.

2. Raise the qualifications of persons entitled to vote, either as *Freemen* or *Freeholders*, to the height it ought to be, according to modern times and manners, and in proportion to the value of money, the price of provisions, and the modes of living. This single circumstance [I appeal to your own consciences for the truth of what I say] would cut off three fourths of the bribery and corruption, venality, prostitution, and debauchery, so much, and so justly, now complained of in all populous elections.

3. Repeal the 5th of Q. Elizabeth

which



which obliges persons to serve apprenticeships of seven years to several trades, which require not seven weeks to learn. A most iniquitous and vexatious law, which gives to dunces and blockheads a power to tyrannize over the most ingenious, useful, and industrious members of society.

4. Give universal freedom to trade, and don't confine it by Guilds, or Companies, or Corporations, or fetters of any kind. Why should not a man be as free to open a shop in London as in Westminster? In Bristol as at Bath? In Gloucester, Worcester, or Hereford, as at Birmingham, Manchester, Leeds, or Halifax? And why should not a poor man go to seek for labour wherever it may be found?—Is there justice, sound policy, or even common sense, in these restraints?

5. Pass a law to enable—I say *enable*, but not compel, Merchant-importers to warehouse their goods, and to pay the duties by degrees, when wanted for home-consumption, according to the example of the East-India Company respecting teas, &c. and of the importers of rum. By a regulation of this nature, you would erect Great-Britain into a general magazine, or storehouse, for almost all the nations of the world. Our large capitals, convenient situation, and enterprising spirit, would soon attract the produce and manufactures of other countries into our own, here to remain till the demands of some foreign market should call for re-exportations. And need I add, that this is the surest method of increasing shipping and navigation that can be devised?

6. Pass a law to *enable*, but not compel every person, or Body Corporate, who has a right of common, to demand a special jury of the Sheriff of the county, for enquiring into the nature and extent of this right, and to allot him a piece of land out of the said common, in compensation of it. As soon as one man should begin this practice, all the rest would follow of course, so that the whole kingdom would be cultivated, enclosed, improved, and *inhabited* in a few years. Now these are the colonies which you ought to have planted, and no others.

7. Pass a law to *enable*, but not compel, all rectors and vicars [with the consent of their ordinaries and patrons] to exchange their tithe, both great and small, for portions of land, with such landholders, who would prefer this method to the present one of paying tithes. The advantages of such a scheme are so clearly understood already, that more need not be said about it.

8. Pass a law to *enable*, but not compel, all holders of stock in the 3 per cents. [now at 60l. or thereabouts,] to take and receive ten notes or tickets, of 10l. each,

for every hundred pounds stock: each note to have a sixpenny stamp, as a security against counterfeits; and each to carry an annual interest of six shillings, payable half-yearly to bearer, like an East-India Bond. And when a great quantity of such notes are in circulation, it would be right to allot a place or two in each county for the regular payment of the interest thereof, in order to save the trouble and expence of sending such notes half yearly up to London.

N.B. The produce of the stamps, and other circumstances, which I need not mention, would more than discharge the expence of these new-erected offices; not to mention that, as the interest-money would not be called for all at once, [some of the holders of these notes living in one place, and some in another,] any banker would be glad of the privilege of keeping an office of this kind, where such sums of money would lie in his hands uncalled for. By these means, every man in the kingdom, from the highest to the lowest, who had 10l. to spare, for ever so short a time, would get after the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, for that money, which otherwise must have lain dead. And poor men in particular, journeymen, labourers, men-servants and maid-servants, would then have a safe deposit for their little savings, and a regular interest, in order to induce them to save more! How different from this is the case at present!

My LORDS and GENTLEMEN, both in Town and Country!

These are the plans now humbly offered to your *unbiased* consideration, and serious attention, by a *truly independent* man. They require no new taxes, no places, no pensions, no governors, guards, garrisons, fleets, transports, contracts, &c. &c. &c. for carrying them into execution. Add to this, that they would neither create wars abroad, nor require any alarming associations at home. Now are such schemes as these the end and aim of all your labours? Are you in earnest? And have you nothing else but the good of your country really in view? Here, then, are the very objects which you wish for, plainly laid before you. And till these desirable ends are accomplished, you need look no farther. These, therefore, are the things which ought principally to be done, as soon as possible: but, alas! these are the things which some among you (I much fear) *never mean to do*.

Gloucester, Feb. 22, 1780. CASSANDRA

#### ERRATA.

P. 92, col. 2, l. 3. r. "angit insolentis."  
—l. 36, r. "labefactus orhis!"—l. 4  
dele comma.—l. 42, r. "pallidaque im-  
pias."—l. 49, *dele the name and date*



15. *Speech of Edmund Burke, Esq; on presenting to the House of Commons a Plan for the better Security of the Independence of Parliament, and the œconomical Reformation of the Civil and other Establishments.* Doddsley.

MR. BURKE presented this Plan to the House under the title of "*A Plan of Reform in the Constitution of several Parts of the public Oeconomy*;" intending, he said, to include in its execution a considerable reduction of improper expence; that it should effect a conversion of unprofitable titles into a productive estate; that it should lead to, and, indeed, almost compel a provident administration of such sums of public money as must remain under discretionary trusts; that it should render the incurring debts on the Civil List Establishment so very difficult as to become next to impracticable; but what, he added, he had most at heart was the reduction of that corrupt influence which is itself the perennial spring of all prodigality, and of all disorder; which loads us more than millions of debt; which takes away vigour from our arms, wisdom from our councils, and every shadow of authority and credit from the most venerable parts of our constitution.

After thus opening his design, he expresses the fullest sense of the difficult and invidious nature of the task he has undertaken, and owns that he advances to it with a tremor that shakes the very inmost fibres of his frame. "I risque," says he, "odium if I succeed, and contempt if I fail." My excuse must rest in mine and your conviction of the *absolute, urgent necessity* there is that something of the kind should be done."

After setting in the strongest point of view the good and the bad consequences likely to flow from his plan, the good to his country, the bad to himself, he proceeded to state the œconomy of France, in order to shame Ministry into frugality, by setting before them the benefits resulting from the reverse of their own conduct. The noble Lord in the blue ribbon last year could never believe it possible, he said, that the French Minister of Finance could go through that year with a loan of only 1,700,000*l.* and that he should be able to fund that loan without one additional tax. The second year, however, opens the very same scene. A small loan of only 2,500,000*l.* is to carry our enemies through the service

of this year also; no tax is raised to fund that debt; no tax is raised for the current services. Old debts continue to be sunk as in time of profound peace. Even payments, which their treasury had been authorised to suspend during the time of war, are not suspended. The Minister who does these things is a great man; but the King who desires that they should be done, is a greater. If, then, public frugality is national strength, it is a strength which our enemies are in possession of before us.

To the force of example Mr. Burke adds the desires of the people, in order to excite a spirit of œconomy in those who are entrusted with the national purse. Their petitions set forth, "*that before any new burthens are laid upon this country, effectual measures may be taken by this House to enquire into and correct the gross abuses in the expenditure of public money.*" This, he said, has been treated by the noble Lord in the Blue Ribbon as the *language of faction*; yet it is the very identical language of a Sovereign to his people. "To convince," says his Most Christian Majesty, "our faithful subjects of the desire we entertain not to recur to new impositions until we have first exhausted all the resources which order and œconomy can possibly supply," &c.

Thus, by a general reform, executed through every department of the revenue, an annual income of more than half a million is created. The King's Household --- at the remotest avenues to which, all reformation has been hitherto stopped—that *household* which has been the strong hold of Prodigality, the virgin fortress which was never before attacked—has been not only not defended, but it has, even in the forms, been surrendered by the King to the œconomy of his Minister. The reform of the finances, joined to this reform of the Court, gives to the public nine hundred thousand pounds a year and upwards. The people of England will not, they cannot take it kindly, that Representatives should refuse what an absolute Sovereign voluntarily offers to his subjects.

As he proceeds, he takes occasion to shew the reasons which oblige him to reject a plan proposed some time ago by Mr. Gilbert, for taxing Places and Pensions during the continuance of the American war, unless it could have been laid as a penalty upon those who led us into that war. In every other respect,



respect, he considers it as a very ill-chosen subject for a tax.

He now begins to clear the ground on which he is to erect his edifice, by taking a comprehensive survey of the state of this country, its jurisdictions, its estates, and its establishments; something, he said, in the administration of every one of them seemed to him to stand in the way of all œconomy; but he did not mean, in any particular which tended to change the settled state of things, or in any degree to effect the fortune or situation, the interest, or the importance of any individual, to proceed according to the private opinion, taste, or feeling of the man who attempts to regulate. These private measures, he said, are not standards of the Exchequer, nor balances of the sanctuary. General principles cannot be debauched or corrupted by interest or caprice; and by these principles he resolved to work. The principles he arranges under seven heads.

1. That all jurisdictions which furnish more matter of expence, &c. than advantage, should be abolished.

2. That all public estates which are more subservient to *influence*, &c. than benefit to the Revenue, be abolished.

3. That all officers which bring more charge than proportional advantage to the state, and all offices which may be engrafted upon others, ought, in the first case, to be taken away, and in the next to be consolidated.

4. That all offices ought to be abolished which obstruct the general superintendency of the Minister of Finance. A Minister, under whom expences can be incurred without his knowledge, can never say what he can spend or what he can save.

5. That it is proper to establish an *invariable* order in all payments, in order to prevent all partiality.

6. That all establishments be reduced to certainty.

7. *Lastly*, that all subordinate Treasurers, drawing to themselves as much money as they can, keeping it as long as they can, and accounting for it as late as they can, ought to be dissolved.

In conformity to these principles he proceeds. Under the head of Sovereign Jurisdictions he displays his admirable descriptive talent. "Whoever takes a view," says he, "of this kingdom, in a cursory manner, will imagine that he beholds a solid, compacted, uniform system of Monarchy, in which all inferior jurisdictions are but as rays

diverging from one center; but, on examining it more nearly, you find much excentricity and confusion. It is not a *Monarchy*, in strictness; but, as in the Saxon times this country was an Heptarchy, it is now a strange sort of Pentarchy. It is divided into five several distinct principalities, besides the supreme. There is, indeed, this difference from the Saxon times, that, as in the itinerant exhibitions of the stage, for want of a complete company, they are obliged to throw a variety of parts on their chief performers; so our Sovereign condescends himself to act not only the principal, but all the subordinate parts in the play. He condescends to dissipate the royal character, and to trifle with those light, subordinate, lacquered sceptres, in those hands that sustain the ball representing the world, or which wields the trident that commands the ocean. Cross a brook, and you lose the King of England; but you have some comfort in coming again under his Majesty, though shorn of his beams, and no more than Prince of Wales. Go to the north, and you find him dwindled to a Duke of Lancaster; turn to the west of that north, and he pops upon you in the humble character of Earl of Chester. Travel a few miles on, the Earl of Chester disappears, and the King surprises you again as Count Palatine of Lancaster. If you travel beyond Mount Edgcombe, you find him once more in his incognito, and he is Duke of Cornwall. So that, quite fatigued and satiated with this dull variety, you are infinitely refreshed when you return to the sphere of his proper splendor, and behold your amiable Sovereign in his true, simple, undisguised, native character of Majesty.

Every one of these five principalities has the apparatus of a kingdom, and the formality and charge of the Exchequer of Great-Britain. All these Mr. Burke proposed to lop off, or so to regulate as to preserve their use, but destroy their influence.

The next he considers is the forest lands, and the landed estates of the Crown, &c. and then proceeds to the King's Household, and attacks the whole establishment in detail, — the Treasurer, the Comptroller, the Cofferer of the Household, the Treasurer of the Chamber, the Master of the Household, the whole Board of Green Cloth, and a vast number of subordinate offices in the department of the

Steward



Steward of the Household; the whole establishment of the Great Wardrobe, the removing Wardrobe, the Jewel Office, the robes, the Board of Works; almost the whole charge of the civil branch of the Board of Ordnance. All these arrangements together, he says, will be found to relieve the nation from a vast weight of influence without distressing, but rather by forwarding every public service.

Add to these the Treasuries, or Pay-offices of the army and navy; the Mint [these he would have *impress* in the Bank of England]; the Paymaster of the pensions; the great Patent offices of the Exchequer [these he would have reduced to fixed salaries]; the keepers of the buck-hounds, stag-hounds, fox-hounds, and harriers [he would not have great noblemen to be keepers of dogs, though they were King's dogs]; the secretary of state for the colonies [the whole of the laborious and arduous correspondence of this empire rested solely upon the activity and energy of Lord Weymouth for a whole year]; and, lastly, the board of trade and plantations [a board, he says, which if not mischievous, is of no use at all].

As to the officers attendant on the person of the King, he would by no means lessen either their number or their emoluments; for, as kings are naturally lovers of low company, they are rather apt to hate than to love their nobility, on account of the occasional resistance to their will. The Roman emperors, almost from the beginning, threw themselves into such hands; and the mischief increased every day till its decline, and its final ruin. It is, therefore, of importance to contrive such an establishment, as must, whether a prince will or no, bring into daily and hourly offices about his person a great number of his first nobility.

Having thus briefly brought together the sum of all Mr. Burke's plan of reductions, his plan of arrangements is to establish a fixed and invariable order in all payments, which it shall not be permitted to the first Lord of the treasury, upon any pretence whatever, to depart from. In order to this, he divides the civil list payments into nine classes, putting each class forward, according to the importance or justice of the demand: placing the judges first, ministers to foreign courts next; tradesmen third, domestic servants of the King fourth; allowance,

to the royal family fifth; efficient offices of duty sixth; the whole pension list seventh; offices of honour about the King eighth; and, lastly, salaries and pensions to the great officers of state; that, if any deficiency should happen, those who can best bear it might be the sufferers.

This is the plan, and this its use. It takes nothing from the civil list without discharging it of a burden equal to the sum carried to the public service. It weakens no one function necessary to government; but, on the contrary, by appropriating supply to service, it gives it greater vigour. It provides the means of order and foresight to a minister of finances, which may always keep all the objects of his office distinctly before him. It brings forward accounts without hurrying and distressing the accountants. Whilst it provides for public convenience, it regards private rights. It extinguishes secret corruption, almost to the possibility of its existence. It destroys direct and visible influence equal to the offices of at least 50 members of parliament. Lastly, it prevents the provision for his Majesty's children from being diverted to the political purposes of his minister.

16 *Valetudinarian's Bath Guide: or, the Means of obtaining long life and health. Dedicated to the Earl of Shelburne. By Philip Thicknesse, Esq. Doddsley.*

THE facetious writer of this treatise has brought together in a small compass a great variety of miscellaneous matter for the entertainment of his readers. He has embellished his performance with a frontispiece, which he calls *The Genius of Nature in Contemplation of the Universe*; and has dedicated it to Lord Shelburne, with a wish, that "the King, for his own honour, and the safety and prosperity of his people, may soon call upon his Lordship to exercise those rare talents which God has given him for recovering the glory and welfare of this empire."

In his Preface he seems to lament, that, notwithstanding the astonishing effects of the Bath Waters, those who prescribe them are still ignorant of their contents; and proposes a subscription to bring down some able Chemist to analyse them, in order to put that matter beyond a doubt. This, he thinks, would be a charity that would extend to future generation. Were it certainly known what their impregnations are, an artificial water might be prepared



pared, from which, those whose necessities or bodily infirmities keep at a distance, might derive almost an equal benefit with those who enjoy them at the fountain-head.

The treatise is divided into XIII. Chapters.

Chap. I. Of the Bath Waters. In this chapter, the writer is both jocular and serious, he pays no great respect to the memory of King Bladud, because he was a king; but thinks his hogs were to be commemorated for the discovery of the waters in preference to his Majesty. He advances as a certainty, that drinking them is never of any service, (on the contrary, is often dangerous,) but when they act either laxatively by the bowels or kidneys, or are accompanied with medicines that do.

Chap. II. Of Apothecaries. In this chapter, he treats Dr. Graham and Mrs. Macaulay with some pleasantry. He speaks of Physicians, whose patients are too far gone to receive any relief themselves, who prescribe merely for the benefit of the Apothecaries; and of Apothecaries, who, trusting to the skill of their apprentices, have sent patients to the grave, not from the disorders they laboured under, but from the disorder in which their medicines have been prepared. He, therefore, cautions all who come to Bath to be careful to employ a physician who is above prescribing for an apothecary, and an apothecary, who is not above superintending his medicines himself.

Chap. III. Of Physicians. The greatest excellence of a physician, he says, is to know when he can do nothing, and to have honesty enough to say so. He does not pay any great compliment to the Bath Physicians; but, as he takes upon himself the office of a guide, he advises those, who come to Bath to drink the waters, to proceed with caution. He had, he says, the misfortune to lose a beloved brother in the prime of life, by hastily drinking as much in three weeks, as formerly had relieved him by drinking moderately of them in six. He dropt down dead, after drinking plentifully of Bath waters, and eating a hearty breakfast of spongy rolls.

Chap. IV. Of Bathing. He joins with Dr. Oliver in opinion, that bathing is the most general solvent of all obstructions in the human body, whether natural or acquired; and, therefore, thinks it highly beneficial in all gouty and rheumatic complaints; but cau-

tions against bathing early in the morning, and taking the full force of the heat, which, instead of opening the pores, often shuts them up. In this chapter the writer indulges a kind of humour (which seems natural to him), of sporting with his readers, which those of a graver turn will think might have been spared.

Chap. V. Of Long Life and Health. He is in this chapter what some people may think no less *waggish*. He mentions an ancient inscription, the purport of which is, that Marcus Claudius Hermippus lived to 115 years and five days, by the salutary breath of young virgins; and, as a proof of the reality of the receipt, the writer confirms it by his own experience. "I am, myself, says he, now turned of sixty, and, in general, though I have lived in various climates, and suffered severely both in body and mind, yet, having always partaken of the breath of young women, whenever they lay in my way, I feel none of those infirmities which so often strike my eyes and ears in this great city, by men much younger than myself." In this chapter he quotes many instances of longevity, and makes no doubt but that every man who has attained the age of 40, has it in his power to double that period.

Chap. VI. Of Surgeons. The writer expresses the highest respect for men of this profession, and mentions several at Bath who are and may be of infinite service to the community.

Chap. VII. Of Bilious Disorders. The Bath waters, the writer says, are considered as particularly serviceable in all bilious complaints; and adds, that he is as well qualified to give his advice in that particular case as any man living; for which he assigns his reasons, having, he says, for more than twenty years, suffered at times the most excruciating pains, by voiding innumerable gall-stones. Though the duct from the gall-bladder is no bigger than a crow quill, he voided one 6-8ths of an inch one way, by 5-8ths the other. This chapter is full of solid reasoning and valuable instruction, and is of more worth than whole treatises on the subject founded on theory without experiment.

Chap. VIII. Remarks on Dr. Oliver's Essay on the Use and Abuse of Warm Bathing in Gouty Cases. In this chapter the writer detects a practice, which it is surely of the utmost consequence to discountenance, viz. that



that by *feeling the pulse* of a serjeant, a guide, or a somebody about the King's Bath, or any of the public baths, the patient can procure a violent hot one, a moderately hot one, or a warm one, and all his fellow-bathers must take it according to his mind. This certainly demands regulation.

Chap. VIII. Of the Antiquity and ancient Baths of the City. This chapter is rather curious than useful.

Chap. IX. Of Wine, and drinking to excess. Good wine, of a proper age, the writer asserts, is not only an excellent cordial, but to men of a certain age, it tends to the prolonging of life. "A man," says he, "who loves his bottle in Switzerland, is highly esteemed: At Naples, or Madrid, he is dreaded; but I hardly ever knew one in England who loved it, who was not at bottom a generous, honest, and well-meaning, if not a brilliant man."

Chap. X. Remarks on Dr. Charle-ton's Analysis of Bath Waters. The writer does not seem to have much faith in the Doctor's Analysis, as it differs from that of the late Dr. Lucas, who was the author's intimate friend.

Chap. XI. Of the promiscuous Bathing of both Sexes. Here the writer takes occasion to correct himself for holding forth, in his IVth Chapter, the picture of a country dame, who found herself uncommonly agitated by treading on a particular spot. He tells also the well-known story of Nash's tossing a little gentleman into the bath to his own wife, who looked, he said, so much like an angel in the watery element that he wished to be there with her; which he had no sooner said, than souse he came in, and both fell a flouncing together, to the no small diversion of the numerous spectators. This chapter is closed with a serious remark, that the promiscuous bathing of the sexes did not prevail in Rome, till effeminacy, the forerunner of the downfall of all empires, had become general; and it has been observed also, that the profligacy of women has been another strong mark of the approaching dissolution of kingdoms.

Chap. XII. Of Music. To the power of music Mr. Thicknesse ascribes many exhilarating virtues. He observes its effects on the youthful and gay, and sees no reason why it should not have a similar influence on the hypochondriac and valetudinarian. It is a cordial to the troubled breast, and is

to the fibres of the body what tuning is to the harp.

Chap. XIII. Of the cure of the Dropsy, by Dr. Bacher. Mr. Thicknesse concludes his miscellaneous performance with strongly recommending Dr. Bacher's recipe, which was purchased by the French King, and published for the benefit of his subjects. The recipe is as follows:

R Extract. nostr. hellebor.

Myrrhæ solutæ, a a 3j.

Card. Benedict. pulverisat. 3 iij. 3j.

M. F. S. A. Massa aere sicco exsic-canda donec formandis pillulis apta sit signal ad gran. semiss.

Of these pills ten are to be taken at once, and the dose repeated three times, an hour between each. They first open the belly, and then carry off the disorder by urine.

These chapters are followed by an appendix, containing a comparison of some experiments made by different physicians to ascertain the contents of Bath waters.

Upon the whole, whoever visits Bath will find this performance worth the purchase. There are, indeed, some things in it that might have been spared; but those are atoned for by others of a very useful kind. The valetudinarian will find in it the means pointed out to recover health; the gouty patient to get ease; and those who labour under bilious complaints cannot advise with a better Doctor. To young persons who resort to Bath, it will be a monitor; to the stranger, a guide; and to those who love play, a lesson.

17. *Letters of the late Lord Lyttelton.*  
Sm. 8vo. Bew.

NOTWITHSTANDING what has been said by the noble Lord's executors to impeach the authenticity of these letters, they do him much more credit than his (pretended) poems, having several lively strokes of wit and fancy, and even of good sense and sound thinking, from which we should have prognosticated better fruits. They are in number 32, and all without dates or names. Some of them are written before, and others after, his accession to the peerage, which is thus announced in the 15th: "And I awoke, and behold I was a Lord!" As a specimen of his skill in portraits, we will exhibit one of his family-pictures; those who knew the original must judge of the likeness. He had before been



been speaking of his father, and of the false but natural suspicion of some infidel dialogues of the dead (in MS. French) being composed by him as a ridicule on those by his father. "As to my Right Reverend uncle, I shall consider him with less ceremony. He also may be a good christian; but I recollect to have heard him make a better discourse upon the *outside* ornaments of an old Gothic pulpit, I think it was at Wolverhampton, than he ever delivered in one, throughout the whole course of his evangelical labours. He seems much more at home in a little harangue on some doubtful remnant of a Saxon tombstone, than in urging the performance of Christian duties, or guarding, with his lay-brother, the Christian fortress against infidel invasion. I well remember also to have heard his Right Reverence declare, that he would willingly give one of his fingers, *that was his expression*, to have a good Natural History of Worcestershire. What holy ardour he may possess as an *antiquarian*, I cannot tell; but, in my conscience, I think he would make a sorry figure as a *Christian martyr*, and that a zeal for our holy religion would not inflame him to risk the losing of a nail from his finger." In the 17th letter, where he meets at an inn with "a Presbyterian hymn-book, entitled *Horæ Lyricæ*, by a Dr. Watts," he makes a whimsical comment on "*Few Happy Matches*," and consoles himself on that principle for his own failure. In the 18th, he settles very archly the several pretensions to wit of [the late] Chase Price, Lord C—e, Charles Fox, [the late] Lord Chatham (to whom he gives the palm), Lord Mansfield, on whom he apostrophises with Pope,

How sweet an Ovid was in Murray lost!

George Selwyn, Mrs. M—, Mr. Wyndham, &c. He has the confidence, in more than one letter, to stile himself the victim of the vanity of his family, and of that good man's ignorance of the world, "being so childish, (he says) in its concerns, though he wrote so well and ably on its manners, &c. as to deserve the coral that amused, and the go-cart that sustained him sixty years ago." More pleasing and more just are the following traits: "You knew my father, and I am sure you will applaud me in declaring that his character did real honour to his rank and his nature. A grateful fame will wait upon his me-

mory, till, by some new change in human affairs, the great and good men of this country and period shall be lost to the knowledge of distant generations. In the republic of letters, he rose to a very considerable eminence; his deep political erudition is universally acknowledged; and, as a senator both of the lower and higher order, his name is honoured with distinguished veneration. In his private, as well as public life, he was connected and in friendship with the first men of the times in which he lived; and, as a character of strict virtue and true piety, he has been universally held forth as the most striking example of his age. The idea of uncommon merit accompanies all opinion of him; and to mention his name is to awaken the most pleasing and amiable sentiments. As you read this short and imperfect outline of his character, fill it up and do it justice. Now, it will perhaps surprise you, when you are informed, that the post in government which this great and good man most desired, and could never obtain, was *Chief Justice-ship in Eyre*, &c. &c. The reverse of this picture is as follows: that your humble servant, and his *gracious* \*son, whose character you perfectly know, has been appointed to this very post, in the infancy of his peerage, without any previous service performed, hint given, or requisition made on his part; and without the proposition of any conditions on the part of the minister. When I was surprized by the offer, I was surprized also by a sudden and unusual suffusion on my cheeks, at the contrast of mine and my father's character,---of mine and my father's lot." The 25th letter (though it names him not) is on the subject of his (late) cousin Ayscough, the editor of his father's Works, of which he says, "the dedication to myself is a wretched business, and disgraces the volume to which it is prefixed. You wonder I did not write a better for him myself; and I would most surely have done it, but, among many excellent qualities which this dedicatory possesses, he is a blab of the first delivery, and I dared not venture to trust him. The testamentary arrangement which appointed him to the honourable labours of an editor, took its rise from three motives: 1. To mark a degree of parental resentment against an ungracious son:

\* "*Graceless*" no doubt.



—2. From an opinion that a great nephew's well-timed flattery had created of his own understanding; and, 3. From a design of bestowing upon this same gracious nephew, a legacy of honour from the publication, and profit from the sale of the volume. He is as proud of the business as a new made knight of his title," &c. In his last letter he regrets (with great reason) the loss of "some biographical sketches" by his father.

18. *Biographia Britannica*, Vol. II. (continued from p. 35).

IN the Addenda on Atterbury, "Save my country, heaven!" in Pope's Epitaph, alludes to the *Esse perpetuo* of father Paul, adopted by the Bishop in his speech on his trial. In Dr. Birch's Life is a slight inaccuracy, which occurs thrice in one page (317), of "inducted" for "instituted," the former not being an episcopal office. In the article of the great Earl of Corke, p. 464, it is said, that "he had interest enough to obtain that this high post [of Lord High Treasurer] should be made hereditary in his family." In this there is some mistake; if not, the Earl of Corke would have succeeded to it. But certain it is, that, on the death of the last Earl of Burlington, in 1753, it was conferred by his late Majesty on the then Marquess of Hartington, who was not of the Boyle family; and his son, the present Duke of Devonshire, who descends from a female branch, now enjoys it. It might have been observed, p. 471, on the barony of Clifford, that this ancient barony is now vested in his Grace in right of his mother, her ancestor, the first Earl of Burlington's son, being called up to the House of Lords by writ. Of Henry, grandson of the first Earl of Orrery, p. 493, it might have been added, that he was created Earl of Shannon in 1756, and that, of his sons, Richard, the present Earl, and Robert, who took the name of Walsingham, Capt. of his Majesty's ship the *Thunderer*, only are living. Dr. Borlase was also Vice-warden of the Stannaries.

From this excellent work we can now only extract a few more detached passages. From the Life of the Rev. Thomas Bott, of Norwich. "Our author used to relate, what we have likewise heard from other quarters, that Dr. Samuel Clarke was not only of a cheerful, but of a playful disposition.

Once, when Mr. Bott called upon him, he found him swimming upon a table. At another time, when the two Dr. Clarkes, Mr. Bott, and several men of ability and learning, were together, and amusing themselves with diverting tricks, Dr. Samuel Clarke, looking out at the window, saw a grave blockhead approaching to the house; upon which he cried out, "Boys! boys! be wise; here comes a fool." "These little anecdotes," Dr. Kippis justly observes, "will not lessen that great man's reputation in the opinion of any but those whose solemnity is superior to their wisdom."

"In 1742, Mr. Samuel Boyse (who has frequently been mentioned in our work †) wrote the following letter \* to Mr. Cave printer of the Gentleman's Magazine:

"Inscription for St. Lazarus' Cave.

"Hodie, teste cœlo summo,  
Sine pane, sine nummo,  
Sorte positus infeste,  
Scribo tibi nolens mœstè;  
Fame, bile, tumet jecur,  
Urbane, mitte opem, precor;  
Tibi enim cor humanum,  
Non a malis alienum;  
Mihi mens nec male grata,  
Pro a te favore datâ †.

Ex Gehennâ debitoriâ,  
Vulgo, domo spongiatoriâ.

ALCÆUS ‖.

"Sir, I wrote you yesterday an account of my unhappy case. I am every moment threatened to be turned out here, because I have not money to pay for my bed two nights past, which is usually paid before hand; and I am loth to go into the Compter till I can see if my affairs can possibly be made up: I hope therefore you will have the humanity to send me half a guinea for support, till I finish your papers in my hands.---The Ode on the British Nation § I hope to have done to-day, and want a proof of that part of *Storve* ¶ you design for the present Magazine, that it may be improved as far as possible from your assistance. I agree

† It does not appear how Mr. B. obtained the degree of M. A.

\* The original is in the possession of Mr. Asple.

† Quantity sacrificed to rhyme—but n'importe.

‖ This and (Y) were his usual signatures. See the Index to our Vols. XI, XII, XIII.

§ See Vol. XII. p. 383.

¶ Ibid. pp. 324, 380, 435.



with you as to St. Augustine's Cave. I humbly intreat your answer, having not tasted any thing since Tuesday evening I came here; and my coat will be taken off my back for the charge of the bed, so that I must go into prison naked; which is too shocking for me to think of. "I am,

"With sincere regard, Sir;

"Your unfortunate

"Crown "Humble Servant,  
Coffee-House; "S. Boyse.  
Grocer's Alley,  
Poultry, July 21, 1742.

"Received from Mr. Cave; the sum of half a guinea, by me, in confinement. S. Boyse."

"I send Mr. Van Haren's *Ode on Britain*.

"To Mr. Cave, at St. John's Gate; Clerkenwell."

Mr. Blackwell, soon after the publication of his "*Enquiry into the Life and Writings of Homer*," being at Cambridge, paid a visit to Dr. Bentley, and the discourse turning upon the book, the Doctor being asked his opinion of it; answered; "that, when he had gone through half of it, he had forgotten the beginning; and when he had finished the reading of it; he had forgotten the whole!"

This volume is inscribed "to the Earl of Shelburne, a distinguished patron of Science and Art in general, and a zealous encourager of historical and biographical knowledge in particular."

19. Dr. Watson's *Sermon on the Fast before the University of Cambridge*. 4to. 1s. Rivington.

Isaiah, ii. 4. "*Nation shall not lift up sword against nation; neither shall they learn war any more.*"

WERE it not for this text, and some other scripture annotations, this might pass for an harangue delivered by a professor of politicks, in St. Stephen's chapel, rather than a sermon preached by a Professor of Divinity, before an University: though he disclaims "entering into the labyrinth of politics." Corsica, Poland, Hesse Cassel; as well as the bounds of resistance, the influence of the crown, &c. are some of the subjects here discussed; in a style \* which we cannot but think much too inflated and oratorical for

\* Sorry politicians and dirty prospects, are expressions by no means consonant with the elegance of the rest of this discourse.

the pulpit, where we seldom expect to meet with the temple of Janus, the Roman senate, singing a *requiem*, or quotations from heathen poets. The following is part of a prayer with which it concludes: "Thy judgments, O Lord, are true and righteous; interest cannot sway them; passion cannot pervert them; nor ignorance mislead them. If in thy judgment we are engaged with our brethren in an unrighteous cause, we should deem it an impious mockery of thy majesty to supplicate protection; we ask instruction, beseeching thee to illumine the understandings of our rulers with the knowledge of what is right, and to influence their hearts; that knowing they may do it. But if our cause be just in thy sight, with all our enemies, and it be for our iniquities that thou hast brought these evils upon us, in thy wrath we pray thee to remember mercy; Nineveh repented, and was forgiven; we repent and implore pardon. Thou hast broken the pride of our power, we accept the punishment of our iniquity. Thou hast humbled our uncircumcised hearts, we return in fasting and prayer to thee, the God of our strength. Hear us, O Lord, from heaven thy dwelling place, *maintain our cause*, hear and forgive thy people."

#### THEATRICAL REGISTER.

Feb. DRURY-LANE.

- 26. Runaway—The Camp.
- 28. Maid of the Oaks—Critic.
- 29. School for Scandal—Fortunatus.
- March 2. Maid of the Oaks—Critic.
- 4. Old Batchelor—Fortunatus.
- 6. Way of the World—Critic.
- 7. Discovery—Fortunatus.
- 9. School for Scandal—Ditto.
- 11. Julius Cæsar—Who's the Deaf?
- 13. Tempest—Quaker.
- 14. Love for Love—Fortunatus.
- 16. Way of the World—Critic.
- 18. Stratagem—Fortunatus.

#### COVENT-GARDEN.

- Feb. 26. Belle's Stratagem—Deaf Lovers.
- 28. Ditto—Upholsterer.
- 29. Ditto—Deaf Lover.
- March 2. Ditto—Ditto.
- 4. Ditto—Golden Pippin.
- 6. Ditto—Harlequin Every-where.
- 7. Ditto—Golden Pippin.
- 9. Ditto—Ditto.
- 11. Ditto—Comus.
- 13. Ditto—Harlequin Every-where.
- 15. Provok'd Wife—Garrick's Ode.
- 16. Belle's Stratagem—Comus.
- 18. Double Gallant—Flitch of Bacon.
- 27. Duenna—Touchstone.



## The DECISSION. A TALE.

CLARISSA, sprightly once and gay,  
 Now sigh'd the tedious hours away :  
 She mourn'd the kindest husband gone,  
 The husband much—but more the man.  
 Dark weeds conceal'd the fair from view,  
 Yet mightily became her too !  
 She veil'd her pretty blubber'd face,  
 And wept her dear with such a grace !  
 But lo ! young Florimel appears  
 To dry the joyless widow's tears :  
 His suit she heard with warm disdain,  
 Protested all his hopes were vain ;  
 Her hands she wrung, her robe she rent,  
 And wept, and “ wonder'd what he meant ! ”  
 Yet thro' the drop that drown'd her eye,  
 'Tis said, there shone a spark of joy ;  
 And sage diviners could foretell,  
 That Florimel might yet do well.

A scruple now disturb'd her head,  
 Whether it were a sin to wed ?  
 Queries and doubts her brain possess'd,  
 And busy conscience broke her rest.  
 So, to resolve this knotty case,  
 She seeks the Curate of the place ;  
 A casuist?—deep. Of judgment?—sound,  
 Yes, fam'd for parts—the parish round.

CLARISSA, with the rising sun,  
 Approach'd her friend, and thus begun :  
 “ Full sixty times hath yonder light  
 Arose,—as oft hath sunk in night,  
 Since the lamented hour that gave  
 My faithful consort to the grave :  
 And sure no second love shall e'er  
 Efface that image, still so dear :  
 Clarissa, to his memory just,  
 For ever shall revere his dust.  
 Yet cruel Prudence may require  
 What else were foreign to desire ;  
 And, midst a weight of cares, you know,  
 What can a helpless woman do ?  
 My heedless servants slight my call,  
 My tenants break, my houses fall ;  
 And Florimel, with winning air,  
 Tells me they want a husband's care.  
 What does my learned Doctor say ? ” —  
 “ Why, marry sure, without delay. ”  
 But should the lover prove unkind,  
 A tyrant o'er a tender mind,  
 How hard my lot, condemn'd to mingle  
 Tears with my cup ! — “ Why then live  
 single ” —

Yet what if an obdurate fair,  
 Should drive a lover to despair ?  
 You know the foolish freaks of men ;  
 I dread the thought ! — “ Nay take him  
 then. ” —

But should he squander my estate,  
 And pawn my jewels, rings, and plate !  
 And witless I, by folly led,  
 Be turn'd adrift to beg my bread !

The Doctor, vers'd in woman-kind,  
 Perceiv'd the working of her mind.

“ Madam, he cries, when truth we seek,  
 All argument is often weak :  
 When reasons weigh on either part,  
 Opinion vainly tries her art ;

So till descending truth prevails,  
 She sits suspended o'er the scales.  
 A way more speedy shall be try'd ;  
 A tongue shall speak that never ly'd.  
 Know, Madam, then, my parish-bell  
 Is famous for advising well ;  
 Whate'er the point in question be,  
 It hits the matter to a T.  
 Thus, as it dictates by its tone,  
 You sure must wed, or lie alone.”

Now tow'rd the church in haste they go  
 The widow chearful ?—but so so.—  
 Yet vows, whate'er the answer giv'n,  
 She “ piously will yield to Heav'n.”  
 The Doctor too exhorts the fair,  
 To listen, and decide with care.  
 And now the mystery to unfold,  
 He turn'd the key, the bell he toll'd.  
 The widow mus'd, and knit her brow,  
 “ Well, Madam, pray what think you now  
 (Here, first she sobb'd, and wip'd her eye,  
 Then labour'd out a doleful sigh ; )  
 “ Think, Doctor ?—Why the case is plain  
 Alas ! I find resistance vain !  
 In heav'n 'tis said our doom is seal'd :  
 Ah, Florimel !—and must I yield !  
 Yet not by choice—by fate I'm won,  
 The Will of Heav'n be ever done !  
 The bell ordains thee to my bed ;  
 For hark ! it loudly bids me “ wed.”  
 Dear Doctor then, (I speak with sorrow, )  
 Be sure you be at home to-morrow.”

Think you the simple Tale too long ?  
 Then hear the moral of my song :  
 The moral, to no sex confin'd,  
 Regards alike all human kind.

Sly passion and distemper'd sense  
 Usurp the form of evidence ;  
 And truth and falsehood, good or ill,  
 Receive their tincture from the Will.  
 Man boasts his reason's power in vain ;  
 The pageant drags a hidden chain ;  
 A vary'd shape each object wears,  
 Just as he wishes, hopes, or fears ;  
 His deepest thought (his vaunted rule)  
 Is passion's slave, or folly's fool.  
 'Tis hence we blindly can approve  
 The very faults of those we love :  
 'Tis hence we blindly can debate  
 The noblest deeds of those we hate.  
 Abroad thus works perverted Will,  
 At home our views are darker still ;  
 And actions, deem'd absurd in thee,  
 Are prudent, wise, and just, in me.  
 By the vain colour of a name,  
 We sink at once the guilt and shame.  
 The prodigal is generous, free ;  
 The Miser boasts œconomy ;  
 Gay, the debauch'd ; the proud is great ;  
 The bold oppressor hates a cheat :  
 The fawning slave obliges all ;  
 And mad revenge is honour's call.  
 Thus passion shoots thro' every part ;  
 The brain is tainted by the heart :  
 Weak judgment falls before temptation ;  
 “ And reason is but Inclination.”



## O D E S

*Sung in Commemoration of the Institution of the  
MARINE SOCIETY, on Occasion of their  
Anniversary Dinner, at the London Tavern,  
on Thursday, March 9, 1780.*

**S**OCCIAL Virtue's liberal plan  
Cheers the hapless race of man;  
O'er the poor's defenceless head,  
See! her healing wings are spread!  
Plants from Britain's earth behold,  
Britain, parent of the bold;  
Snatch'd from Vice's horrid train,  
Chilling penury and pain!

Rais'd by Virtue's powerful arm,  
See! their throbbing bosoms warm!  
Surest pledge, how well they'll prove  
What they owe to SOCIAL LOVE.

Hail! thou blessing most divine!  
Still, O still thro' ALBION shine;  
Whilst thy golden chain's unbroke,  
Her foes shall bend beneath her yoke.

*Sung at table, by the same Choir.*

SEE these youths; now happy made  
Bulwarks of our wealth and trade!  
From this glorious source will flow  
Vigorous strength, to quell each foe.

May such noble plans sustain  
GEORGE's empire on the main!  
May rich Commerce, England's pride,  
Still adorn her swelling tide!

While the guardians of our isle,  
Favour'd by his gracious smile,  
Band of patriot-brothers, tie  
The knot of social amity.

Virtue hails the good design,  
She owns the impulse is divine;  
Bids her happy BRUNSWICK prove  
The golden band of SOCIAL LOVE!

EPITAPH upon the late General WOLFE.

*Written in 1772, but never printed.*

HERE lies the body  
Of General Wolfe,

Who formerly made a very considerable noise,  
Stir, and bustle.

In this world of ours:

But is now a few feet under old mother Earth,  
And is as quiet and as snug  
As many other famous Generals have been  
before him.

He was generally looked upon as a very  
good sort of man,

And figured tolerably high in military  
operations.

He understood the nature and strength of  
gunpowder,

And every thing else of an explosive quality.

He gave learned and ample directions for  
a great number of people,  
To be either wounded or quite knocked on  
the head;

And was thought to have made most  
glorious work,

For the whole order of Bone-setters.

Worcester.

W. H—s.

A curious and delectable DIALOGUE between  
a certain NOBLE SQUIRE and a NEW  
JUSTICE.—Bouts Riméz. By Mr. John  
Hoadly, afterwards LL.D. Chancellor  
of Winchester, &c.

JUSTICE.

**S**HE's a whore and a thief, and above all—  
a diffenter,  
And at next quarter sessions I mean to—  
present her;  
And present her I will; for by the Lord  
—Harry,  
I had rather for life dig stones in a—  
quarry,  
Than have such a jade that never wore—  
stocking,  
To one of the Quorum so cursed—  
provoking.

SQUIRE.

Pox, prithee be quiet, Mr. Justice G—  
—d—n you,  
(I know all their tricks) the wench will but  
—shame you,  
Is this an occasion for you, Sir, to—fight or,  
Or one of you Worships a mittimus—  
write on.

JUSTICE.

Tell not me of my Worship, I care not a  
—fiddlestick,  
She broke my head yesterday with a brass  
—candlestick.

M A X I M.

**G**ENTLE manners, virtuous lives,  
Make easy husbands, happy wives.  
These are the only means we know  
To make a little heav'n below. W. O.

ANOTHER.

**A**NGRY manners, vicious lives,  
Make wretched husbands, cursed wives.  
And hence such evils take their birth,  
As make a little hell on earth. W. O.

ANOTHER.

**T**WO easy things will satisfy mankind  
An easy FORTUNE, and an easy MIND:  
But the ONE THING, that gives a man content,  
Is a good CONSCIENCE, from a life well  
spent.

W. O.

EPIGRAM.

**I** tell you, miss Doll, and believe me 'tis true,  
I never beheld such a creature as you.—  
Such wit! and such beauty,—such state and  
such pride!

Thou ne'er hadst an equal since Jezebel dy'd:  
Fine shape, and fine face, with a simper so  
theiveish!

Yet artful, deceitful, ill-natur'd, and peevish.  
God moulded thy face, but the Devil thy  
heart;

What pity the Devil should spoil the best  
part!

W. O.



A THOUGHT at the GRAVE of Joseph Highmore, Esq. in Canterbury Cathedral, Feb. 3 Mar. 1780, et. 88.

ARTIST or Sage, by chance or leisure led,  
To view these fond memorials of the dead,  
Pause o'er this stone, to worth and genius just,  
And learn what here is crumbling into dust!  
An eye, a hand, whose magic powers could save [brave;  
From age and death the beauteous and the  
Could bid late times admire each \* Gunning's charms, [in arms:  
And \* Wolfe and \* William bloom, still green  
A head, which daily added to its store  
Of useful knowledge, and yet sought for more:  
A heart, to pity prone, in age, in youth,  
Warm'd with the love of virtue and of truth:  
A mind—"Not so," RELIGION smiling cries;  
"That spurns the grave, and triumphs in the skies."

\* All painted by him.

THE FLOWERIST'S LAMENTATION,  
for the loss of a border of choice Stock July-flowers, killed by the frost—Written in the spring of 1770, and applicable to the present season, March 1, 1778.

#### A SOLILOQUY.

THEY'RE dead!—they're gone!—my pleasing hopes are lost;  
My views deceiv'd;—my expectations cross.  
Ah, happy flowers!—and ah, too cruel frost!  
Was it for this I check'd the wintry blast,  
That you should sicken, droop, and die at last?  
Is it for this nor time nor pains I spare  
To form your ranks and tend your growth with care?  
I hop'd; as nature should your sweets expand,  
To crop your charms, to grace my Delia's hand;  
But death on all your boasted charms I see,  
And hence my Delia mourns your loss with me.  
Ah, why did John discard the generous bloom  
Of hardier pinks, to give your frailties room?  
In friendships thus too hasty preference ends  
In faithless parasites, and treacherous friends!  
Thus you, too lavish of your promis'd grace,  
Deceive at last, and baulk our fond embrace.  
I trimm'd your roots, and form'd your ranks in vain;  
I sow'd with pleasure, but I reap'd in pain,

THE BIRTH-DAY OF PHILLIS, a ballad.  
By the late Mr. Cunningham.

THIS the birth-day of PHILLIS! hark!  
how the birds sing,  
Their notes are remarkably sweet;  
The villagers brought all the honour of Spring,  
And scatter'd their pride at her feet;

With roses and ribbands her lambkins are crown'd,

Awhile they respectfully stand;  
Then on the gay lawn with a frolic they bound,  
But first take a kiss from her hand.  
'Mongst' shepherds in all the gay round of the year!

This, this is the principal day!  
It gave Phillis birth, and pray what can appear  
More pleasing, or lovingly gay?  
Hark! hark! how the tabor enlivens the scene,  
Ye lads with your lasses advance;  
'Tis charming to sport on a daisy-drest green,  
And Phillis shall lead up the dance.  
The sun—and he shines in his brightest array,  
As if on this festival proud;  
In order to give us a beautiful day,  
Has banish'd each travelling cloud:  
The priest pass'd along, and my shepherdess sigh'd;

Sweet Phillis!—I guess'd what she meant;  
We stole from the pastimes—I made her my bride,  
Her sigh! was the sigh of consent!

An Motus circularis sit maximè naturalis? Affirm.  
By Dr. Markham, now Abp. of York.

Infantem vagitu inopi lactentia aventem  
Ubera, nutricis blanda loquela fovet.  
Jamq. scholam it, gemitus inter lachry-  
masque sequaces,  
Et testudines ducit eundo moras. [tor,  
Mox cantus iterat miseros nocturnus ama-  
Et queritur sævas pervigil ante fores.  
Tum plenos numerans maturis viribus annos,  
Destituit patrium laudis amore focum:  
Castra amens sequitur, vitreoque inservit honori,  
Lethalis quanquam fulminet ante tubus.  
Tum mira accedit gravitas, ventrisque rotundi  
Tardum, mollia agens otia, paicit onus.  
Laudare antiquos mores; & facta juventæ,  
Per mille ambages, dinumerare juvat.  
Inde iter occiduum carpens declive senectæ,  
Ora movet tremulis emaciata sonis,  
Delirus tandem & fatuus; gyrumque recursum  
Claudit, ut incepto prodiit orbe, puer.

An omne Corpus componatur? Affirm.  
By the same.

POPULEO in ramo, aut patulæ fronden-  
tibus ulmi  
Hospitiis, nidum sedula promit avis.  
Fundamenta locat, qua nec violentior æstus  
Torreat, aut gelidæ proluat imber aquæ.  
Jamque agros circum saliens, & fluminis oram,  
Muscoso avellit fragmina lenta toro.  
Inde rapit summo volitantes æquore plumas,  
Grandiaque obnitens stramina tollit humo.  
Nunc tenui spoliat desertos vellere dumos,  
Deciduosve júbis excipit ore pilos.  
His lentum admiscens annoso stipite comun  
Dædalea lepidum construit arte lare.  
Non tam diversâ Capitoli regia moles  
Materie enituit, quàm levis ista domus.



## HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

*Jan. 25.*

A Young Sicilian Franciscan murdered his superior at Rome, while he was on his knees, at prayers. As he has since been apprehended, his motive will probably appear, which at present is a mystery.

*Feb. 14.*

Leave was given, on the motion of Mr. Burke, to bring in a bill for the better regulation of his Majesty's civil establishment, and of certain public offices; for the limitation of pensions, and the suppression of sundry useless, expensive, and inconvenient places; and for applying the monies saved thereby to the public service. See p. 99.

The following correspondence is worth preserving:

*St. James's, Feb. 14, 1780.*

"My Lord,

"I am much concerned that it falls to my lot to obey the king's commands, by acquainting your lordship that his majesty has no farther occasion for your service in the offices of lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Wilts; and your lordship will, I hope, believe me, when I assure you I should be glad of a more agreeable opportunity of expressing the respect with which I have the honour to be, &c.

HILLSBOROUGH."

To the Earl of Pembroke, &c. &c.

*Privy Garden, Feb. 14, 1780.*

"My Lord,

"I had the honour to receive your lordship's letter to-day, in which your lordship signifies his majesty's commands to you to let me know he had no farther occasion for my service in the offices of lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Wilts. I am much obliged to you for the concern you are so good as to express upon the occasion. Your lordship will, I flatter myself, excuse me, if, conscious as I am of my never-failing duty, attachment, and affection to his majesty, I am under the necessity of imputing this mark of the king's displeasure to his ministers, on account of a vote I gave as a free man upon a public question. PEMBROKE."

*Feb. 15.*

A sloop, Mr. Thomas Hutchinson master, was surprized and taken in the dead of night, as she lay with five others in Portsmouth harbour, waiting for convoy to the Downs. A boat with 15 men, whom the master thought belonged to a man of war, but who proved Americans, boarded her, confined the master and crew, sailed through the middle of the fleet at St. Helen's, and carried her clear off, without being stopped or hailed.

*Feb. 23.*

Mr. Burke brought up his bill for making GENT. MAG. *March 1780.*

ing certain regulations in the civil list establishment, &c. (see p. 134.) which was read the first time, and ordered to be read the second time on Thursday, March 2.

*Feb. 24.*

The House of Commons went into committee on the petition of the merchants and traders, for a repeal of the American prohibitory bill, in certain ports, which, after some conversation, was agreed to; upon which Sir George Younge complimented the minister on the happy prospect of his returning to his senses, by assenting to the repeal of one of the most absurd and ruinous acts that ever passed in that house.

*Feb. 26.*

In the very heavy storm which raged this day, three French sailors found means to seize a Dover boat, with which they put off for Dunkirk, where they arrived safe the same day. Such a desperate attempt was scarce ever heard of.

The sessions at the Old Bailey, which began on the preceding Wednesday, ended, when seven convicts received sentence of death: William Herbert for returning from transportation; Christopher Burrows and John Burden, for robbing Sarah Gifford in the Green-park, St. James's; Robert Andres and Richard Palmer, for robbing the house of Sir Richard Lumley; Christopher Plumley, for robbing the house of John Abbot; and John Pears, convicted in September sessions of hiring a horse and felling the same. This case had been referred to the twelve judges, who were of opinion the offence was capital.

*Feb. 28.*

Admiralty-Office. This morning Capt. Edw. Thompson arrived with duplicates of dispatches from Adm. Sir George Bridges Rodney, of which the following are extracts:

*Sandwich, Gibraltar-Bay, Jan. 27.*

Sir,

It is with the highest satisfaction I can congratulate their lordships on a signal victory obtained by his majesty's ships under my command over the Spanish squadron commanded by Don Juan Langara, wherein the Spanish admiral and the greatest part of his squadron were either taken or destroyed.

Having received repeated intelligence of a Spanish squadron, said to consist of fourteen sail of the line, cruising off Cape St. Vincent, I gave notice to all the captains, upon my approaching the said cape, to prepare for battle; and having passed it on the 16th in the morning with the whole convoy, at one P. M. the cape then bearing north four leagues, the Bedford made the signal for seeing a fleet in the S. E. quarter; I immediately made a signal for the line of battle a-breast, and bore down upon them; but before that could be well effected,



feeted, I perceived the enemy were endeavouring to form a line of battle a-head upon the starboard tack; and as the day was far advanced, and unwilling to delay the action, at two P. M. I hauled down the signal for the line of battle a-breast, and made the signal for a general chase, to engage as the ships came up by rotation, and to take the lee-gage in order to prevent the enemy's retreat into their own ports.

At four P. M. perceiving the headmost ships very near the enemy, I made the general signal to engage and close; in a few minutes the four headmost ships began the action, which was returned with great briskness by the enemy. At forty minutes past four, one of the enemy's line of battle ships blew up with a dreadful explosion; every person perished. At six P. M. one of the Spanish ships struck. The action and pursuit continued with a constant fire till two o'clock in the morning, at which time the *Monarca*, the headmost of all the enemy's ships, having struck to the *Sandwich*, after receiving one broadside, and all firing having ceased, I made the signal and brought to,

The weather, during the night, was at times very tempestuous, with a great sea, which rendered it difficult to take possession of, and shift the prisoners of those ships that had surrendered to his majesty's arms. It continued very bad weather the next day, when the *Royal George*, *Prince George*, *Sandwich*, and several other ships, were in great danger, and under the necessity of making sail to avoid the shoals off *St. Lucar*; nor did they get into deep water till the next morning, when, having joined the convoy, and made *Cape Spartel*, I dispatched two frigates to *Tangier*, to acquaint his majesty's consul with our success, that Great Britain was again mistress of the Straits, and desiring him to hasten a supply of fresh provisions for the garrison. At sun-set we entered the gut.

The gallant behaviour of the admirals, captains, officers, and men, I had the honour to command, was remarkably conspicuous: they seemed actuated with the same spirit, and were anxiously eager to exert themselves with the utmost zeal to serve his majesty, and to humble the pride of his enemies.

I may venture to affirm, though the enemy made a gallant defence, that had the weather proved but even moderate, or had the action happened in the day, not one of their squadron had escaped.

Inclosed I send a list of the Spanish squadron, as likewise of his majesty's ships, with the damage they received.

Philip Stephens, esq; G. B. RODNEY.

A List of the Spanish fleet under the command of Don Juan de Langara.

*Phoenix*—Don Juan de Langara, admiral,

Don Francisco Melgarefo, captain, 80 guns, 700 men, taken and brought into Gibraltar.

*San Augustin*—Don Vizente Dos, commander, 70 guns, 600 men, escaped.

*San Genaro*—Don Felix Terada, commander, 70 guns, 600 men, escaped.

*San Justo*—Don Josef, commander, 70 guns, 600 men, escaped, very much damaged.

*San Lorenzo*—Don Juan Araoz, commander, 70 guns, 600 men, escaped, very much damaged.

*San Julian*—Marques de Medina, commander, 70 guns, 600 men, taken, the officers shifted, and a lieutenant with 70 seamen put on board, afterwards went on shore.

*San Eugenio*—Don Antonio Dumonte, commander, 70 guns, 600 men, taken, the officers shifted, but drove a-shore on the breakers, and lost.

*Monarca*—Don Antonio Oyarvide, commander, 70 guns, 600 men, taken and brought into Gibraltar.

*Princessa*—Don Manuel de Leon, commander, 70 guns, 600 men, taken and brought into Gibraltar.

*Diligente*—Don Antonio Abornoz, commander, 70 guns, 600 men, taken and brought into Gibraltar.

*San Domingo*—Don Ignacio Mendezabel, commander, 70 guns, 600 men, blown up in action.

*St. Getrudie*—Don Anibal Tassoni, commander, 26 guns, 250 men, escaped.

*St. Rosalia*—Don Antonio Ortega, commander, 28 guns, 250 men, escaped.

G. B. RODNEY.

Sir, *Gibraltar-Bay, Feb. 4.*

As the wind continued to blow hard westerly, I thought it forwarding his majesty's service to make sure of the convoy's arriving safe at *Minorca*, by sending three copper-bottom ships of the line to see them in safety off that island, where I am sure they must have arrived before this time, as the wind has continued to blow hard westerly ever since they sailed.

Sir, *Gibraltar-Bay, Feb. 7.*

I must desire you will please to acquaint their lordships, that every attention possible has been paid to the Spanish admiral and his officers; they are all extremely desirous of returning to Spain upon their parole of honour; but as I am informed that a great number of his majesty's subjects are now prisoners in Spain, I have declined giving them any assurances till the British subjects are released; and having received yesterday, by the *Shrewsbury* from *Lisbon*, a letter from his majesty's consul-general in Portugal, acquainting me, that he had released 626 Spanish prisoners; and though frequent promises had been made, he had not as yet received one in return; this letter from Sir John Hort has confirmed me



in the resolution I had before taken, viz. not to release any prisoners, but upon the Spaniards delivering up all the British subjects at present in Spain, and then only man for man.

The great anxiety of the Spanish admiral and his officers to return is such, and their assurances that my officers and seamen, that had boarded their ships, and were forced on shore near Cadiz, should be forthwith restored, as likewise all other British subjects having been delayed upon frivolous pretences, I sent this morning the note I have the honour to inclose for their lordships perusal, to the Spanish admiral, and have not a doubt but it will touch their feelings, and convince them that no delay must be made.

I flatter myself that I shall have their lordships approbation in my endeavours to release a thousand good seamen, who may do considerable service to their king and country.

G. B. RODNEY.

*Gibraltar, Feb. 6.*

Admiral Rodney presents his compliments to Sr. Don Juan de Langara, and will have great pleasure in complying with his desire relative to the release of the three friars belonging to Capuchin's mission, for the province of Cumanna, if those friars are in the fleet.

The admiral, whose inclination is ever to alleviate the misfortunes of war, by shewing every respect and attention to those brave men who have done their duty to their king and country, is under the necessity of informing Sr. Don Juan de Langara, that the release of himself and the Spanish officers entirely depends upon Spain's immediately releasing all the British prisoners now in her power. An equal number of prisoners will be returned for those sent by Spain.

Humanity obliges the admiral to offer those prisoners who are now sick, if they may be received by the Spanish general; but this shall be the last time unless an exchange takes place.

*Gibraltar, Feb. 6.*

Don Juan de Langara presents his respects to his Excellency Admiral Rodney, and returns thanks for his offer of releasing the three ecclesiasticks, whose president's memorial was transmitted to him.

He observes what his excellency says respecting the Spanish officers release; also what relates to the sick, on which subject he can only inform his excellency, (as he has done before through Admiral Digby) that he has written to Spain, communicating what was imparted to him by that gentleman, and believes he will very shortly have an answer, of which he will give notice to his excellency.

The Spanish general again repeats his respects to his Excellency Admiral Rodney.

*Gibraltar-Bay, Feb. 7.*

I have the sincere satisfaction to assure your lordship, that the five Spanish men of war are as fine ships as ever swam; they are now completely refitted, manned, and put in the line of battle, and I will answer for them will do their duty as English men of war, should the enemy give them an opportunity.

E. of Sandwich. *St. James's, Feb. 28.*

The Right Hon. General Elliott, Governor of Gibraltar, in a letter to the Earl of Hillsborough, dated January 28, and received early this morning, gives an account, that the additional regiment, together with the several stores of provisions, ammunition, and money, convoyed by the fleet under the command of Admiral Sir George Brydges Rodney, were then landing with all expedition; by which the garrison will be compleatly relieved, and that fortress put in a state of perfect security from the enemy.

On board the English fleet there were 32 men killed and 102 men wounded. Among the former were Lieut. Strachan, of the marines, on board the Edgar, and Lieut. Forrest, on board the Ajax; among the latter, Lieut. Forbes, on board the Edgar, and the master of the Terrible.

The Ajax had her fore-top-mast shot away, and four guns dismounted; the masts and yards of the Defence were much damaged; the Monarch lost her fore-top-mast; the Terrible her main-top-gallant-mast; and the Bienfaisant her mizen-top-mast.

Admiralty-Office. Vice Adm. Arbuthnot, commander in chief of his majesty's ships in North America, has transmitted a list of 22 ships, taken or retaken, made by the squadron under his command before the 17th of December last.

This morning a court-martial was held at Portsmouth on Sir James Wallace, for suffering his ship the Experiment, of 50 guns, to be taken by the French; when he was honourably acquitted.

*Feb. 29.*

On the close of the ballot at the East-India House, on the question relative to the new articles proposed by Gen. Smith, (see p. 99.) it was carried by a majority of 274; viz. for the question 466, against it 192.

Lord North moved in the H. of Commons, That the thanks of the house be given to Admiral Sir G. B. Rodney, for the signal and important services he had rendered his king and country, which met with the unanimous approbation of the house.—Lord Sandwich made the same motion in the H. of Peers.

The two gold medals of 15 guineas each, given annually by the Duke of Grafton, for the encouragement of classical learning, were this day adjudged to Mr. Thomas Gilberne,



Gisburne, of St. John's-college, Cambridge, and Mr. John Morgan, of Trinity-college, junior batchelors of arts.

During the night the atmosphere exhibited the most extraordinary appearance that has been observed for many years. The light resembled that of a great fire, and the whole elements seemed to be in one continued flame. At intervals flashes of sparkling fire shot from the horizon to the zenith, and seemingly extinguished in a point. The same appearance extended to France and Germany, and probably over all Europe.

*WEDNESDAY, March 1.*

Being St. David's day, was observed at court as a high festival.

The Bishop of Bangor preached before the honourable society of Antient Britons, at St. Clement's-church in the Strand; after which the company proceeded to the Crown and Anchor tavern, where an elegant entertainment was provided, and the collection amounted to £.417 4s. 2d.

Admiralty-Office. Capt. Sutton, late commander of his majesty's ship Sphynx, arrived with dispatches from Rear-Admiral Hyde Parker, of which the following are extracts:

In the admiral's first letter, dated Dec. 9, 1779, he has given an account of the capture of the Alcmena French frigate, of 28 guns, Capt. de Benneval, commander, by the Proserpine, and incloses a list of 18 prizes taken by his squadron before that date.

In his second letter he gives the particulars of the falling in with, burning, and capturing the French convoy off Martinique, of which we gave the French account in our last, p. 97. The following is the substance. This letter is dated on board the Princess-Royal.

*Islet-By, St. Lucia, Dec. 23.*

On the 18th instant, between eight and nine in the morning, the Preston being between Martinico and St. Lucia, to windward, made the signal for a fleet. The captains were then assembled at a court-martial; the ships were in a course of fitting, some lay on the heel, others had their sails unbent, and from all of them great numbers were employed on shore in wooding and watering. Under these circumstances the alertness and dispatch with which the ships put to sea was surprizing even to me, who am no stranger to the activity and briskness of the English officers and seamen. As the squadron stood over for Port Royal, the enemy's ships were discovered to be a convoy. Before four in the afternoon, nine or ten of them ran themselves on shore on the island Martinico, and were set on fire by our boats, either immediately or the next morning. About the same time the Boreas engaged the French frigate in Port Royal bay; a French rear admiral, with two other

gun ships, slipped their cables, and bore down upon him, which obliged the Boreas to sheer off. This dexterous manœuvre saved their frigate, and some of their merchant-ships. The French admiral hauled his wind in good time, and kept plying for the road. The ships a-head of the Princess Royal at this time were the Conqueror, Albion, Elizabeth, Vigilant, and Centurion, but the Conqueror a-head and to windward of the rest. About five this ship got within distance of the French rear-admiral, who began the cannonade. The steadiness and coolness with which on every tack the Conqueror received the fire of these three ships, and returned his own, working his ship with as much exactness as if he had been turning into Spithead, and on every board gaining considerably on the enemy, gave me infinite pleasure: the rest of the ships shewed no less eagerness to get into action. Towards sun-set the Albion had got well up to second the Conqueror, and the other ships were in action; but as they had worked, not only within the danger of the shoals of this bay, but within the reach of the batteries, from whence were fired both shells and shot, I called them off by the night signal at a quarter before seven. It was with inexpressible concern I then heard that Captain Walter Griffith was killed by the last broadside.—The service cannot lose a better man or a better officer. The Conqueror had three men killed and eleven wounded; the damage done to the ship is not very considerable, nor I believe to any of the other ships: they are cruizing under Commodore Collingwood off the point of Salines. We have taken nine sail of this convoy, which came from Marseilles under the convoy of the Aurora, about the middle of October; I judge that, including the frigate, they were twenty-six in number.

On the 20th, standing with seven ships over to St. Lucia, late in the evening, I received a letter from Sir Henry Calder, informing me three large ships were seen that afternoon from the Morne, steering to the northward, supposed to be part of Mons. la Mothe Piquet's squadron returning from Granada. As I judged this intelligence very probable, Rear admiral Rowley was immediately detached in the Suffolk, with the Vengeance, Magnificent, and Sterling Castle, in pursuit of them.

The admiral's third letter, dated Jan. 2, incloses an account of the capture of the above three ships, which proved to be three French frigates, the La Blanche, of 36 guns and 212 men, commanded by Mons. Galissoniere; the La Fortune frigate of 42 guns and 247 men, commanded by the Chevalier Marigny; and the La Ellis, of 28 guns and 68 men, commanded by Mons. Fontenaux. This letter likewise incloses a list of 15 prizes, taken since the former,



in which is included the recapture of the Sphynx frigate, by the *Proserpine*.

*Thursday 2.*

The chairman of the East India Company, attended by General Smith, Mr. Crighton, Mr. Devaynes, and other proprietors, waited on Lord North with the proprietors propositions, who received them politely, but gave them to understand at parting, that parliament would frame the articles.

The Earl of Pembroke resigned his command of the first regiment of dragoons.

A cause was tried, and learnedly argued, between the oyster-meters of London, and the proprietors of oyster-beds in the county of Essex; the oyster-meeters claimed a specific sum for work which they had an exclusive right of performing by custom and immemorial usage. On the part of the defendants it was contended, that the right insisted on was abolished by the acts of the 10th and 11th of William & Mary, which made Billingsgate a free market, and settled the fees. The jury, which was special, after hearing the arguments on both sides, gave a verdict for the plaintiffs, which established their rights.

*Sunday 5.*

The Stamford waggon took fire at five o'clock in the morning, three miles beyond Hertford, by the carelessness of the driver, who left the lantern in the basket with a candle which burnt to the socket, and nothing escaped but a barrel of porter, and the bottom and one wheel of the waggon. The passengers and waggoner were much scorched in attempting to throw off the loading, which, on account of the approaching fair, was of considerable value, and the damage is estimated at above 1000*l*.

*Monday 6.*

A very interesting debate took place in the H. of Lords on a motion made by the Earl of Shelbourne, to address his majesty to inform the House, whether he had been advised and by whom to dismiss the Right Hon. the Marquis of Caermarthen, and the Right Hon. the Earl of Pembroke from their respective offices, for their conduct in parliament.

These dismissions, he said, appeared to him in a very alarming light. They shewed that no member of parliament enjoying any office under the crown had any will of his own, but must vote as directed, and if ministerial vengeance and ministerial influence extended so far as to deprive men of the right of private judgment, he left it to the House to judge of the miserable state to which parliament was reduced.

Lord Stormont contended for the right of the crown to appoint and to dismiss the executive officers of government without controul. If the sovereign had not that right, he would be in a worse condition than the meanest of his subjects.

The noble Lords who were the subjects of the motion both protested upon their honour

they knew no other cause for their dismissal, except that of having supported the motion of the 8th of February, for appointing a committee to enquire into the expenditure of the public money.

On the question being put, the numbers were, for the motion 31, against it 55.

At a Court of Common Council at Guildhall, a motion was made, That the thanks of this Court be given to Sir G. B. Rodney; and also that the freedom of the city be presented to him in a gold box; the same was agreed to,—since which the following pointed epigram has appeared in the papers:

YOUR wisdom, LONDON's council, far  
Our highest praise exceeds;  
In giving each illustrious tar  
The very thing he needs.

For RODNEY, brave, but low in cash,  
You golden gifts bespoke:  
To KEPPEL, rich, but not so rash,  
You gave a heart of oak.

Admiralty-office. Lieut. Oakes, of his majesty's ship *Porcupine*, has brought a 4th letter from Admiral Sir G. B. Rodney, dated *Sandwich* at sea, Feb. 15, in which he acquaints the admiralty with the safe arrival of the convoy at Mahon, and of the arrival of the *Triton* from that island, where all was well; that he had released the Spanish admiral Langara, and the officers under his command, on their parole; that in return the Spanish court had given orders to their viceroy and officers to treat the English officers with the highest respect and attention; and that the Spanish prisoners were all put on board the fleet for England, except 500 left at Gibraltar to be exchanged for the same number of British.

At the same time a letter from rear admiral Digby was received at the Admiralty-office, giving an account of his parting with admiral Rodney on the 18th; with his falling in with a French convoy for the Mauritius, on the 23d, consisting of two 64 gun ships, two large store ships armé en flute (fitted to fight) a frigate, and about 13 sail of transports, with warlike stores and troops, three of which he had taken, together with the *Prothé* one of the 64 gun ships, commanded by Monf. Chilot, who had charge of the expedition. The two men of war, (*Ajax* and *Prothé*) had 120,000*l*. on board, but what the proportion of that sum was on board the *Prothé* is not said.

The admiral with his fleet arrived at Spithead the very day the contents of the dispatches were published at London. The ships admiral Rodney took with him were the *Sandwich* of 90 guns; the *Ajax*, the *Montague*, and the *Terrible* of 74 guns each, and the *Pegasus* of 28 guns. The *Edgar* of 74; the *Panther* of 60; and the *Enterprize* and *Porcupine* frigates are left at Gibraltar.

Mr. T. Luttrell complained in the House that divers undue and corrupt practices in the election



election of members to serve in parliament for the borough of Milbourn Port, in the county of Somerset, had been used by the Right Hon. Frederick Lord North, and others acting for him in that transaction; and moved, "that the said complaint be referred to a committee of the whole House, on Thursday the 16th, to take the same under consideration." The cause of complaint, as Mr. Luttrell explained it to the House, was, that his lordship by his agents had contracted with Mr. Medlicot for a reversionary seat for Milbourn Port at the next general election, in order to prevent his [Mr. Luttrell's] re-election, threatening at the same time to follow him wherever he proposed himself. This he pledged himself to prove, or to appear a culprit to the House. He, however, failed in his proof, and it even came out that he himself had bargained for the borough on a former election.

Lord North opened what is called the budget, by enumerating the various sums wanted for deficiencies in last year's ways and means; and then stating the sums wanted for the various services of the present year, which altogether amounted to 20,678,250*l.* which he proposed to supply by the following ways and means.

	<i>£.</i>
Land and malt-tax	- 2,750,000
New Exchequer bills	- 3,400,000
Sinking fund	- 2,500,000
Borrowed and funded	- 12,500,000
	<hr/>
	21,100,000

The terms of making up the principal to the subscribers are clear only to those who are conversant in funding, viz. for every 100*l.* subscribed, the subscriber is to have 100*l.* capital stock consolidated in the four per cent. of 1777, and valued at 74*l.* He is besides to have 1*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.* consolidated with the long annuities for 79 years, valued at 16 years purchase, 29*l.* and a proportionable part of 4 tickets to every 1000*l.* subscribed, valued at 1*l.* making all together 104*l.* The lottery is to consist of 48,000 tickets at 10*l.* each, for which the subscribers are to pay severally 10*l.* for each.

#### *Tuesday 7.*

The report of the committee of ways and means was brought up, and the times of paying in the subscription money settled according to the following installments:

On 12,000,000*l.* to be raised by annuities.  
 15 per cent. on subscribing,  
 10 per cent. on or before 28th April next.  
 10 per cent. on or before 26th May next.  
 10 per cent. on or before 23d June next.  
 10 per cent. on or before 28th July next.  
 15 per cent. on or before 29th August next.  
 10 per cent. on or before 26th Sept. next.  
 10 per cent. on or before 24th Oct. next.  
 10 per cent. on or before 24th Nov. next.

On the lottery for 480,000*l.*

15 per cent. on subscribing.  
 20 per cent. on or before 12th May next.  
 25 per cent. on or before 14th July next.

20 per cent. on or before 12th Sept. next.

20 per cent. on or before 10th Oct. next.

N. B. Every lottery office-keeper to take out a licence, for which 50*l.* is to be paid, and to be applied to defray the expence of management.

#### *Wednesday 8.*

The House in debate on Mr. Burke's bill till after midnight, when the first clause for abolishing the office of one of his majesty's three principal secretaries of state was lost by a majority of 7 votes only.

#### *Thursday 9.*

Prince William Henry, who arrived at the queen's palace the day before, appeared at court in his naval uniform, blue turned up with white and trimmed with gold lace.

At a court martial held on board the Victory, in Portsmouth harbour, Capt. Boteler was dismissed the service, for not doing every thing that was in his power to save the Ardent, which fell into the hands of the enemy; all the other officers were honourably acquitted. (See vol. xlix.)

#### *Friday 10.*

Lord Effingham moved in the H. of Peers for lists of peers holding places or pensions under the crown to be laid before the House; and also of such peers as have a right to vote for the 16 peers of Scotland; but this was opposed on the ground of nonprecedency, except in the reign of Charles I. when a committee who had predetermined to overturn the constitution, proceeded to such a measure. It was treated as a high indignity to suspect persons of the rank and honour of peers of the realm to be influenced by any emoluments of office, and it was hinted, that such an idea could be adopted by none but those who would have acted from the like base motives. — If that was really the case, it was asked in reply, how it could happen that in all national questions there should be a majority of 2 to 1 against the friends of the people?

#### *Saturday 11.*

Letters from Vice-Admiral Sir Peter Parker, commander in chief on the Jamaica station, to Mr. Secretary Stephens, advise, that the garrison at Omoa were so reduced by a pestilential disorder, that it became necessary to evacuate that fort, after having spiked the guns and embarked the ammunition; also that the Salisbury, Capt. Inglis, had brought into Port Royal harbour, a Spanish private ship of war of 50 guns, named the St. Carlos, laden with brass cannon, shot, muskets, and other military stores for that fort, after a spirited defence, in which the enemy's main mast went by the board before she surrendered. Her mizen mast went also in the night.

#### *Monday 13.*

The second clause of Mr. Burke's bill for the abolition of the Board of Trade, was carried by a majority of 7. Mr. Fox in his speech having urged, that in point of delicacy the members of that board ought to withdraw, and not vote themselves into office, their absence turned the scale. This day debates



debates ran high in the H. of C. and Sir Fletcher Norton, the Speaker, disclosed a transaction relative to a retrospective view he had to be made a judge, which produced a very warm altercation between him and the minister, of which a more particular account will be given in its place.

The croud was so great at Drury-lane playhouse, to see the young prince William in his naval uniform, that it was found necessary to throw a kind of bridge from the stage to the pit to liberate several people, who otherwise must have perished in the throng.

*Tuesday 14.*

Two young women were taken out of the New River locked arm in arm, with their legs tied together and both drowned. It has since appeared they were tambour workers, had contracted a perfect friendship for each other from children, and had lived happily together for some time, 'till the *fumes* of the new religion, as one of their friends told the coroner's jury, had hurt their minds.

*Wednesday 15.*

The lord provost and magistrates of Edinburgh unanimously voted the freedom of that city to Sir George Bridges Rodney, for his gallant and signal services to his country.

Lord North laid before the House the new taxes, by which he proposed to raise the sum of 697,500*l.* to pay the interest of the new loan of 12 millions, viz. by 6*d.* a bushel additional duty on malt, with a draw back on beer liable to excise; 4*l.* a ton on Portugal wines, and 8*l.* a ton on French wines; an additional shilling a gallon on rum and brandy; a penny a gallon on low wines, and three-pence on spirits; 4*s.* a chaldron on Newcastle coals for exportation; ten-pence a bushel additional duty on salt; a 5*s.* annual licence on all persons retailing tea; 6*d.* additional duty on advertisements in the newspapers; 2*s.* 6*d.* stamp duty on all legacies under 20*l.* 5*s.* on all legacies between 20*l.* and 50*l.* and 20*s.* on all legacies of 100*l.* and upwards; to be deducted on paying the legacies, the receipts for which are to be on stamp paper, answerable to the above regulation.—The total amount of all the above taxes estimated at 701,660*l.*

*Saturday 18.*

A fire broke out at the house of his grace the Duke of Northumberland, at Charing Cross, about five in the morning, and raged till eight, in which time it burnt from the east end, where it began, to the west. How it happened is not known. Among the apartments consumed are those of Dr. Percy, dean of Carlisle. We are happy, however, to inform our readers, that the greatest part of the Dean's invaluable library is fortunately preserved.

By a letter from Lord Longford, of his majesty's ship Alexander, dated at Spithead, March 16, Mr. Secretary Stephens is acquainted with the capture of the Monsieur privateer of 40 guns, 12 and 6 pounders, and

362 men, commanded by Jean de Rocket, a very fine frigate, almost new, had been eight days from L'Orient, and had taken nothing. She struck to the Courageaux, the Alexander having lost the fore-top-mast in the pursuit.

*Monday 20.*

Mr. Fullarton, member for Plympton, and late secretary to Lord Stormont in his embassy to the court of France, complained to the House of the *ungentleman-like* behaviour of the Earl of Shelburne, who, he said, with all the aristocratic insolence that marks that nobleman's character, had in effect *dared* to say, that he and his regiment were as ready to act against the liberties of England, as against her enemies.—This occasioned some altercation between those who were the friends of each party; but being generally thought unparliamentary, it went at that time no farther.

The third clause in Mr. Burke's bill for regulating his majesty's household was debated, and lost by a majority of 53, viz. 211 against 158.

*Tuesday 21.*

The following acts received the royal assent by commission:

Act for raising a certain sum of money by annuities, and establishing a lottery.

Act for punishing mutiny and desertion, and for better payment of the army.

Act for regulating his majesty's marine forces.

Act for better supplying his majesty's navy with mariners, &c.

Act for repealing an act which prohibits the carrying the gold coin, &c. &c. to Ireland.

Act for paying and cloathing the militia.

Act for securing the lawful trade to the East Indies, and to prevent British subjects from trading under foreign commissions, and for other regulations of trade.

Act to regulate county elections.

Act for continuing the duties on ales, &c. brewed for sale in the town of Kelfo, in Scotland.

And to several road, inclosure, and other bills. In all 42.

Lord North acquainted the House that the term of the East India company's charter expired on the 5th of April, and as the company had made no propositions of renewal to parliament, he moved that, in conformity to the acts of parliament relative to that purpose, three years notice might be given the company for settling their affairs, and calling home their effects, and for being paid off their capital of 4,200,000*l.* due to them from the public, which, after some debate, was agreed to by the House, 148 to 62.

*Wednesday 22.*

The House of Peers adjourned till after the holidays.

Mr. Fox moved for a call of the House on Thursday April 6, the day on which the petitions



petitions were to be taken into consideration.

This day was launched from a private dock, his majesty's ship *Fortitude*, of 74 guns, and the command given to Sir Richard Bickerton.

At a quarterly general court of East India proprietors, Mr. Crichton moved, that a general court should be summoned on that day sevensnight, to frame a bye-law for excluding contractors from the direction of the company; which, after some altercation, was carried without a division.

A duel was this morning fought between the Earl of Shelbourne and Mr. Fullerton, in consequence of words spoken by the former in the House of Lords, as stated by the latter in the House of Commons. Lord Balcarras was second to Mr. Fullerton, and Lord Frederick Cavendish to Lord Shelbourne. Mr. Fullerton fired first, and then Lord Shelbourne without effect. Mr. Fullerton's second fire lodged a ball in Lord Shelbourne's thigh, after having passed thro' some paper in his lordship's pocket, which had abated its force. Mr. Fullerton, seeing him wounded, advanced, and demanded a concession; his lordship's answer was, he did not come there to make concessions, and desired Mr. Fullerton to take his ground again, which he had no sooner done than Lord Shelbourne fired his second pistol in the air, the seconds interposed, and the affair ended.

A noble gratuity of 500*l.* given by the Duke of Northumberland to the firemen who assisted in extinguishing the fire at his grace's house, as already related, was this day distributed.

A patent this day passed the great seal, creating Lady Priscilla Barbara Elizabeth Burrell, of Beckenham, in Kent, Baroness Willoughby of Eresby, in the county of Lincoln, to hold in her own right and her heirs lawfully begotten. Her ladyship was afterwards presented to their majesties under that title, and graciously received.

*Saturday 25.*

*Adm.-Office.* Dispatches from Rear Adm. Hyde Parker mentions the safe arrival at Barbadoes of Gen. Vaughan, with the troops and the trade under convoy of the *Phoenix*, Sir Hyde Parker, and that it was the admiral's intention to accompany Sir Hyde with the troops and trade bound to Jamaica, as far as Antigua. The admiral adds, that *Mons. Picquet* had slipped out of Port Royal Bay with seven ships of the line and a frigate, but being pursued had taken shelter in *Basse Terre Road* in Guadeloupe; and that *Commodore Collingwood*, with nine ships, continued to cruise between that island with a view of intercepting him if he should attempt to return. Sir Peter Parker has sent another list of 20 valuable prizes taken by his squadron from the 2<sup>d</sup> of May to the 14<sup>th</sup> of Nov. last. *Gaz.*

*Sunday 26.*

Being Easter Sunday, their Majesties went

to the Chapel Royal in the usual state. The Rev. Dr. Kay preached the sermon, and the Bp. of London administered the sacrament.

*Monday 27.*

Being Easter Monday, the lord mayor and sheriffs of London, attended by the governors of the city hospitals, with the children of Christ and Bridewell, went in the usual procession to St. Bride's church, and heard a sermon preached by the Bp. of Chester. After which the report of the state of the city hospitals was read before the governors.

*Friday 31.*

In December last, the Dublin society adjudged the premiums for hops as follows:

Mr. Ansell, county Tipperary,	-	30 <i>l.</i>
Mr. Atkinson, Birr,	-	20 <i>l.</i>
Lord Carlow, Queen's county,	-	10 <i>l.</i>

The hops produced, were, by the certificates of three brewers of the city of Dublin, equal to any imported from abroad.—Hops, however, can never be cultivated in Ireland to any considerable degree, for want of poles. They must first raise poles before they plant hops.

There have been no material advices from America that can be rely'd on. A vague report has been circulated, that two French ships with 30,000 stand of arms, and powder and ball in proportion, had been drove ashore between the Capes of Virginia, and that the loyalists had got possession of them, which it was thought would turn the scale in favour of government in that province.

Another report is, that a violent commotion had happened in the city of Philadelphia, which had obliged the Congress to seek for safety up the city.—These events, if true, are of too great importance to remain unnoticed by government.

Among the 'pieces fugitives' circulated in France, there is one called, "The last Will of the King of Prussia," in which that monarch bequeathes, *La TETE à la France—ses Bras à l'Angleterre—son Cœur à la Patrie—& son Derrier aux Hollandois; parce qu'ils sçavent une partie de tout!*

The commissions for the examination of witnesses in prize causes at Penryn and Poole, have been revoked by order of the judge of the high court of admiralty. The commissions have also been revoked for Guernsey and Jersey; but the courts of the latter have, in a motion to supersede the attachments on the part of the crown, declared that they will not only recognize no writs of Westminster-hall, but even those of the high court of admiralty in matters of prize; and in consequence have stopped near 150,000*l.* prize-money, which they refuse to deliver.

A more particular account of the late Lady Catherine Pelham, than appeared in our last.—The late Rt. Hon. Lady Catherine Pelham was relict of the late Rt. Hon. Henry Pelham, many years prime minister of this kingdom in the reign of his late Majesty, and only brother to the late duke of Newcastle.

Her



Her ladyship was daughter of John, second duke of Rutland, by Catherine, youngest daughter of the truly noble but unfortunate William lord Russel, and consequently was sister to the late duke of Rutland, and first cousin to the late dukes of Bedford and Bridgewater, and to the father of the late duke of Devonshire. She was born in 1700, and married in 1726; had issue two sons, and six daughters. The two sons, as mentioned in our last, and two of the daughters, died young; the remaining four were, Catherine, married in 1744, to the present duke of Newcastle, but died in 1760; Grace married, in 1760, to the present lord Sondes, but died in 1777; and Frances and Mary now living.

We are sorry to inform our readers that we are well assured Capt. Carver (see p. 102) died absolutely and strictly starved, leaving a wife and two small children, for whom Dr. Letsome, with his wonted humanity, interests himself, and has disposed of many copies of his Travels, which, notwithstanding their great merit, could not procure him a competent provision.

BIRTHS.

**T**HE lady of William Eden, esq; a daughter.

The lady of Sir Guy Carleton, a son.

The lady of the Hon. Cha. Finch, a son and heir.

The lady of Wm. Praed, esq; of Trevet-how, Cornwall, a son and heir.

*Mar. 1.* The wife of Joseph Sowerby, a carpenter at Ashby, in Westmoreland, of three daughters, who were all baptised the same day. The same woman had formerly ten children, some of whom are near thirty years of age. The father is 60, the mother 47.

5. Princess of Asturias, a prince.

27. Lady of the hon. and rev. Dr. Cornwallis, dean of Canterbury, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

**T**HO. Grimston, esq; to Miss F. Legard, dau. of the late Sir Digby Legard, bt.

At Worcester, the Rev. Mr. Griffiths, M. A. of Pembroke College, Oxford, to Miss Browning of the same place.

At the Castle, Dublin, Almar Lowry Corry, esq; knight of the shire for the county of Tyrone, to the Right Hon. Lady Harriet Hobart, eldest daughter of the earl of Buckinghamshire.

At Largohouse, Fifeshire, Wm Calderwood, esq; major of the first troop of horse guards, to Miss Oliphant Kinloch.

At Margate, the Rev. Mr. John Pratt, vicar of Hartlip in Kent, to Miss Martha Franks.

Rev. Mr. Shuttleworth, to Miss Whitmore.

*Feb. 20.* At Peter-Stow, in Herefordshire, Jas. Bower, esq; of Cardigan, to Miss Lloyd, dau. of David Lloyd, esq; of that place.

26. Rich. Aubrey, esq; to Miss Digby, dau. of the late hon. Wriothesly Digby,

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29. Dr. Oldershaw, of Emanuel college, Camb. to Miss Roe, of Sudbrooke.

*Mar. 9.* At Mottram Longendale, D. Broad-bent, aged 24, to Mrs. Cheetham, aged 84. Joseph Simpson, esq; to Miss S. Howard.

13. John Skirrow, esq; to Miss Walker.

Tho. Dorrien, esq; to Miss Isabella Drake, eldest daughter of the late Dr. Drake, of Amerham.

At Liverpool, Gideon Johnson, esq; commander of his majesty's ship the Adamant, to Miss Colquitt.

15. Capt. Patr. Lawson, to Miss Hannelsy, of Cork.

16. Dr. Meyer, lately arrived from Vienna, to Miss Story, of Bartholomew-lane.

John Rawling Smith, esq; to Miss Ealand.

Joshua Field, esq; to Miss Susannah De La Fountain.

18. Benj. Keene, esq; to Miss Ruck.

Rev. Dr. Benet, to Miss Turton.

Peregrine Courteney, esq; to Lady Augusta Glynn.

20. At Basingstoke, Henry Maxwell, esq; of Ewshot House in Hampshire, to Miss D. Brydges, daughter of Edw. Brydges, esq; of Wootton in Kent.

DEATHS.

**L**ATELY, Andrew Grant, esq; at Grenada.

In Ireland, Sir James Cockburn, bart.

In Bentinck-str. Cavendish-squ. Stephen Riou, esq; an ingenious architect. He was a captain in the 2d troop of horse grenadier guards, in which he served in Flanders in the war of 1741. After the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, he had leave to retire with his pay, and travelling into Italy, Greece, &c. was at Athens when Mess. Stuart and Revett made their plans. Soon after his return he published "An Essay on the Construction of Bridges;" and in 1768 he published, in imperial folio, "The Grecian Orders of Architecture delineated and explained from the Antiquities of Athens, &c." a work which did great credit to his taste and genius. He has left two sons; one in the army at Gibraltar, the other in the navy with Capt. Clerke.

At Whitchurch, Mrs. Pearson, relict of the rev. John Pearson, of that place.

At Long-Stratton in Norfolk, the Rev. Mr. Soley, rector of Worlingham.

Fr. Prujean, esq; of Sutton-Gate, Essex.

At Hockley, Bedfordsh. Tho. Gilpin, esq;

At Clapham, Mr. Edw. Neale, lessee of the tolls on London bridge, and one of the people called Quakers.

At Lincoln, James Pigot, esq; aged 96.

Robert Macbride, a fisherman, in the Island of Henies, aged 130 years and some months.

At Lincoln, the Rev. Mr. Francis, prebendary, and one of the vicars of that cathedral.

Rev. Ralph Battell, aged 83, rector of Somerby and Bag Enderby in Lincolnshire.

At



At Lincoln, Mrs. Bewley, relict of Rich. Bewley, esq; of that city.

Countess dow. of Eglintoun, aged 91.

At Shrewsbury, on the circuit, Mr. Dunbridge, cook to the honourable society of the Inner Temple.

At Leigh Green, Edw. Finch, esq; aged 80.

Feb. 17. At West-Ham in Essex, Lieut. John Toulmin of his majesty's navy, who arrived from America only a few days before, where he had been employed some years.

18. Rev. Mr. John Pyke, rector of Radstock in Somersetshire.

20. Col. Robt. Johnstone, in the service of the States of Holland.

23. At Harwich, Mr. Cole, near 30 years comptroller of his majesty's customs there.

24. Edw. Parsons, esq; of Farndon, Essex.

25. At Enford, Wiltshire, the Rev. Mr. Wm. Cooke, vicar of that parish upwards of 40 years; author of "An Enquiry into the Patriarchal and Druidical Religion, &c. 1754." 4to. an Abridgement of Dr. Stukeley's Stonehenge and Abury, tinged with Hutchinsonianism. He circulated proposals for a medallic history of Imperial Rome, with plates of coins.

James Grant, esq; of Clurie, in Scotland.

26. John Hancock, esq;

Newe Barwick, esq; of Chesham, Bucks.

27. At Bath, Lady Tankard, lady of Sir Thomas.

Mr. Joseph Downs, merchant.

In the Temple, John Pacey, esq; aged 42, one of the sworn clerks of his majesty's court of exchequer, in consequence of a cold caught in a damp bed at baron Perrot's a year ago. He was eminently distinguished by his great skill in reading the various old hands of our records, and indefatigable in his application to his profession. He was also associate to the home circuit, which place he sold just before his death.

28. Miss Buxton, daughter of the late Cha. Buxton, esq; at Mr. Unwin's at Coggeshall, Essex.

At Putney, Percival Edmonstone, esq;

At his seat near Derby, Sam. Pickering, esq; aged 104.

29. At Bath, after two hours illness, Lady Milford.

Mar. 1. Gen. Desaguliers, of the train of artillery.

At Queenhithe, Mr. Jn. Ball, hoopbender, and one of the common-council of that ward.

Wm. Jones, M. D. of Adlington, Kent.

At Streatham, Surrey, Jos. Barham, esq;

Tho. Greenaway, esq; formerly an American merchant.

Mrs. Parker, wife of Edw. Parker, esq; of Farm-Hill, near Waltham-abbey, Essex.

At Bristol, Richard Scrafton, esq;

2. Lieut. col. Gervas Remington.

Frank Manby, esq; of Downfells near Brentwood, Essex.

In Great Marlborough-street, Mrs. Eliz. Dunbar, aged 79.

3. At his son-in-law's the Rev. Mr.

Duncombe's at Canterbury, in the 88th year of his age, Joseph Highmore, esq; formerly an eminent painter in London, but had retired from business above 18 years.

Mr. Tho. Chadwick, wholesale tobacconist, near the custom-house.

John Hempel, esq; formerly a Hamburg merchant, in Billeter-Lane.

Giles Grendey, esq; aged 87.

At Sudbury, the Rev. Dan. Stanford, M.A.

4. In Conduit-st. Dr. Isaac Schomberg, a very eminent and learned physician. His great talents, and knowledge in his profession, were universally acknowledged by the gentlemen of the faculty; and his tenderness and humanity recommended him to the friendship and esteem, as well as veneration, of his patients. He was endued with uncommon quickness and sagacity in discovering the source, and tracing the progress of a disorder; and though in general a friend to prudent regimen, rather than medicine, yet in emergent cases he prescribed with a correct and happy boldness, equal to the occasion. He was so averse from that sordid avarice generally charged, perhaps often with great injustice, on the faculty, that many of his friends in affluent circumstances found it impossible to force on him that reward for his services, which he had so fairly earned, and which his attendance so well merited. As a man, he was sincere and just in his principles, frank and amiable in his temper, instructive and lively in conversation, his many singularities endearing him still further to his acquaintance, as they proceeded from an honest plainness of manner, and visibly flowed from a benevolent simplicity of heart. He was, for many days, sensible of his approaching end, which he encountered with a calmness and resignation, not easily to be imitated by those, who now regret the loss of so good a man, so valuable a friend, and so skilful a physician.

5. At Hackney, Frederick Vanhagen, esq; a Dutch merchant.

At Raphoe in Ireland, the Right Rev. Dr. John Oswald, bishop of Raphoe.

6. Anthony Aubert, sen. esq; aged 66.

In Queen's-square, Bloomsbury, Jonathan Taverner, esq; aged 80.

Cha. Cox, esq; of Groom-place, Hampsh.

At Beverley, Mrs. Myres, aged 80.

7. Mrs. Hervey, of Bishopsgate-st. a widow lady of immense fortune; the grief of which had such an effect on her daughter, that she died the same evening at ten o'clock.

Mrs. Aglionby, widow of Hen. Aglionby, esq; of Nunnery, in Cumberland, and sister to Sir Philip Musgrave, bart.

8. Grenville Ferguson, esq; aged 78.

Tho. Gaunt, esq; a hop merchant in the Borough High street.

At Ringmer in Sussex, Mrs. Reb. Snooke, relict of Henry Snooke, esq; aged 86.

9. At the Admiralty, the Rt. Hon. Lady Mulgrave. Her ladyship went to bed the same



same evening at eleven o'clock in perfect health, but lying longer as imagined than usual, her youngest son, the hon. Augustus Phipps, went into her bedchamber, and discovered she was dead. From the position she was in, her arms being easily reclined across her body, she is supposed to have expired without a struggle. Lady Mulgrave was the eldest dau. of the late lord Hervey, and sister to the present earl of Bristol.

At Kensington, John Paddey, esq;

Cornelius Cuthbert, esq; aged 69.

10. At Putney, John Petteward, esq;

Mr. Joseph Else, surgeon to St. Thomas's Hospital.

At Cockerington, Fred. Jas. Scrope, esq;

11. Topham Beauclerk, only son of Lord Sidney Beauclerk, and grandson to the first duke of St. Albans. He was born in Dec. 1739, and married March 12, 1768, to Lady Diana Spencer, sister to the present duke of Marlborough.

In Bartlet's Buildings, Holborn, Mr. Rich. Nutt, late an eminent printer, aged 86; of whom some further account shall be given.

At Radwinter, in Essex, John Fox, esq; aged 97.

At Hampstead, Mrs. Dunster, wife of H. Dunster, esq; of Hertford.

James Dalgleish, of Scotsraig, esq; sheriff deputy of the county of Fife.

12. Mr. Henry Michell, attorney of Clifford's-Inn.

At Hackney, Wm. Hen. Metcalf, esq; of Fort George, North Britain.

At Stoke Newington, Wm. Hartnell, esq;

At Hooper's Hill, Margate, Dr. John Forbes, physician of that place.

13. At Knoll, co. Dorset, Mrs. Gulston, wife of Joseph Gulston, esq; and sister of Sir S. Stepney, bart.

Sir Wm. Barlow, knt. aged 84.

H. Marsden, esq; Wennington-hall, Lanca.

14. At Lewisham, the Rev. Tho. Marlow.

Mrs. Starkie, sist. of the late E. Starkie, esq;

At Salisbury, Wm. Swanton, esq; town clerk of that city for near 40 years, and one of the proctors of the ecclesiastical court.

15. At Ham, in Essex, Peter Dennison, esq; formerly a Hambrough merchant.

16. At his seat at Theobald's, George Barnes, esq;

In Bond-street, Abra. Donaldson, esq; formerly a representative for Air in Scotland.

At Mortlake, Juvon Kay, esq; aged 90.

Dame Eliz. Heathcote, relict of M. Heathcote, esq; late of the Ewry of St. Jam. Pal.

At Shipton Moyne, Glouc. Lady Jenkinson, aged 90, mot. of Banks Jenkinson, esq;

17. At Southgate, T. H. Woodnorth, esq;

In Kent-street, Southwark, Mary Anne Ryan, aged upwards of 107 years.

Rev. Mr. Burridge, R. of High Halden.

18. Miss Letitia Beauchamp, aged 17, dau. of the late Sir Wm. Beauchamp Proctor, bart. by his second wife.

In Grosvenor-Place, the lady of W. Hale, esq; of King's Walden, Herts.

19. At Islington, the Rev. Fra. Jackson, rector of Orford in Suffolk.

In Holles-str. Cav. Sq. Mich. Mosely, esq;

20. Sir Benj. Truman, brewer, Spitalfields.

Rev. Dr. Richard Brown, aged 69, canon of Christ-Church College, Oxford, King's professor of Hebrew, and Lord Almoner's professor of Arabic in that university.

Sir Joseph Tomlinson, knt. aged 64.

21. Of a paralytic stroke, aged 71, Charlotte, relict of the late Sir Wm. Sanderson, of Greenwich, bart. only surviving sister of the late Sir Henry Gough, and youngest dau. of Sir Richard Gough, of Edgebaston, co. Warwick, bart. She was married to Sir W. Sanderson June 1739, being his third wife, and by him had one son William 1745, who succeeded his father 1754, and died 1760.

Arth. Blisbendon, esq; a Jamaica planter.

Edw. Ellis Burrows, esq; of Curzon-street.

22. At Camberwell, — Appleton, esq; aged 89, formerly a Blackwell-hall factor.

At Wandsworth, Ambr. Smeathman, esq; formerly in the East-India Company's service.

Lewis Chamberlayne, esq; aged 73.

Suddenly, at Oxford, Mr. Treacher, one of the aldermen of that city.

23. Rev. Tho. Greene, D.D. dean of Salisbury, prebendary of Ely, rector of Cottenham, Cambridgeshire, and chancellor of the church of Litchfield. He was the eldest son of Bp. Greene of Ely, who died in 1738.

Mrs. Henckell, wife of James Henckell, esq; of Hampstead.

24. Right Hon. Lady Anne Sophia Egerton, wife of the bishop of Durham. Her ladyship was the dau. of Henry, late duke of Kent, by the Lady Sophia Bentinck, dau. of the earl of Portland.

Rob. Turner, esq; of the Hermitage, Hants.

In Linc. Inn Fields, Wm. Lampriere, esq;

In Herefordshire, — George, esq;

At Kentish Town, Dr. Sampson Coleby.

At Knightsbridge, Fred. Cotton, esq; a commissary for the army in Germany during the late war.

Rev. Rich. Humfrey, sen. fellow of Benet coll. Camb. and preceptor to his R. H. Pr. Edw.

26. The lady of Rob. Mayne, esq; greatly regretted.

27. Capt. R. Doveton, of the Gatton E. Ind.

#### GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Feb. 23. David Roberts, of Tan y Gaer, esq; sheriff of Merioneth.

26. Ralph Bigland, esq; Garter king at arms.

Mar. 11. Isaac Heard, esq; Clarencieux king at arms.

21. Peter Dore, esq; Norroy king at arms.

Right Rev. Dr. James Hawkins, bp. of Raphoe.

William Beresford, M.A. bp. of Dromore.

25. George Jubb, D.D. Hebrew professor in the university of Oxford, with the prebendship of Christ Ch. thereunto annexed.

John Vaughan, of Golden Grove, esq; appointed lieutenant and custos rotulorum of Carmarthenshire.



## CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

**R**obert Sewell, esq; attorney general of Jamaica.

Mar. 1. Mr. John Wilkie, elected treasurer and warehouse-keeper to the company of Stationers.

6. Francis Maseres, esq; senior common pleader, elected judge of the sheriffs court in the city of London.

John Doddington, esq; fourth port cullis pursuivant at arms.

Col. Lascelles, the regiment of dragoons lately lord Pembroke's.

7. Mr. Wm. Lane, one of the sworn clerks in the remembrancer's office.

10. John Grant Waring, of Oakham, esq; a master extraordinary in chancery.

Hon. Horatio Walpole, son of lord Walpole of Wollerton, lieut. col. of the E. battalion of Norfolk militia.

Capt. Bromesfield, inspector of the ordnance at Woolwich.

Capt. Macbride, to the command of the Canada of 74 guns.

## ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

**J**oseph Domett, B. A. presented by the King to Bovey Tracey V. co. Devon.

Rev. Cha. Allen, Cudham V. Kent.

Rev. J. Gwynne, Eggyfswr, co. Pembr.

Step. Moore, M. A. Appleby V. co. Linc.

Geo. Crossman, M. A. Blagdon R. co. Somerset.

J. Walker, Bawdfey V. co. Suffolk.

Rev. Edw. Baldwyn, Abdon R. co. Salop.

John Roberts, M. A. collated to the prebend of Car Fachell, in the cathedral of St. David's.

Morgan Cove, LL. B. Sithney V. co. Cornwall.

J. Evans, M. A. Berkington R. co. Somer.

R. Waddington, M. A. Cavendish R. co. Suffolk.

B. Spencer, LL. D. Hatton R. co. Lincoln.

Mar. 4. Rev. Dr. Geo. Mason, confirmed bp. of Sodor and Man at Bow Church, and next day consecrated a bp. at Whiteh. Chapel.

## DISPENSATIONS.

**J**ohn Penrose, LL. B. to hold Carclincham and Peran Uthno RR. in Cornwall.

Benj. Symes, M. A. to hold Mashbury R. with Axminster V. co. Devon.

## B—NK—TS.

**J**ohn Le Breton, Newington Butts, in Surrey, merchant.

John Tidfall, Weymouth-street, St. Mary le Bone, builder.

Wm. Edwards, Fordham, Cambr. miller.

Jos. Thomas and Benj. Thomas, of Hereford, coach-makers.

Rob. Tadd, of Road, Somersetsh. grocer.

John Knott and Sampson Knott, of Sandwich, Kent, millers.

Joseph Longfellow, of Brecon, grocer.

Joseph Ingram, Vine-st. Midd. dealer.

Jas. Pedge, Wrampingham, Norf. miller.

Jas. Trelegon, of the Strand, silversmith.

Wm. Sturman, of Bristol, victualler.

Mich. Jackson, Orrell, Lancash. dealer.

Wm. Hall, of Birmingham, dealer.

John Iveson, of Holgate, Yorksh. dealer.

Mich. Harris, of Potter's-fields, Southw. corn-factor.

Geo. Peirce, Basinghall-st. Lond. Blackwell-hall factor.

Sam. Freeth, Birmingham, edge-tool-mak.

Robt. Porter, Wandsworth, Surry, merch.

Robt. Wynne, Greenwich, callico-printer.

Jas. Pownall, Basinghall-st. lace-merch.

Wm. Gates, of St. Martin's-lane, Westm. cabinet-maker.

Cha. Wright, of Chester, mercer.

Jn. Chambers, Greenfield, Flintsh. merch.

Tho. Hughes, jun. Holywell, Flintsh. mercer.

Tho. Fiskin, Bewdley, Worc. hop-merch.

Sam. Watts, of Norwich, haberdasher.

Tho. Payne, Bow-lane, Lond. silk-dyer.

Tho. Price, of Llywell, Brecon, dealer.

John Mulhall and John Asfley, of Bartlet's-buildings, Holborn, merchants.

John Rands, Portsmouth, shopfeller.

John Mawley, Margate, Kent, linen-dra.

Jos. Kettle, of Birmingham, and John Kettle, of King's-Norton, Worc. factors.

Rich. Townsend, Bradford, Yorkshire, woollen-stuff-maker.

Jas. Ballmer, Bishopsgate-st. Lond. merch.

David Cherry the Younger, Bristol, broker.

Hen. Weedhall, Drury-la. Midd. apothecary.

Hen. Foot, Alvediston, Wilts. woolstapler.

John Peerman Cranston, of Bridge-street, Westm. mercer.

Jos. Bate, Stourbridge, Worc. fellmonger.

Jn. Brown, Kingston upon Hull, cabinet-maker.

John Flint, Bilsthorpe, Nott. wheelwright.

Tho. Gordon, Frome Selwood, Som. fuller.

Hen. Edmonds, Alvescot, Oxfordsh. carpent.

J. Welcker, of the Haymark. dealer in music.

Geo. Bennett, of Buckingham, carrier.

## Commission of Bankruptcy superseded.

Jas. Harby, Hickling, Norf. shopkeeper.

## PRICES of STOCKS.

Mar. 15.

Bank Stock, shut.

India ditto, —

South Sea ditto, —

Ditto Old Ann. —

Ditto New Ann. —

3 per Ct. Bk. red. shut

3 per Ct. Conf. 61  $\frac{3}{8}$  a  $\frac{1}{8}$

Ditto 1726, —

Ditto 1751, —

India Ann. —

3  $\frac{1}{2}$  per Ct. 1758, 61  $\frac{1}{2}$  a  $\frac{3}{8}$

4 per Ct. Conf. 1762, —

4 per Ct. 1777, —

India Bonds, — Pr.

Navy & Vict. Bills, 11  $\frac{1}{4}$  per c.

Long Annuities, —

Short ditto, —

Serip. 76  $\frac{1}{2}$  a 75  $\frac{3}{4}$  a  $\frac{7}{8}$

Omnium 7  $\frac{1}{4}$  a  $\frac{1}{2}$  a 6  $\frac{3}{4}$

Annu. 1778, 12 1-8 a 1-16

Lottery Tickets, 13l. 7s.

Mar. 24.

shut

shut

—

shut

59  $\frac{7}{8}$  a  $\frac{3}{4}$

shut

61  $\frac{1}{8}$

59  $\frac{1}{8}$

59.

shut

61  $\frac{1}{8}$

shut

shut

14s. a 16s.

10  $\frac{3}{4}$  a  $\frac{7}{8}$

—

shut

75  $\frac{3}{4}$  a  $\frac{7}{8}$

7  $\frac{5}{8}$  a  $\frac{7}{8}$

12  $\frac{1}{8}$  a 3-16

13l. 13s. 6d.



# The Gentleman's Magazine;

ST. JOHN'S Gate.

London Gazette  
Daily Advertiser  
Public Advertiser  
Gazetteer  
Morning Chron.  
Public Ledger  
Morning Post  
Gener. Advertiser  
St. James's Chron.  
General Evening  
Whitehall Even.  
London Evening  
London Chron.  
Lloyd's Evening  
Oxford  
Cambridge  
Bristol 3  
Bath 2 papers  
Birmingham 2  
Derby 2  
Coventry  
Hereford  
Southampton  
Northampton  
Reading  
Whitehaven



Edinburgh 5  
Dublin 3  
Newcastle 3  
York 2 papers  
Leeds 2  
Norwich 2  
Exeter 2  
Liverpool 2  
Chester 2  
Manchester 2  
Canterbury 2  
Nottingham 2  
Dumfries  
Aberdeen  
Glasgow  
Lewes  
Sheffield  
Shrewsbury  
Winchester  
Ipswich  
Gloucester  
Salisbury  
Leicester  
Worcester  
Stamford  
Chelmsford

For APRIL, 1780.

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By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

LONDON, Printed for D. HENRY, at ST. JOHN'S GATE.



Prices of Grain.—Meteorological Diary of the Weather.—Bill of Mortality.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from Apr. 10, to Apr. 15, 1780.

Wheat Rye Barley Oats Beans										COUNTIES upon the COAST.											
s. d. s. d. s. d. s. d. s. d.																					
London	3	10	2	1	2	0	1	7	2	0	Effex	3	7	0	0	1	10	1	6	2	4
COUNTIES INLAND.																					
Middlesex	4	0	0	0	2	3	2	1	2	5	Suffolk	3	4	2	0	1	10	1	7	2	2
Surry	4	1	0	0	2	2	1	11	2	11	Norfolk	3	5	2	1	1	8	1	7	0	0
Hertford	3	11	0	0	2	2	1	10	3	1	Lincoln	3	7	2	5	1	11	1	6	2	7
Bedford	3	9	2	4	2	0	1	8	2	7	York	4	1	2	5	2	4	1	6	2	7
Cambridge	3	7	2	1	1	10	1	6	2	5	Durham	4	5	0	0	2	0	1	5	3	2
Huntingdon	3	5	0	0	2	0	1	6	2	8	Northumberland	3	10	2	7	1	9	1	5	2	5
Northampton	4	0	2	5	1	10	1	5	2	6	Cumberland	4	6	2	10	2	0	1	5	3	0
Rutland	3	10	0	0	2	0	1	6	3	1	Westmorland	4	10	0	0	2	1	1	4	2	5
Leicester	4	1	2	8	2	1	1	5	2	8	Lancashire	5	0	0	0	2	6	1	8	2	11
Nottingham	4	0	2	7	2	1	1	5	2	5	Cheshire	4	8	3	4	2	6	1	6	0	0
Derby	4	7	2	7	2	4	1	4	2	7	Monmouth	4	7	0	0	2	3	1	5	0	0
Stafford	4	5	0	0	2	3	1	7	3	3	Somerfet	4	8	2	8	2	0	1	8	2	5
Salop	4	0	2	9	2	1	1	8	2	9	Devon	4	9	0	0	1	11	1	4	0	0
Hereford	3	11	0	0	2	2	1	7	0	0	Cornwall	4	6	0	0	1	10	1	2	2	2
Worcester	4	0	0	0	2	4	1	7	2	10	Dorset	4	8	0	0	2	2	1	10	3	5
Warwick	3	9	0	0	2	2	1	5	2	4	Hampshire	4	2	0	0	2	0	1	9	3	0
Gloucester	3	11	0	0	2	0	2	0	3	0	Suffex	4	0	0	0	2	4	1	8	3	5
Wilts	4	3	0	0	2	1	1	8	3	6	Kent	3	9	0	0	2	3	1	10	2	3
Berks	4	0	0	0	1	11	1	9	2	6	WALES, Apr. 3, to Apr. 8, 1780.										
Oxford	3	11	0	0	1	10	1	5	2	7	North Wales	4	3	3	3	2	1	1	3	2	10
Bucks	3	9	0	0	2	1	1	8	2	7	South Wales	3	10	2	9	1	11	1	2	2	3

A Meteorological DIARY of the Weather for MAY, 1779.

May 1779.	Wind.	Barom.	Therm.	Weather.
1	W S W	fresh	29 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	55 wet night, cloudy day, bright evening
2	W N W	little	29 7	47 fair day and in general bright, cold wind
3	N to W	ditto	29 5	52 steady rain, with little intermission all day
4	N N W	ditto	29 5	50 heavy morn. with a little rain, fair bright afternoon
5	N	ditto	29 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	50 a good deal of rain night and day
6	S W	fresh	29 7	48 clouds and sunshine at intervals, some small showers
7	ditto		29 5	53 ditto, some smart showers, hail and rain
8	N to S E	fresh	29 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 misting rain great part of the day, bright intervals
9	S S W	ditto	29 4	55 smart rains in the night, fine bright day
10	S E	ditto	29 5	55 an exceeding bright warm day
11	W S W	strong	29 4	58 many flying clouds, but a fine day
12	S S W	fresh	29 7	52 many flying clouds, but a fine day
13	W S W	little	29 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	57 clouds and sunshine at intervals, a fine pleasant day
14	ditto		29 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	60 a fine soft grey day, very little sun
15	ditto		29 6	60 ditto
16	S S W	strong	29 6	59 a cloudy blustering day, a great deal small rain
17	ditto		29 5	61 rain early, fair day, clouds and sun alternately
18	ditto		29 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	61 strong clouds, and sun at intervals, many heavy showers
19	W N W	stormy	29 5	58 many strong clouds, and several showers hail and rain
20	N W	strong	29 6	57 clouds & sun at interv. one very strong show. hail & rain
21	S W	ditto	29 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	60 ditto, a very trifling shower
22	Ditto	little	29 9	58 an exceeding bright summer's day
23	N E to W	fresh	29 9	59 exceeding bright, and very hot
24	S W to N E	little	29 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	61 ditto
25	E N E	ditto	29 8	65 bright hot day, cool evening
26	Ditto	little	29 7	65 chiefly cloudy and hazy, but little sun
27	Ditto	fresh	29 7	62 a fine bright warm day
28	N E	strong	29 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	64 some flying clouds, but a fine day
29	E N E	fresh	29 6	61 hazy morning, a very fine bright day
30	ditto		29 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	64 chiefly cloudy, but fair, cool wind
31	ditto		29 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	60 a very fine bright day, ditto

Bill of Mortality from Mar. 28, to Apr. 18, 1780.

Christened.		Buried.		Between	
Males	708	Males	852	2 and 5	123
Females	685	Females	747	5 and 10	41
1393		1599		10 and 20	42
				20 and 30	98
				30 and 40	146
				40 and 50	205
				50 and 60	153
				60 and 70	134
				70 and 80	84
				80 and 90	46
				90 and 100	10

Whereof have died under two years old 516

Peck Loaf is. 11d.



T H E

# Gentleman's Magazine;

For A P R I L, 1780.

Summary of the Debates in Parliament,  
continued from p. 112.

Dec. 3.



R. B—k—r moved, for leave to bring in a bill, to indemnify such officers of the militia as have omitted to transmit their qualifications to the clerks of the peace; and likewise a list of such officers above the rank of lieutenants who have sent in their qualifications, &c. which occasioned a short discussion, and were afterwards agreed to.

Ld Geo. G—rd—n moved, that an humble address be presented to his Majesty, praying that copies of all applications that have been made to his Majesty's secretaries at war by any of his Majesty's loyal and faithful subjects of N. Britain, for the purpose of putting that country in a proper state of defence, together with the answers, be laid before that House. His lordship explained the purport of his motion, viz. to be informed of the reasons which induced his Majesty's ministers to reject an offer made by the county of Dumfries, to arm for its own defence.

He at the same time gave notice, that when his first motion was disposed of, he meant to move for a sufficient quantity of arms, according to the necessity of his Majesty's faithful and loyal subjects of N. Britain, for the purpose of putting that country in a posture of defence, &c.

He wished to be understood, he said, by arms, not merely firelocks and bayonets, but all accoutrements proper to

equip a complete body of effective soldiers.

Mr. D—p—r approved of his lordship's second motion, because he was an enemy to all partial favours or local distinctions. England was armed; Ireland was armed; N. Britain was defenceless. He therefore seconded his lordship's first motion, as a step towards coming at the second.

Sir G. F—ge observed, that many complaints had been made (he would not say how justly) of partialities shewn in accepting some offers, and rejecting others, in the southern part of the united kingdom, and wished that the noble lord's first motion might be extended, which it might easily be, by substituting the word *Great* instead of *North*, which would then include both parts of the united kingdom.

Ld Geo. acquiesced in the alteration, though he confessed he had nothing more in contemplation than the partial refusal given to the inhabitants of N. Britain, which he believed they would not soon forget.

Mr. F—nk—n (secretary at war) made no objection either to the motion or alteration; it would give him an opportunity to justify his own conduct respecting the offers accepted or rejected in both parts of the united kingdom. The offer from the county of Dumfries, to which the noble lord who made the motion particularly alluded, was looked upon by government as a generous and loyal offer; but as it was then thought that the military force in that country was fully sufficient for its protection, it was deemed improper to put those who made it to an unnecessary expence.



As to his lordship's second proposition, grounded on the declaration of rights, from whence he had inferred that the king's subjects had a right to arm themselves in times of manifest danger for the purposes of defence, allowing his lordship to be right, it would not follow, as his lordship had argued, that ministry were censurable for not furnishing the people of North Britain with arms. The most the bill of rights declared was, that the people had a right to arm themselves, not that government were obliged to arm them; yet this seems to be the object of his lordship's motion.

Ld G—ge in reply said, that the hon. gentleman might have spared his information, that government was *not obliged* to find arms for the people. It was for that very reason that he had applied to parliament. It was because the people of Scotland, naked and defenceless as they were, could not demand arms as their right, that had reduced him to the necessity of troubling the House, having failed in his applications for obtaining them by any other means.

He agreed, however, to withdraw his second proposition, and the first was agreed to *nem. con.*

The House in committee. Ld N—th moved for a land-tax of 4s. in the pound, and a proportionable cess in Scotland. This brought on a conversation, in which Col. B—ré, Sir Jos. M—wb—y, Mr. W—tbr—d, and several other members, took part; Col. B—ré in particular blamed the treasury-board for letting the money collected lie for years in the hands of the receivers.

Mr. H—tl—y rose, and after exhibiting a dismal picture of the miserable state of our finances, approaching nearly to a debt of 200 millions, carrying eight millions annual interest, issuing with it negotiable securities at 12 per cent, and funding at the rate of seven, entertained the House with a relation of his proceedings during the summer, with a view to detach the Americans from the French interest, and to bring about a reconciliation with Great Britain. Being, he said,

given to understand by an authority upon which he could with safety depend, that the ruling powers in America were very well inclined to quit their French confederacy, and accommodate their disputes with this country, he communicated this important intelligence to the noble lord in the blue ribbon, and received his instructions to feel the pulse of those with whom he was to converse upon the subject. This he took no small pains to effect; and, after spending a great deal of time in obtaining overtures, at length succeeded, and acquainted Ld N—th with what was deemed by America the very first preliminary; namely, a *truce* for ten years upon the footing of the *Uti possidetis*, with the usual conditions annexed. During this period, a negotiation in form was to take place, deputies on both sides were to be appointed, and the respective claims of Great Britain and America were to be discussed, and finally decided. This, he said, was the ultimatum on which, as a preliminary article, he was empowered to lead the way to a pacification; and with this he acquainted Ld N—th, who positively rejected the proposition as totally inadmissible. He appealed to the House, whether it would not have been more eligible to have retained America as a neutral power, than to continue her among the number of our enemies?

Ld N—th, in reply, gave the hon. member full credit for what he had advanced; but he could not help saying, the part he took was rather unfortunate, as it gave birth to the circulation of many reports derogatory to the honour and interests of this country. He did not, he said, recollect that he had ever given him any *authority* to treat; he was sure he had never *instructed* him; yet he believed his zeal was sincere, and his intentions honest; that he had taken a great deal of pains he had not the least doubt, for which he [Ld N—th] was heartily sorry, as it answered no end to himself, nor was attended with any kind of service either to the one country or the other. The hon. gentleman had acquainted the committee with the preliminary articles, which



which he had rejected; and which he would again reject were they to be repeated. He would never consent to treat with America upon an equal footing. As subjects aggrieved, he would cheerfully and readily co-operate with ministers, as far as the interests of the whole empire would permit, to give them the most full and satisfactory redress; but should we once agree to treat with our rebellious subjects in arms, and negotiate with them as equals, in that instant would all our rights be conceded; for to talk of parliamentary supremacy and dominion, and affect to stand upon the ground of governmental controul, with people who denied the existence of those claims as totally unfounded, would, in fact, be relinquishing, under cover of a single word, a TRUCE, the sole and essential point in question. Another circumstance much insisted on is, a passage in the justifying memorial of the court of Spain, in which she declares that she had acted as mediatrix between the courts of London and Versailles. The fact is not to be denied. It was notorious. Spain made the same proposition which the hon. gentleman had just mentioned, and for the same reason it was rejected. Spain herself has furnished two instances where a *truce* with subjects in arms proved substantially a total separation; one with the Low Countries, the other with Portugal. But a still more criminal conduct, it seems, is charged against the British cabinet in the justifying memorial just referred to, namely, that of holding out advantageous terms to France while the mediation of Spain was still depending, in order to detach that power from the interests of America. He did not, his lordship said, recollect any such terms; he was sure, none such were made by him. But taking it for granted that there were such terms offered, he, for his part, could see no difference in point of turpitude between an endeavour to detach France from America, and an attempt to recover America from France.

It had been farther remarked, he said, that the speech from the throne

recommended in forcible terms the most vigorous and united exertions against the alarming confederacy which had been entered into by France and Spain, but that it remained totally silent respecting America; from whence an inference had been drawn, as if the American war was to be abandoned. To that supposition he could reply with confidence, that if the King's confidential servants had thought it adviseable, with the previous consent of parliament, to have given America independence, the nation needed not now to have had a foreign war to struggle with; and he would add, that if such a measure were this instant to be adopted, Great Britain might soon be at peace with all the world. But it was for the dominion over her rebellious subjects that she was contending; and it was his opinion, that whenever that object shall be deserted, the decline of the British empire will eventually follow.

Mr. H—t—y insisted, that the part he had taken was with the noble lord's knowledge and consent; that the propriety of the offers made to France would best appear when their nature and extent should be made public; and that, though the idea of a *truce* was now disclaimed, it was not, he believed, the chief obstacle.

This conversation, which gave light to the secret transactions of the cabinet during the recess of parliament, being ended, the question for a land-tax of 4s. in the pound was put, and carried without a division. Nothing material till

Dec. 6.

When the E. of Up—r Of—ry rose, and in a short speech charged ministry with a criminal inattention to the affairs of Ireland, the government of which kingdom, he said, they had left to chance; he lamented in the most pathetic terms the miseries of the people in that country, who, driven to despair, had now formed confederacies, which threatened a dissolution of all constitutional government; but which might have been prevented, by complying with requests far short of what they



they were now in a condition to demand, and which this country was not in a condition to refuse. He therefore begged leave to make the following motion by way of resolution:

“Resolved, That it is highly criminal in his Majesty’s ministers to have neglected taking effectual measures for the relief of the kingdom of Ireland, in consequence of the address of this House of the 11th of May last, and of his Majesty’s most gracious answer; and to have suffered the discontents of that kingdom to rise to such a height as evidently to endanger a dissolution of the constitutional connection between the two kingdoms, and to create new embarrassments to the public councils by division and diffidence, in a moment when real unanimity, grounded upon mutual confidence and affection, is confessedly essential to the preservation of what is left of the British empire.”

Ld *M—dle—n* seconded the motion, recalling to mind the part he himself had taken the two preceding sessions respecting Irish affairs; particularly in the last sessions when he had the honour to preside in the chair of the committee, where some resolutions for granting relief to Ireland passed without any considerable opposition, till, on the second reading of a bill which had been ordered in for that purpose, the noble lord in the blue ribbon came down and defeated it.

Sir *J. W—tesl—y* confirmed what the noble lord who spoke last had said concerning the fate of the bill of last sessions, but could by no means agree to the proposed resolution; a resolution, he said, far exceeding the magnitude of the charge, and involving ministers, as well those who had lately come into office as those who preceded them, indiscriminately in the same censure, and rendering them liable to very severe and exemplary punishment. He admitted the facts, but objected to the resolution as improperly worded. He was for wholly omitting the word *criminal*, and softening the first sentence.

Mr. *B—ke* observed, that the hon. baronet’s objection might easily be done away, by only stating the fact of neg-

lect, and leaving the House to judge of the criminality.

Sir *John* rose, and proposed an amendment, by substituting the word *blameable* for *criminal*, which was accepted. He then entered into a spirited discussion of the American business. He said, it was the same kind of fatal inattention to the complaints of the colonies which was now shewn to the complaints of Ireland, which had involved us in a war in which many thousand lives had been sacrificed, and many millions of money squandered; that it was not conciliation, but subjugation, that ministers were fighting for; that he clearly foresaw the same cause would again produce the same effect; and that if the present moment should be neglected, and redress refused to Ireland, that kingdom, as well as America, would terminate her grievances by a total separation from this country. Matters, it was true, were not yet come to extremities in Ireland. Their arming themselves, and their non-importation agreements, were as yet but of a recent date. He hoped past experience would make us wise.

Sir *G. F—ge*, after the question had been put, and the Speaker was just going to declare the sense of the House, rose, and observed, that as the motion originated from an address of that House to his Majesty, it was necessary the same should be read, and moved accordingly; which motion was complied with.

Ld *B—ch—p* rose, and enlarged on the impropriety of proceeding to a decision upon a question of such magnitude without examination; he observed, that it was not only contrary to the usage of parliament, but in direct violation of natural justice, to decide upon an accusation of any kind without proof; because, he said, it might so happen, as in the present case it certainly would, that what might bear the appearance of neglect, might upon enquiry be the result of true wisdom and sound policy. He did not rise, he said, as an advocate for ministers, nor could he agree to *censure* them. He believed they had done all in their power to investigate



investigate the true cause of the grievances complained of, and had granted them a temporary relief till by the wisdom of parliament a permanent provision should be made adequate to the distresses under which the people laboured. He put the House in mind of the well-intended efforts which he himself had made both in the last and in the preceding session, and of the strong prejudices which influenced the opinion of the House in their determinations on the means proposed. Those few friends to Ireland who stood firm on that occasion found themselves borne down by petitions, supported by counsel at the bar of the House, and by members of great weight within it. It would therefore be the height of injustice to impute to the *criminal* neglect, or even *blameable* inattention of ministers, what in fact was the deliberate sense of the British parliament. As to his own opinion, he was clear that Ireland ought to have been relieved; but at the same time he owned, that he could form no idea to what extent. The cause of the grievances of the people of Ireland did not originate with the ministers of the present day. It was of a long standing, and had subsisted through a series of administrations from the first formation of the constitution of that kingdom to the very hour when he was speaking. It was to that narrow system of commercial laws by which Ireland was restricted from extending her trade, that all her distresses were to be attributed; and it was with pleasure that he had heard it reported, that it was the intention of government to put the trade of both kingdoms on an equal footing. His lordship justified the associations as strictly legal, and founded on acts not only of their own legislature but of that of Great Britain. Under the sanction of those laws, the Irish associators had taken up arms, not with any design to distress or embarrass government, but, on the contrary, to add to the aggregate strength and defence of the British empire.

Mr. B—ke indulged his usual vein of humour, when he means to treat any argument with ridicule. He told the

story of an Irish barrister who was in one suit retained by the *wife* to procure a divorce, and in another by the *husband* to oppose her plea for a separate maintenance. The noble lord, he said, like the facetious barrister, had at one time taken up the cause of his Irish clients, and at another had proved himself an able advocate in behalf of the ministry. He had asserted with the same breath, that the Irish had been very ill used by the English parliament; and that ministers, who had there carried the measures against them, were their best friends. He begged leave to remind the noble lord, that it was to the active and determined opposition of ministers that one-half of what would now be demanded by Ireland as a right, would last spring have been accepted by her as a favour. He then drew a striking sketch of the origin of the American contest, in order to compare it with the *beginning of sorrows* in Ireland. Ireland spurns at the British claim of dominion; she looks upon herself free and independent, and seems firmly determined to maintain it. A mob has arisen in Dublin, and non-importation agreements have taken place. Why not, like ill-fated Boston, shut up the port of Dublin, burn Corke, reduce Waterford to ashes? Why not prohibit all popular meetings in that kingdom, and disannul all popular elections? Why not alter the usual mode of striking juries, as was done by the Massachusetts Bay charter-bill? Why not bring the Dublin rioters over to London, and try them by an English jury? Why not shut up their ports, and prevent their provinces from trading with each other? And, lastly, why not declare them all out of the King's peace? In short, why not proscribe the principal leaders, and declare the whole kingdom in rebellion? The answer is plain and direct. Ministers dare not. The danger of the present awful moment makes insolence give way to fear and humiliation.

He then adverted to the example held out to Ireland by our conduct towards America. The noble lord in the blue ribbon has often told you that

America



America had rebelled. What then! after two years fruitless attempts to reduce it, did he not offer to treat upon an equality! America, for her rebellion, has had choice of favours held out to her. Ireland, for her loyalty, has been refused the mighty indulgence of *A* importing her own sugars. What has been the consequence? Ireland, like America, resolved to consume no more British manufactures, and for that purpose entered into a non-importation agreement. What next?—To arm and *B* array themselves, to the number of 40,000 men. What followed?—A parliamentary declaration, that nothing short of a free trade would content them. And at last, to extort what they demanded, they passed a money-bill *C* for six months. Parliament was now driven to this dilemma, either to comply or to compel submission.

Earl *N—g—t* expressed his disapprobation of the motion on the ground of charging ministry with faults originating from the prejudices that evidently governed the majority of the members of that House. He gave a short history of his own endeavours to procure relief for his distressed country; which failed, he said, not through the *D* fault of ministers, but from the personal and local interests of particular men. He observed, that the two main pillars on which the motion stood were, that ministers had neglected to follow up the address, and that they had no plan; *F* both which charges were yet without proof. Ministers could do nothing till the Irish parliament met. A few days had only elapsed, and the necessary papers were under examination. When these were once considered and digested, he would be bold to say, that it *G* would be impossible for three sensible men to be three hours in devising a plan which would give perfect satisfaction and content to both kingdoms.

Mr. *T. T—nsh—d* observed, that if such a plan could be so suddenly formed as the noble lord had just asserted, it would double the criminality of ministers for having neglected it twice as many months. Insisted that the ill-timed prorogation of the British parliament last session had given rise to the

present popular commotions in Ireland; and that if every thing, which it was prudent for England to have parted with, had been granted to Ireland before the parliament rose, it would then have come with a double grace, and have been received as flowing from affection and generosity; whereas, whatever is now given, will be interpreted as originating from fear, and extorted by compulsion.

(Continuation of this Debate in our next.)

## THEATRICAL REGISTER.

### DRURY-LANE.

- Mar.* 27. The Committee—Critic.  
 28. School for Scandal—Fortunatus.  
 29. Bold Stroke for a Wife—Ditto.  
 30. Winter's Tale—Ditto.  
 31. Stratagem—Ditto.  
*Apr.* 1. Suspicious Husband—Selima and Azor.  
 3. Inconstant—Christmas Tale.  
 4. Clandestine Marriage—Selima and Azor.  
 5. School for Scandal—Citizen.  
 6. Suspicious Husband—Christmas Tale.  
 7. As you Like it—Quaker.  
 8. West Indian—Fortunatus.  
 10. Richard the Third—Critic.  
 11. Cymon—Who's the Dupe?  
 12. Winter's Tale—Critic.  
 13. Way of the World—Jubilee.  
 14. Runaway—Artifice.  
 15. Provok'd Husband—Ditto.  
 17. Alexander the Great—Critic.  
 18. Cymbeline—Padlock.  
 19. Trip to Scarborough—Bon Ton.  
 20. School for Scandal—Artifice.  
 21. Hamlet—Critic.  
 22. Rivals—Who's the Dupe?  
 24. Tempest—Jubilee.

### COVENT-GARDEN.

- Mar.* 28. Belle's Strat.—Harl. Every where.  
 29. Jovial Crew—Comus.  
 30. Belle's Stratagem—Deaf Lover.  
 31. Ditto—Golden Pippin.  
*Apr.* 1. Artaxerxes—Touchstone.  
 3. Woman's a Riddle—Poor Vulcan.  
 4. Belle's Stratagem—Jovial Crew.  
 5. Merchant of Venice—Love A-la-Mode.  
 6. Belle's Stratagem—Jovial Crew.  
 7. Know your own Mind—Touchstone.  
 8. Belle's Stratagem—Jovial Crew.  
 10. Alexander the Great—Flitch of Bacon.  
 11. Duenna—Jovial Crew.  
 12. Amphitryon—Poor Vulcan.  
 13. Belle's Stratagem—Jovial Crew.  
 14. Love in a Village—Deaf Lover.  
 15. Belle's Stratagem—Comus.  
 17. Suspicious Husband—Touchstone.  
 18. Chances—Flitch of Bacon.  
 19. Double Gallant—Rival Queens.  
 20. Belle's stratagem—Ditto.  
 21. Pilgrim—Elders.  
 22. Much Ado about Nothing—Flitch of Bacon.  
 24. Amphitryon—The Liar.



Mr. URBAN,

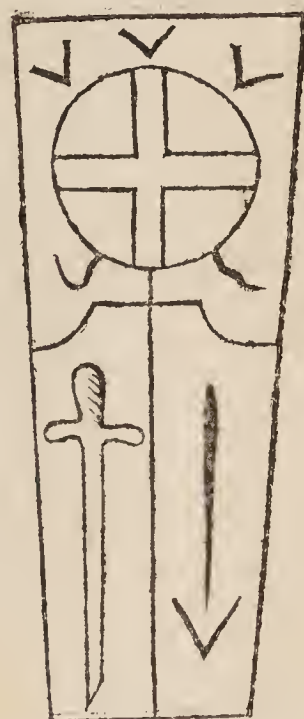
THE inclosed drawing was communicated to me this last summer by a gentleman who was at Leek in Staffordshire, and took it on the spot.—It is slightly spoken of by Dr. Plott in his History, who supposes it and other pillars he mentions, found at Cheekley in that county, to have a Danish original. The opinion of your learned correspondents upon this subject would be acceptable, if you give it a place in your Magazine. It may also make some addition to the materials which are now collecting for a new Edition of Dr. Plott's History of Staffordshire.—The pillar is upright, and about ten feet high from the ground, above the steps; the steps are under the ground. The rude carving of a head appears on the South, North, and East sides of it.—The other stone lies flat, about three feet behind the pillar, is five feet six inches long, and one foot eight inches wide.

*ANTIQUITIES in the Church-yard of Leek in Staffordshire,  
at the South-east Corner of the Chancel.*

Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.



There are remains of a much more curious pillar in Wolverhampton church-yard, about 20 feet high, as it was in the year 1735, said to have had a cross on it formerly; the whole now very ruinous.—Query as to the cross? The Danes were supposed to have erected monumental pillars before their conversion to christianity, which undoubtedly were without crosses, and might be so afterwards. Pyratrical adventurers, like the Danes, would be more likely to erect martial trophies to their heroes, than the insignia of christianity.

I am Sir, your humble servant,

ARISTIDES.

GENT. MAG. April 1780.



Mr. URBAN,

Bristol, November 24, 1779.

I HERE send you a Runic Inscription, which (with others) I found on an ancient building in this city. Having shewn the copy of it to the Virtuosi here, I received no satisfactory answer: knowing therefore the Gentleman's Magazine to be the only channel to receive the necessary information; I request a corner for it in your next publication; and that some of your learned correspondents will explain its meaning.

J. P.

Y+PR:TR:YNITR:TDY+

MADR:NR:M<sup>W</sup>V<sup>U</sup>LTR:AVKA

Dr. John Burton—Dr. Stephen Hales—  
Mr. Charles Godwin—Mr. Joseph Sandford.

Mr. URBAN, Oxford, Mar. 20.

IN your Magazine for July, 1771, you inserted some acceptable memoirs of Dr. John Burton, a man whose liberality of sentiment always induced him to pay public respect to those whom he esteemed deserving of it. Among other instances two passages in his "Opuscula Miscellanea Metrico-Prosaica, Oxon. 1771," may be selected, which will, I doubt not, readily gain admission into your valuable repository. In your volume for 1779, a note in p. 455, relative to his political professions, would not perhaps have appeared, had the writer of it been well informed. Your laudable attention to biographical inquiries encourages me to send you the following elegant sketches of the characters of Dr. Stephen Hales and Mr. Charles Godwin, extracted from the publication above mentioned:

"Stephanus Hales, S. T. P. Pastor de Teddington in agro Middlesex, humili in loco magni Vir animi, humani generis universi curam complectentis. Quicquid erat aut ingenii aut fortunarum, id unice utilitatibus publicis addixit. Corporum pariter atque animarum salutem prospiciens, in Physicâ et Medicinâ experimentorum mirabilium aut Inventor aut Autor, Scientiam Philosophicam usibus humanis famulari jussit. De re privatâ parum sollicitus, sine dote, sine mercede, reipublicæ commodis serviens. Extant pleraque ipsius scripta præclara de Static. Vegetab. Hæmostatic. Ventilat. cum id genus compluribus, quæ omnium admirationem merito excitabant: Scriptor interim in umbratili vitâ consenuit, sterili laude cumulatus. Jam tandem a Principissa Walliæ Sacellanorum suorum Princeps accersitus Septuagenarius senex, pene dixera in

opprobrium Aulicorum, singularis abstinentiæ exemplum, Vir simplicitate morum primævâ; Sanctitate vitæ vere Christianâ; et placidâ severitate venerabilis; lucri, famæ, et honorum, contemptor. Omnibus modis Reipublicæ prodesse, Deo placere, ea erat illi votorum atque curarum summa. Viderat aliquando pleraque a se solerter excogitata, quæ diu neglecta jacuerant, judiciis hominum atque usu communi comprobata. Jam tandem laborum serie defunctus 1761, ætas anno 84 decedens, bonis omnibus honorificum sui desiderium reliquit. Viro de Republicâ, de se, optime merito, honoris causâ, in Fano Westmo nasteriensî Monumentum posuit Principissa Walliæ. Hoc certe testimonium, et amicitie et meritis Viri venerabilis debitum, libenter hîc \* appono; id cupiens, ut siquis nostra hæc quoque siquis captus amore legat, cum boni Pastoris, quæ passim prædicantur, laudibus unâ conjunctam Stephani Hales memoriam agnoscat:" pag. 55, 56.

"Carolus Godwin, Coll. Bal. Soc. Vir eruditione multiplici et quidem reconditâ imprimis clarus. Verecundiâ interim quadâm ineluctabili; quæ scientiarum, quas ille hauserat uberimas, reipublicæ literariæ fructum invidit. Per annos ibi quadraginta Tutoris opitimi το ἀξιωμα adimplevit, propter morum severitatem venerabilis, propter indolis suavitatem amabilis. Singulari munificentie exemplo, Academiæ Oxoniensî suppellectilis tum librariæ tum numismaticæ, quæ utraque in suo genere erat pretiosissima, hæreditatem legavit. Juvat hoc honore supremo virum amicissimum sequi, et cenotaphio quodam Virtutum memoriam posteris commendare. Diem obiit supremum 1770, et in Ecclesiâ Paroch. de Wolvercott sepultus jacet:" pag. 313, 314.

\* Note on his beautiful Poem entitled "Sacerdos Paræcialis Rusticus."



It may not be improper to add here, that his contemporary Mr. *Joseph Sandford* followed his noble example in not permitting his valuable library to be separated and dispersed; he having bequeathed it to Exeter college, of which he was originally a member. These two admirable scholars assisted the learned editor of the magnificent edition of the "*Marmora Oxoniensia*" in 1763; in the Preface to which he has made honorable mention of them in these words:—"sed præcipuæ debentur grates duobus viris Reverendis e Collegio Balliolensi, qui per totum vitæ curriculum literis maxime dediti, ubique propter eruditionem omnigenam immensamque merito jam pridem inclaruere; et dudum hujusce loci, quod et opto diu sint, ornamenta fuerunt insignissima."

## ACADEMICUS.

Mr. URBAN,

MY inclinations have lately been very much gratified by a view of the several writers in Dr. Priestley's controversy, and a very judicious exposition of the whole dispute, published under the title of "*A Slight Sketch of the Controversy between Dr. Priestley and his Opponents*;" and while I pay the author the only tribute in my power, that of *gratitude*, for his very liberal entertainment, I cannot help wishing that an equally ingenious pen would state the accounts of Mr. Gibbon and his antagonists, and strike the just balance between them. The author of the "*Slight Sketch*" has thought that Dr. Priestley's opinion is not much assisted by Boscovich's refined speculations on the properties of matter; for, though it be very different from what has been usually thought, it is still equally distant from perception and reflection. This, Mr. Urban, is strictly true, and the arguments for Dr. Priestley's opinion, deduced from the nature of matter, lead rather to an universal scepticism than to the support of a particular opinion. In fact, Mr. Mitchell and Father Boscovich seem only to have put the tortoise under the elephant, and attributed to *powers* of attraction and repulsion what has been usually attributed to matter. If, however, Dr. P. holds on this ground, he must allow that these powers are material, or what modern philosophers chuse to call modifications of matter, so that the nature of matter, in the abstract, necessarily, according to his views, remains the same. But there

are other views of matter, which I do not know that Dr. P. has taken, that are not inconsistent with his argument. He seems to have contended (for his reporter, the author of the *Slight Sketch*, is very full of it) that there can be no relation between matter and what we have been used to call spirit, and, consequently, that they cannot affect each other but by the means of an intermediate agent, which must be material or not, and, in either case, must be unfit for a connecting medium. It is, however, by no means clear, that there can be no relation between matter and spirit. Matter may be substituted and refined in *infinitum*, or, what means the same, in *indefinitum*; and still be as unlike spirit as before, for we know nothing of the difference between them.—If we suppose spirit to exist, it may be capable of attraction and repulsion; and, in that way, it may influence matter, or be influenced by it. We have a very common experiment, that will illustrate this argument. If a needle, touched with a load-stone, be made to swim on water, and a piece of bright steel, touched with the same power, or an old kitchen poker, be placed at some distance, the needle is immediately sensible of its approach, and the point or eye moves towards it, according as the head or point of the poker approaches the vessel. If we examine into the change produced in the needle, by being touched with the load-stone, we shall find none.—If we examine the properties of the power which produces these effects, we shall find them in every respect different from matter. As we know then a power different from matter, and yet endowed with powers of attraction and repulsion, it cannot be inconsistent with any rules of philosophy to suppose this power acting in the human frame. This argument will be much illustrated by reviewing the common phenomena of electricity; and we may, with confidence conclude, that if these several powers are material, our knowledge of the properties of matter is very limited. That these powers possess qualities which are usually attributed to spirit, I dare not contend, but, as they are different from matter, they ought to be more fully investigated before we can be certain that it is matter alone of which the human frame consists.

[*This ingenious writer's reasoning will be continued.*]

Mis-



## Miscellaneous Observations from various Correspondents.

*J. O.* dislikes all the reasons assigned for planting yew-trees in church-yards, except two; one, their *ghomy aspect*; the other, their *noxious quality*. The first, intended to add solemnity to the consecrated ground; the other, to preserve it from the ravages of cattle. To countenance his first reason, he quotes Dryden, who calls the yew the *mourner yew*; and Virgil, who calls it the *baueful yew*; and, to make it still more fitting for the place, adds the magic use which Shakespeare makes of it in Macbeth;

Liver of blaspheming Jew,  
Gall of goats and—*slips of yew*,  
Silver'd in the moon's eclipse.

And the great dramatist's opinion of its *noxious* properties is evident from Hecate's answer to the aerial spirit;

With new fall'n dew,  
From church-yard yew  
I will but 'noint,  
And then I'll mount, &c.

*A friend to Literature* wishes that some among the learned would direct him in a regular course of reading, by which he may be enabled to acquire a competent knowledge of the sciences, as all seem to have a dependance one upon the other. He particularly requests a list of such books as contain elements and introductions, general and particular treatises, ranged in the exact order in which they should be studied; pointing out at the same time the best authors in the English language, with the writers for and against their several works. Also a catalogue of books on any particular subject, branching out of other books in which such particular subjects are more generally treated, by which the different sentiments of authors may be collected by those who have leisure and inclination to compare them. This, he thinks, would much increase the sale of books, and make learning in general more pleasing and profitable. If the date of the books to be pointed out were to be added, with observations on oratory, memory, and a plan for a commonplace book, it would make the writer's views still more complete.

*J. O.* thinks the account already published of the little common hedge animal the *urchin* or *hedge-hog*, very imperfect, and supplies many of its singularities which have escaped the notice of other naturalists, particularly with regard to the manner of collecting

its food. It will eat, he says, whatever any other pig will eat; but is fondest of fruit, for which it is not unusual for it to fight desperately when occasion offers; more especially when the crab-apples lie in clusters about the hedges, if two or more of these animals meet, a combat ensues, which may be known by their squeaking, and whichever is the conqueror, loads himself with the booty, by rolling among the apples, and carrying off the prize in his prickles. These, our correspondent says, they hoard for their winter food; but at the same time do not neglect to avail themselves of their milky food whenever they have an opportunity to suck the cows. He asserts, that he had actually seen a hedgehog hanging to the teat of a cow at Edmonton, which it had bitten so as to make the blood flow plentifully; for the mouth of the animal being too small to receive the teat of the cow in substance, it irritates the part by its teeth, and puts the poor beast into great agony. For this reason, in some parishes the inhabitants agree to give a small premium to those who destroy them, though there is no statute or law to enforce the payment.

Many readers of Mr. Doddsley's Annual Register are at a loss to know why in that for 1778 no more notice is taken (either in the History of Europe, or in the Chronicle) of the sea-fight of July 27, 1778, than if no such event had happened.

*A. W.* from Bath gives a ludicrous account of the humours of the place. Formerly, he says, the physicians were all together by the ears; the regulars of England refusing their brethren of Scotland rank, and classing them with those only who, quitting the pestle, had just got credit enough to purchase a diploma. Now the case is altered. The black-legged society engross all the calumny to themselves, and are not at all disconcerted at having the ruin of the town laid to their charge: for his own part, being himself a poet, and consequently having nothing to lose, he can see no great harm that can accrue to the town from that honourable institution. They are certainly a set of hospitable gentlemen, with whom every body is welcome to eat and to drink; and there should be some body, sure, to pay the reckoning. The rooks are of use to eat up the grubs, and the night owl to prey upon the mice, and sharpers to circulate the spare



spare cash of contractors, &c. He glances at Mr. Thicknesse's recipe to prolong life; and concludes with lamenting, that, by a new method of managing the waters, they have lost much of their pristine invigorating effects.

An anonymous Correspondent wishes to correct *pious frauds* in the titles of books, and animadvert on two instances of the kind; in one of which the learned author affects to appear under the character of a Jewish Convert, and entitles his work, "The Apology of Benjamin Ben Mordecai to his Friends for embracing Christianity," &c. Our correspondent says, he is known to be a clergyman of the church of England, whose work does him so much honour, that he was under no temptation to conceal himself. The other instance our correspondent produces, is, the pamphlet under the title of, *The Importance of Truth, and the Danger of Moderation; particularly with respect to the Doctrine of the Trinity; investigated in Three Conferences between an Orthodox Christian and a Moderate Man. Inscribed to the Reverend Sir HARRY TRELAWNY, Baronet, and occasioned by his late Sermon, &c.* the design of which any one would imagine to be, to censure the popular Baronet for the late rapid change in his doctrinal sentiments, and to guard his admirers against those heretical opinions which he has avowed in his last printed sermon, and which are so commonly recommended under the name of Moderation: whereas the author's object really is, to vindicate that gentleman from the censures of his former *calvinistical* friends, and to recommend to them the exercise of candour towards persons in the opposite sentiments, particularly with regard to the doctrine of the Trinity.

A correspondent would be glad to know where the work referred to in the note on the following passage, from page 17 of the 5th edition of the celebrated "Short History of the Opposition during the last session of parliament," is to be found, as he, indeed, doubts, whether any such work exists: "The party were deaf to "the tale of tears;" and all the attention paid to the unfortunate general [Burgoyne] scarce amounted to one "dolorous anhelation\*," from the feeling bosom of Mr. Edmund Burke."

\* \* The truly sensible strictures on "the English language" are too long and too elaborate for a Magazine.—The article from "Corby" is unfit for our purpose.

If what our judicious correspondent Stapellensis has already urged does not convince, nothing in his further considerations will produce conviction.

*The PATRIOT'S CREED. Extracted from a Sermon preached before the University of Cambridge, by Dr. Watson, on the Day appointed for a General Fast.*

WE believe and hope there are few who wish to see government supported till the K. of England becomes as absolute as the princes of the continent, the British parliament as venal and obsequious as the senate of Rome in the decline of the empire. We believe and hope there are as few who wish to see government opposed, in order that the constitution may be changed from a monarchical to a republican form, or the crown transferred from the brow of his Majesty and the House of Hanover to any other person or family. But we trust and hope there are many who, with a perfect veneration for the person of the King, the dignity of his government, the legal rights and all the constitutional powers of the crown, wish to see its overgrown influence reduced by lawful and quiet means to its ancient size, and the several powers of the different branches of the legislature restored to their salutary poise and constitutional equilibrium. By whatever opprobrious appellations men of this sentiment may be stigmatized by the spirit of party, let them be contemptuously or injuriously called, patriots, republicans, or traitors, still will they be considered by every impartial and disinterested person as honest men, as sincere lovers of their country, as the King's best friends.—As the King's best friends, because upon any emergency, foreign or domestic, (Heaven avert the occasions of them both!) the throne will find its firmest support, not from those who are desirous of extending its influence beyond the boundary marked out by the blood of our ancestors, but from those who, detesting alike despotism and republicanism, are zealous to establish its power, its splendor and its permanence, on the affectionate loyalty of a free people; on the virtuous voice of an independent parliament.

\* Vid. "Dr. Johnson on the Irish "Howl," p. 13.



*An Account of the Rise and Suppression of the White Boys in Ireland, from Young's Tour to Ireland, lately published.*

**I** Made many enquiries, says Mr. Young, into the origin of those disturbances, and found that no such thing as a leveller or white boy was heard of till 1760, which was long after the landing of Thurot, or the intended expedition of M. Conflans: nor was there ever any foreign coin seen among them, though reports to the contrary were circulated; and in all the evidence that was taken during ten or twelve years, in which time there appeared a variety of informers, none were found, whose testimony could be relied on, that ever proved any foreign interposition. Those very few who attempted to favour it were of the most infamous and perjured characters. All the rest, whose interest it was to make a discovery, if they had known it, and who concealed nothing else, pretended to no such knowledge. No foreign money appeared; no arms of foreign construction; no presumptive proof whatever of such a connection. They began in Tipperary, and were owing to some inclosures of commons, which they threw down, levelling the ditches; and were first known by the name of Levellers. After that they began with the tithe-proctors (who are men that hire tithes of the rectors); and these proctors either screwed the cottars up to the utmost shilling, or re-let the tithes to such as did it. It was a common practice with them to go in parties about the country, swearing many to be true to them, and forcing them to join by menaces, which they very often carried into execution. At last, they set up to be the general redressers of grievances; punished all obnoxious persons who advanced the value of lands, or hired farms over their heads, and, having taken the administration of justice into their own hands, were not very exact in the distribution of it, forced masters to release their apprentices; carried off the daughters of rich farmers; ravished them into marriages, of which four instances happened in a fortnight. They levied sums of money on the middling and lower farmers, in order to support their cause, by paying attornies, &c. for defeating prosecutions against them; and many of them subsisted for some years without work, supported by these contributions. Some-

times they committed considerable robberies, breaking into houses, and taking the money under pretence of redressing grievances. In the course of these outrages, they burnt several houses, and destroyed the whole substance of men obnoxious to them. The barbarities they committed were shocking.

One of their usual punishments (and by no means the most severe) was, taking people out of their beds, carrying them muffled in winter on horseback for some distance, and burying them up to their chins in a hole filled with briars; not forgetting to cut off one or both their ears. In this manner the evil existed for eight or ten years, during which time the gentlemen of the country took measures to quell them. Many of the magistrates were active in apprehending them; but the want of evidence prevented punishment; for many of those who even suffered by them had not spirit to prosecute. The gentlemen of the country had frequent expeditions to discover them in arms; but their intelligence was so uncommonly good by their influence over the common people, that not one party that ever went out in quest of them was successful. Government offered large rewards for informations, which brought a few every year to the gallows, without any radical cure for the evil. The reason why it was not more effective was, the necessity that any person who gave evidence against them was under of quitting his house and country, or remaining exposed to their resentment; at last their violence rose to a height. The popish inhabitants of Ballyragget, six miles from Kilkenny, were the first of the lower people who dared openly to associate against them; they threatened destruction to the town; gave notice that they would attack it; were as good as their word; came 200 strong; drew up before a house, in which were 15 armed men, and fired in at the windows. The 15 men handled their arms so well, that in a few rounds they killed 40 or 50. They fled immediately, and ever after left Ballyragget in peace. Indeed, they have never been resisted at all without shewing a great want of spirit and discipline. It should, however, be observed, that they had but very few arms, those in bad order, and no cartridges.

This check, Mr. Young supposes, contributed much to their total suppression; and the vigilance of government,



ment, and the fall of rents, completed the rest. At present the very name is in a manner extinct.

Mr. URBAN,

YOU are properly corrected, p. 642. col. 2. for making Byron the companion of Anson round the world: but the corrector is mistaken in making Walter a circumnavigator *with* Lord Anson, as he left him at China, and came home, I suppose, in a private ship.

In the middle of January died at Sheerness Mr. J. Pack, boatswain of that yard. He was *round* the world with Lord Anson.

Your account of the late Duke of Rutland (vol. xlix. p. 327.) is much less copious than so eminent a Peer deserved. He was the 25th in paternal descent from Sir Robert de Manners, of Herbal, in the county of Northumberland, (who flourished in the reign of King Henry III.), and was the patriarch of this family. His Grace descended in a right line from the family De Albini, Lords of Belvoir; which ancient stock hath (in its progressive course), by its several intermediate marriages, united itself with the families of Seymour, Ruffel, Noel, Montague, Roos, and Plantagenet.—His Grace succeeded his father, who died of the small-pox, in the 45th year of his age, Feb. 20, 1720-21, (when Knight of the shire for the county of Rutland,) and being elected a Knight of the Garter, Oct. 22, 1722, was installed at Windsor the 13th of November following. July 17, 1727, soon after his late Majesty's accession to the throne, he was sworn of the Privy Council; also, at the same time, appointed Chancellor of the Court of the Duchy of Lancaster, on the death of Lord Lechmere; which office he resigned in 1736. On Sept. 30, 1727, he was appointed Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Leicester; and on the 11th of October following, at their Majesties coronation, carried the Queen's sceptre with the cross. In May, 1737, he was appointed Captain of the band of gentlemen pensioners, which he some time after resigned. In the year 1755, he was made Lord Steward of the King's household, and one of the Lords Justices for the administration of the government during his Majesty's absence at Hanover.—March 25, 1761, he succeeded the Earl of Huntingdon as Master of the Horse to his present Majesty, at whose coronation, Sept. 22, in that

year, he again carried the Queen's sceptre with the cross. In August 1766, he resigned his Mastership of the Horse, on his son, the late Marquis of Granby, being appointed Colonel of the first regiment of guards, Field Marshal, and Commander in Chief of all and singular his Majesty's land forces in Great Britain, on Lord Ligonier's resignation. His Grace, on Aug. 27, 1717, married Bridget, only daughter and heiress to Robert Sutton, Lord Lexington, (who died Sept. 9, 1723.) by whom he had the issue you have already mentioned in page 327. The Duchess of Rutland died at Kellham, near Newark, after a long illness, June 16, 1734, aged 35.

The instance of Peter the Wild Boy (which you have produced, (vol. xlix. p. 632.) will, I think, confirm nothing, as it is generally supposed that there were tricks played there. He is still living, and is by many believed never to have been taken as represented, but that he was an idiot, palmed on the public. This is much confirmed by those who have seen him. His intellects are those of a child.

In the explanation of *bleak*, in this volume, p. 24. add *bise*, the French word for the North, and which is supposed to come from *bis*, black. See Menage.

Mr. URBAN,

IN confirmation of your correspondent B. A.'s illustration of the 109th Psalm, p. 80 (which perfectly removes all difficulty) it is observable, that the learned Mr. W. Green, who has obliged the world with "a new translation of the Psalms from the original Hebrew," and several other valuable pieces, concurs in the same opinion: for, giving the contents of the Psalm, he speaks of it as "ascribing the malice and injustice of David's enemies, and giving a particular account of their imprecations against him." Accordingly, his 4th verse (which in the common translation is the 5th) runs thus: "Set a wicked man over him, *say they*, to bear his cause, and let a false accuser stand on his right-hand:" and his 17th (our 19th) thus: "Such is the requital of those who falsely accuse me before the LORD, and speak evil against my life." Then naturally follows in the person of David, "But deal thou with me, O LORD," &c. To his 4th verse is subjoined this note, "Dr. Sykes, in the introduction to his Paraphrase on the Hebrews, p. 32. has observed,



observed, that the following imprecations in ver. 17. are not the imprecations of David against his enemies, but of his enemies against him. Before this was observed, nothing was more distant from the thoughts of the learned: and now it is observed, nothing is more obvious." Such an alteration of the sense does the supplying an easy ellipsis (such as *saying, they say,*) &c. frequent in the Hebrew poesy especially, make for the better! Many of these our learned author has supplied; and some our new translation of the Bible takes notice of, as in Ps. xxii. ver. 7. and xii. ver. 8.—So likewise Isai. xiv. 8. &c. Yours, &c. T. B.

Mr. URBAN, Oxford, Feb. 17.

COSMAS and Damianus, whose legend *Ecclesiastical* enquires after (Gent. Mag. Nov. 1779, p. 540,) are Saints very well known in the Roman catholic and Greek churches. They were physicians; and are hence esteemed the patrons of all that profess the art of healing. With regard to barbers, I apprehend the fraternity at large have no claim to their protection, but only the tribe of barber-surgeons.

An extract respecting these martyrs was given in the Gent. Mag. for December, p. 583. The Romish account in the Breviary is nearly the same; and the Legends printed by Caxton give a similar but larger detail of their sufferings and martyrdom.

In the Greek church, as may be seen in Ricaut's Present State of it, p. 142, &c. they are called the "Holy *Anargyri*, or those that took no money" in the exercise of their art. And the New Theaurus (printed in modern Greek at Venice, 1628,) containing homilies upon all the saints throughout the year, informs us, that of these *Anargyri*, there were three *συζυγία*, or pairs. The names of each were Cosmas and Damianus; each of them were brothers, christians, and physicians. The first were of Rome, under the reign of Carinus: they were stoned, and their festival is the first of July.

The second were born in Arabia; and, traveling from place to place, performing spiritual and bodily cures, they came at last, in the time of Diocletian and Maximian, to Agæ a city of Lycia, or (as it probably should be) Cilicia. This was the scene of their sufferings and death, as they are related in the Romish church. Their

day, according to this book, is the 17th of October.

The third were of Asia Minor: their father was at first a Gentile, but afterwards a believer. Their mother, whose name was Theodotè, was a Christian from her childhood. They died in peace at a place called Pherema in Asia; and their memory is celebrated on the first of November. The first and the third *Anargyri* are both registered in the Greek calendar; but the last only have a distinct office appointed for them. Christodorus, an Egyptian poet, wrote an account of their miracles; as we are informed by Suidas in his Lexicon, and Gyraldus, in his History of the Poets, p. 221.

On the subject of this first query your Magazine might be filled for the whole year: perhaps more than enough has been said already. With respect to the second query, I have nothing but conjecture to offer. Du Cange informs us, that the word *Cursus* means "Officium ecclesiasticum, seu series orationum, psalmorum, hymnorum, et cæterarum precationum, quæ quotidie in ecclesia decantantur." And Carpentier, in his Appendix, says, "Hinc Cleric *courrier*, appellari videtur qui huic officio decantando interesse tenetur." I guess therefore that *Canons Cursal* might be so called, because it was their business to read divine service in the church. Perhaps the word might also denote that they were to perform their office by rotation; in which sense the English word *course* is often used, particularly in the translation of the Bible. If the statutes of the churches are in being, they may probably either confirm this conjecture, or give the true reason of the appellation. Of the third query I am entirely ignorant.

Yours, &c. R. C.

P. S. The Epigram on Dryden's turning Roman Catholic, in the Gent. Mag. for December, p. 594, I have heard repeated in conversation somewhat differently; and I think the lines are better, if you can forgive one common inaccuracy of a verb for a participle.

"At all religions, present and the past,  
Still hast thou rail'd, and chose the worst  
at last;

'Tis like thyself, and what thou didst  
before,  
Rail at all women, and then wed a  
whore."

Mr,



MR. URBAN,

AS you seem glad of any anecdotes of eminent persons, and as their private letters, however short, are generally characteristick of the *man*, I send you one of Bishop Butler's, which I copied from the original, written to a friend of mine. The goodness of heart apparent therein shews, I think, the great loss which the church sustained by the so speedy removal of that worthy prelate to a better world. He died June 17, 1752.

"Good Sir,

"When or where this will find you I know not: but I would not defer thanking you for the obliging satisfaction you express in my translation to the See of Durham. I wish my behaviour in it may be such as to justify his Majesty's choice, and the approbation of it, which you (much too kindly I suppose) think to be general. If one is enabled to do a little good, and to prefer worthy men, this indeed is a valuable of life, and will afford satisfaction in the close of it; but the change of station in itself will in no wise answer the trouble of it, and of getting into new forms of living:—I mean with respect to the peace and happiness of one's own mind, for in fortune to be sure it will.

Bristol, Aug. 13, 1750. I am, &c.

MR. URBAN,

I NOW proceed with my design of illustrating Mr. Doddsley's Poems. The two last volumes, now before me, I must observe, were printed in 1758.

VOL. V.

Pages 24 and 26. "The Lady of Quality," here addressed by Mr. *Shenstone*, was probably his friend and neighbour Lady Luxborough, of whose goodness of heart, as well as genius, her letters give a most favourable idea.

Page 95. "Vacuna," [by the Rev.] Mr. [Sneyd] D[arvies], (afterwards D. D.) Prebendary of Litchfield, and Archdeacon of Derby. He died in 1769.

Page 98. "On J[ohn] W[halley] ranging pamphlets. By the same." Mr. Whalley was Fellow of King's College, and published a volume of poems, 1745. Another volume was published after his death.

Page 102. "Epithalamium, by the same," was, I suppose, on the marriage, at which he assisted, of his friend John Dodd, Esq. of Swallowfield,

Berks, to Miss Jennings, one of the sisters of the present Sir Philip Jennings Clerke. "A Scene at Swallowfield," by the same, was inserted in the Gent. Mag. for 1779.

Page 110. "Stella and Flavia," here said to be "by J. Earl," was really by Mrs. Pilkington, though printed as Mrs. Barber's in her poems. See the Supplement to Swift.

Page 188. *William Harrison* is well known by Swift's patronage, which procured him the places of Secretary at Utrecht and Gazetteer; and by his pathetic lamentation of his death, (which happened Feb. 14, 1712–13) in the "Journal to Stella." See the Mag. for 1777, pp. 419 and 421; and a more particular account of him in Mr. Nichols's Collection, vol. iv. p. 180.

Pages 204, 308. "Miss Laurence:" this famous pump-girl married, with an unblemished reputation, an inn-keeper at Speenham-lands.

Page 210. "A Letter to Corinna," &c. was by *Isaac Hawkins Browne*, Esq. and is printed in his poems. The occasion of it is related in his article in the Biographia Britannica, 2d edition. "Bishop Hoadly said, these verses would do more good than twenty sermons; and the late Lord Lyttelton expressed a high commendation of their moral tendency."

Page 212. "Sir John" [Gonson] was then a Middlesex justice.

Page 240. "Captain T[homas] in the Isle of Skie to Captain P[rice] at Fort Augustus." This military author was once student of Christ-church, Oxford, and a divine. He was mortally wounded, and taken prisoner, at the first attack on Belle-isle, April 8, 1761, being then Quarter-master-general, and Lieutenant-colonel of Whitmore's regiment of foot.

Page 244. "To Mr. J[ohn] H[oadly] at the Temple, &c. By the Rev. Mr. S[traight] of Magdalen College, Oxford." Mr. John Hoadly, the Bishop's youngest son, (afterwards LL. D. &c.) was then studying the law, which, however, he soon quitted, being admitted at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, in June 1730, and ordained by his father in 1735. Some "Memoirs of his Life and Writings" were given in the Gent. Mag. for 1776, p. 164\*: he died that year,

\* These Memoirs, by the way, were purloined, without any acknowledgment, in the last Town and Country Magazine. EDITOR.

March



March 16. Of his friend Mr. *Straight* (above-mentioned), Vicar of Findon, in Suffex, and Prebendary of Sarum (in 1732), some anecdotes are inserted in the same vol. p. 214.

Page 247. "You and B[en.]" — The Bishop's eldest son, M. D. &c."

Page 248. "To the Rev. Mr. J[ohn] S[traight], 1731. By J[ohn] H[oadly]."

Page 251. "Answer to the foregoing. By J. S[traight]." The four next pieces are "by the same."

Page 258. "Καὶ σπρωμαχία, or the Mouse-trap; being a translation of Mr. Holdsworth's *Muscipula*, 1737." This and all the succeeding poems, to p. 288, were by Mr. *John Hoadly*.

P. 281, "Prologue spoken at Hackney School, &c. by Mr. J[ames] Y[orke], now Bishop of Gloucester."

Page 296. "Upon an alcove, now at Parsons Green:" by Mrs. Bennet, sister of Edw. Bridgen, Esq. who married Mr. Richardson's second daughter.

Page 309. "To a Lady in London: by Miss C[arter]." The 'blushing gale,' instead of 'blustering;' and 'giddy bud,' instead of 'aid,' are horrid blunders of the press.

Page 311. "Ode to Spring: by Miss F[errar,]" of Huntingdon, now the wife of the Rev. Mr. Peckard.

Page 313. "Ode to a Thrush:" by Miss P[ennington,]" daughter of the Rev. Mr. Pennington, Rector of Huntingdon. She died in 1759.

#### VOL. VI.

In Dr. *Akenfide's* Hymn, p. 6. l. ult. for 'For' r. 'Far.' In Mr. *Whitehead's* 2d Elegy, p. 47. l. 4. for 'much,' r. 'must.' And in Mr. *Jenyns's* translation of Mr. Browne's poem, p. 75. l. 25. for 'let's not unbid,' r. 'let none unbid.'

Page 129. "To Sir Robert Walpole:" by the Hon. Mr. D[edington,] afterwards Lord Melcombe.

Page 138. "To the Hon. and Rev. F[rederick] C[ornwallis,]" now Archbishop of Canterbury: by the Rev. Mr. *Davies*, abovementioned.

Page 143. "To the Rev. T[homas] T[aylor] D. D." By the same.

Page 158. "Mr. *Titley*" was Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and afterwards Envoy to the Court of Denmark.

Page 163. l. 22, for "The" r. "If he." In note, r. "Highclear, the seat of the Hon. R[obert] H[erbert]."

Page 230. "Lady M[ary] W[ortley] to Sir W[illiam] Y[onge]."

Page 233. "A Song, &c. by T. P[ercy];" I presume, the very ingenious editor of "Reliques of Ancient Poetry," now Dean of Carlisle.

Page 255. "Horace, b. 11, ode ii. imitated by Lord B[ath]. Paul — (query Whitehead?) to Faz." [Nicholas Fazakerley.]

Page 256. "Stanza V." Earl L[iceister].

Page 258. "A Panegyric on Ale." By T[homas] W[arton].

Page 265. "To C[harles] P[erratt] Esq, now Lord Camden." By Mr. *Davies*, abovementioned.

Page 276. "An Ode to Sculpture." By Mr. (now Dr.) *Scott*, Rector of Simonburn, in Northumberland.

Page 284. "At seeing Archbishop Williams's Monument in Carnarvonshire." By Mr. *Davies*, abovementioned.

Page 298. "On a Spider," was by the Rev. Dr. *Littleton*, Fellow of Eton College; the author also of a poetical letter printed with his name, p. 290, which first appeared in *Gent. Mag.* for 1738, p. 42.

Page 306. "N[orfolk] has murdered Sleep;" the Duchess of that title, whose non-invitation of Lady T — occasioned this Elegy.

These sparks, I hope, will elicit more fire from those who have it in their power to strike it, before it be too late. With how much more pleasure should we now read the *Spectators*, if we had all the intelligence which those who lived at or near the time of their publication could have afforded! Till lately, how little was it known that the late excellent Earl of Hardwicke, and that ecclesiastical mountebank, Orator Henley, preluded to their very different fame, by trying their skill in that Ulyssean bow! And now I am on the subject, I will pursue it a little farther, by adding to that work such illustrations as I can give, and by naming several of the authors, some of them hitherto unknown, whose papers are not specified in the last number, where we are only told that C, L, I, O, are Mr. Addison's signature, and X Mr. Budgell's.

#### SPECTATOR. VOL. I.

In No. 33 and 33, two letters signed R. B. and both the letters in No. 66, were by Mr. Hughes. No. 50 (by Mr. Addison), the Journal of the four Indian Kings, *Swiwt* says, was made



on a noble hint he gave long before for the Tatlers. "I repent," adds he, "he ever had it. I intended to have written a book on the subject. I believe he has spent it all in one paper, and all the under-hints there are mine too." See the *Supplement to Swift*.

VOL. II.

No. 91, the letter in No. 104, and that in No. 141, were by Mr. Hughes. In No. 92, the letter signed *Leonora* was by Miss Sheppard (afterwards Mrs. Perry). In No. 140, the letter signed *Parthenia*, and in No. 163, that signed *Leonora*, were by her sister, collateral descendants of Sir Fleetwood Shapheard, of facetious memory.

VOL. III.

No. 210, in No. 220 the second letter, in No. 230 all except the last letter, the letter in No. 231 \*, where the "young singer" mentioned, in *Almahide*, was Mrs. Barbier, and No. 237, were by Mr. Hughes.

VOL. IV.

In No. 252 the last letter, No. 302, No. 306, and the letter in No. 311, were by the same hand. No. 306 was never specified before. *Parthenissa* was a Miss Rotheram, (sister to the second Lady of the sixth Lord Effingham) afterwards married to the Reverend Mr. Wyatt, master of Felfled school, in Essex. Mr. Addison's "Observation," in No. 253, on Homer's description of Sisyphus in the *Odyssey*, ("which none of the critics," he says, "have taken notice of,") "was made before †," Mr. Pope tells him," by Dionysius of Halicarnassus, who, in his treatise *περί συνθεσέως οροματων*, treats very largely of these verses." See Pope's Letters. In No. 313 (by Budgell), the gentleman whose life was preserved in the civil war, by the gratitude of his school-fellow, was the father of Archbishop Wake, as we are told by Dr. Grey, in his edition of *Hudibras*, vol. i. p. 392, note: and there is little doubt that Judge Nicholas was the Judge, as he tried Penruddock. See *State Trials*, vol. ii. p. 260. No. 285, 'miscreated' was not coined by Milton, being used by Spenser in the *Fairy Queen*.

\* This number Mr. Tickell has inserted, by mistake, in his 4th edition of Mr. Addison's Works, though it has no signature.

† These words are omitted in Mr. Tickell's edition, but were extant in all during Mr. Addison's life.

VOL. V.

In No. 364, the letter signed *Philip Homebred* was by the late Lord Chancellor Hardwicke, then Mr. Yorke, and, being but 19, probably clerk to Mr. Salkeld, Attorney at Law. No. 375 was by Mr. Hughes.

VOL. VI.

In No. 396, a letter signed *Peter de Quir*, from St. John's College, Cambridge, with much local wit and quaintness, was by Mr. Henley, afterwards the noted Orator. In No. 405, the "Opera" mentioned was *Calypso and Telemachus*, by Mr. Hughes: "the composer" was Mr. Galliard.

VOL. VII.

No. 494. The "very famous independent minister" here mentioned is supposed to be Dr. Thomas Goodwin, one of the assembly of divines that sat at Westminster, and President of Magdalen College, Oxford. He attended Cromwell, his friend and patron, on his death-bed, and was very confident that he would not die, from a supposed revelation communicated to him in a prayer. When he found himself mistaken, he exclaimed, in a subsequent address to God, "Thou hast deceived us, and we were deceived." He died Feb. 23, 1679, aged 80. No. 520, a letter signed F. J. was by a Mr. Francham, of Norwich. No. 525, 537, 541, and 554, were by Mr. Hughes. In No. 527, the last letter and verses were by Mr. Pope. It appears, by a subsequent letter from Pope to Steele (see his letters), that Pope was sorry that the notion about Adrian's verses, in No. 532, was published as his; and he also criticises some of Steele's assertions on that subject. In the same number the Verses were by Mr. Tickell.

VOL. VIII.

No. 572 and 633 were by the Rev. Mr. Pearce, then Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, afterwards Bishop of Rochester. No. 588, 626, and 635 (the last), by Mr. Grove. The verses in No. 591 were by Mr. Gilbert Budgell, Eustace's elder brother. In No. 603, the "pastoral Ballad" was by Mr. (afterwards Dr.) Byrom, on Miss Joanna Bentley, the Doctor's youngest daughter, afterwards Mrs. Cumberland. In No. 620, "*The Royal Progress*" was by Mr. Tickell. And in No. 628, the Translation of Cato's Soliloquy was by the Rev. Dr. Bland, Dean of Durham.



ham \*. Swift never told his best friends which were his papers. Perhaps the ambassador of Bantam's letter, No. 557, was one. His *Tatlers* are accurately pointed out in the Supplement to his Works.

In the *Guardian*, besides those by Budgell, Pope, and Gay, which are specified in the preface, No. 22, 23, 28, 30, and 32, were by Mr. Tickell; 37 by Mr. Hughes, 40 by Mr. Pope, ironically praising his own pastorals; 56, 66, by Dr. Parnell; 69 by Mr. (afterwards Bishop), Berkeley; and in No. 121, the letter signed *Ned Mum*, by Mr. (afterwards Bishop) Pearce. The "ingenious foreigner," mentioned in the N. B. of No. 27, was M. Deslandes, who came about that time from France, with the Duc d'Aumont, was a free thinker, and had published an historical list of all who died laughing. He had the small pox in England, of which he recovered. In No. 41. "D—" is Dilmallo, or Lord Nottingham.

Yours, &c.

J. D.

Mr. URBAN,

April 5.

THE pleasure I have received from the accurate remarks on Mr. Dodsley's Poems, in your last Magazine, induces me to trouble you with an addition to what is said in p. 123, on vol. iii, p. 240: "*Nobilissima Luciae* was the late Countess of Rochford, and WILL," &c. is fact. I was with Garrick when he wrote it; but as there were two late Countesses of Rochford, viz. Eliz. † Savage, married to the father of the present Earl; and the lately deceased Countess, the subject of this little epigram; Betsey was natural daughter to Lord Rivers; Lucy, daughter of Edward Younge, Esq. of Durnford, in the county of Wilts; the subject which the inimitable Garrick employed his pen on, for whom he had the greatest respect and esteem, and frequently passed his time with in the country.

It has escaped your intelligent correspondent's observation, (and I now tell it you on the very best authority,) that "The Lawyer's Farewell to his Muse," in vol. iv. p. 228. was by the late excellent Sir William Blackstone.

Yours, &c.

An Old Customer.

\* This, I know, has also been ascribed by many to Bishop Atterbury.

§ This lady, we apprehend, was christened "Betsey," and so she is styled on her print from Kneller. EDITOR.

*Memoirs of the late JOSEPH HIGHMORE, Esq.*

MR. Joseph Highmore, whose death was mentioned p. 154, was born in the parish of St. James, Garlickhithe, London, June 13, 1692, being the third son of Mr. Edward Highmore \*, a coal-merchant in Thames-street. Having such an early and strong inclination to painting, that he could think of nothing else with pleasure, his father endeavoured to gratify him in a proposal to his uncle, who was serjeant-painter to King William, and with whom Mr. (afterwards Sir James) Thornhill † had served his apprenticeship. But this was afterwards for good reasons declined, and he was articled as clerk to an attorney, July 18, 1707; but so much against his own declared inclination, that in about three years he began to form resolutions of indulging his natural disposition to his favourite art, having continually employed his leisure hours in designing, and in the study of geometry, perspective, architecture, and anatomy, but without any instructors except books. He had afterwards an opportunity of improving himself in anatomy, by attending the lectures of Mr. Cheselden, besides entering himself at the Painter's Academy in Great Queen-street, where he drew 10 years, and had the honour to be particularly noticed by Sir Godfrey Kneller, who distinguished him by the name of *the Young Lawyer*. On June 13, 1714, his clerkship expired; and on March 26, 1715, he began painting as a profession, and settled in the city. In the same year Dr. Brook Taylor published his "*Linear Perspective: or, a new Method of representing justly all Manner of Objects as they appear to the Eye, in all Situations.*" On this complete and universal theory our artist grounded his subsequent practice, and it has been

\* His grandfather, Abraham, who was first cousin (not brother) to Nathaniel, the celebrated physician, (see Index to vol. xlii.) being a Lieutenant Colonel in the Royal service, had, in return for his losses, an honourable augmentation to his arms, as mentioned in the Gentleman's Magazine for 1772, p. 49.

† The Highmores and Thornhills were connected by marriage; Edward, the uncle of Sir James, marrying Susanna, daughter of Nathaniel Highmore, rector of Purse Candell, Dorsetshire, sister to the physician.

gene-











generally allowed, that few, if any, of the profession, at that time, were so thorough masters of that excellent, but intricate system. In 1716, he married Miss Susanna Hiller, daughter and heiress of Mr. Anthony Hiller, of Effingham in Surrey; a young lady in every respect worthy of his choice. For Mr. Cheselden's "*Anatomy of the Human Body*," published in 1722, he made drawings from the real subjects at the time of dissection, two of which were engraved for that work, and appear, but without his name, in Tables xii and xiii. In the same year, on the exhibition of *The Conscious Lovers*, written by Sir Richard Steele, Mr. Highmore addressed a letter to the author on the limits of filial obedience, pointing out a material defect in the character of Bevil, with that clearness and precision for which, in conversation and writing, he was always remarkable, as the pencil by no means engrossed his whole attention. This he allowed to be published, for the first time, in the *Gent. Magazine* for 1762, p. 404. His reputation and business increasing, he took a more conspicuous station, by removing to a house in Lincoln's Inn Fields, in March 1723—4; and an opportunity soon offered of introducing him advantageously to the nobility, &c. by his being desired, by Mr. Pine the engraver, to make the drawings for his prints of the Knights of the Bath, on the revival of that order, in 1725. In consequence, several of the knights had their portraits also by the same hand, some of them whole lengths; and the Duke of Richmond, in particular, was attended by his three Esquires, with a perspective view of King Henry the VIIth's Chapel. This capital picture is now at Godwood. And our artist was sent for to St. James's, by King George I. to draw the late Duke of Cumberland, from which Smith scraped a mezzotinto.

In 1728 Mr. Hawkins Browne, then of Lincoln's Inn, who had ever a just sense of his talents and abilities, addressed to him a poetical epistle "on Design and Beauty;" and, some years after, an elegant Latin Ode, both now collected in his poems. (See the latter, with a translation, in the *Gent. Mag.* for 1768, p. 392.) In the summer of 1732, Mr. Highmore visited the continent, in company with Dr. Pemberton, Mr. Benj. Robins, and two other

friends, chiefly with a view of seeing the gallery of pictures belonging to the Elector Palatine at Dusseldorp, collected by Rubens, and supposed the best in Europe. At Antwerp also he had peculiar pleasure in contemplating the works of his favourite master. In their return they visited the principal towns in Holland. In 1734 he made a like excursion, but alone, to Paris, where he received great civilities from his countrymen then there, particularly the Duke of Kingston, Dr. Hickman (his tutor,) Rob. Knight, Esq. (the late cashier), &c. Here he had the satisfaction of being shewn, by Cardinal de Polignac, his famous group of antique statues, the court of Lycomedes, then just brought from Rome, and since purchased by the King of Prussia, and destroyed at Charlottenbourg, in 1760, by the Russians. In 1742 he had the honour to paint the late Prince and Princess of Wales, for the Duke of Saxe Gotha; as he did, some years after, the late Queen of Denmark for that court. The publication of *Pamela*, in 1744, gave rise to a set of paintings by Mr. Highmore, which were engraved by two French engravers, and published by subscription in 1745. In the same year he painted the only original of the late Gen. Wolfe, then about 18. His *Pamela* introduced him to the acquaintance and friendship of the excellent author, whose picture he drew, and for whom he painted the only original of Dr. Young. In 1750 he had the great misfortune to lose his excellent wife. On the first institution of the Academy of Painting, Sculpture, &c. in 1753, he was elected one of the Professors; an honour, which, on account of his many avocations, he desired to decline. In 1754 he published "*A critical Examination of those two Paintings [by Rubens] on the Ceiling of the Banqueting-House at Whitehall, in which Architecture is introduced, so far as relates to perspective; together with the Discussion of a Question which has been the Subject of Debate among Painters:*" printed in 4to. for Nourse. In the solution of this question he proved that Rubens, and several other great painters, were mistaken in the practice, and Mr. Kirby, and several other authors, in the theory. And in the XVIIIth vol. of the *Monthly Review*, (printed in 1758, p. 66,) he animadverted (anonymously) on Mr. Kirby's



Kirby's unwarrantable treatment of Mr. Ware, and detected and exposed his errors, even when he exults in his own superior science. Of the many portraits which Mr. Highmore painted, in a large practice of 46 years, (of which several have been engraved,) it is impossible and useless to discuss particulars. Some of the most capital in the historical branch, which was then much less cultivated than it is at present, shall only be mentioned, viz. *Hagar and Ishmael*, a present to the Foundling Hospital: *The good Samaritan*, painted for Mr. Shepherd, of Campsey Ash: *The finding of Moses*, purchased at his sale by Col. (now Gen.) Lister: *The Harlowe Family*, as described in *Clarissa*, now in the possession of Thomas Watkinson Payler, Esq; at Ileden in Kent: *Clarissa*, the portrait mentioned in that work: *The Graces unveiling Nature*, drawn by memory from Rubens: *The Clementina of Grandison*, and *the Queen-mother of Edward IV. with her younger Son, &c. in Westminster-Abbey*: the three last in the possession of his son.

In 1761, on the marriage of his daughter to the Rev. Mr. Duncombe, son to one of his oldest friends, he took a resolution of retiring from business, and disposing of his collection of pictures, which he did by auction, in March, 1762, and soon after removed to his son-in-law's at Canterbury, where he passed the remainder of his life, without ever revisiting the metropolis. But though he had laid down the pencil, he never wanted employment: so active and vigorous was his mind, that, with a constitutional flow of spirits, and a relish for instructive society, he was never less *alone than when alone*; and, besides his professional pursuits (above-mentioned), to philosophy, both natural and moral, and also divinity, he laudably dedicated his time and attention. No man had more clearness and precision of ideas, or a more ardent desire to know the truth; and, when known, conscientiously to pursue it. With strong passions, ever guided by the strictest virtue, he had a tender, susceptible heart, always open to the distresses of his fellow-creatures, and always ready to relieve them. His capital work of the literary kind was his "Practice of Perspective, on the Principles of Dr. Brook Taylor," &c. written many years before, but not published till 1763, when it was printed for Nourse,

in one vol. 4to. This not only evinced his scientific knowledge of the subject, but removed, by its perspicuity, the only objection that can be made to the system of Dr. Taylor. It accordingly received, from his friends and the intelligent public, the applauses it deserved. In 1765 he published (without his name) "Observations on a Pamphlet entitled, 'Christianity not founded on Argument' [by Dodwell];" in which, after shewing that it is a continued irony, and lamenting that so ample a field should be offered the author of it for the display of his sophistry, he gives up creeds, articles, and catechisms, as out-works raised by fallible men, and confining himself to the defence of the gospel, or citadel, shews, that pure primitive christianity, though assaulted by infidels, will ever remain impregnable. His opinion of Rubens may be seen in the *Gent. Mag.* for 1766, p. 353, under the title of "Remarks on some Passages in Mr. Webb's 'Enquiry into the Beauties of Painting,' &c." In the same year he published, with only his initials, "J. H." two small volumes of "Essays, moral, religious, and miscellaneous; with a Translation in Prose of Mr. Browne's Latin Poem on the Immortality of the Soul," selected from a larger number written at his leisure, at different periods of life. "As such," says Dr. Hawkesworth (in his Review of them, vol. xxxvi. p. 238), "they do the author great credit. They are not excursions of fancy, but efforts of thought, and indubitable indications of a vigorous and active mind." In the *Gent. Mag.* for 1769, p. 287, he communicated "A natural and obvious Manner of constructing sundials, deduced from the situation and motion of the earth with respect to the sun," explained by a scheme. And in that for 1778, p. 526, his remarks on colouring, suggested by way of a note on the "Epistle to an eminent Painter," will shew that his talents were by no means impaired at the age of 86. Indeed, he retained them to the last, and had even strength and spirit sufficient to enable him to ride out daily on horseback, the summer before he died. A strong constitution, habitual temperance, and constant attention to his health in youth as well as in age, prolonged his life, and preserved his faculties to his 88th year, when he gradually ceased to breathe; and, as it

were,



were, fell asleep, on March 3, 1780. He was interred in the South isle of Canterbury Cathedral \*, leaving one son, Anthony, educated in his own profession; and a daughter, Susanna, mentioned above.

His abilities as a painter appear in his works, which will not only be admired by his contemporaries, but by their posterity; as his tints, like those of Rubens and Vandyck, instead of being impaired, are improved by time, which some of them have now withstood above sixty years. His idea of beauty, when he indulged his fancy, was of the highest kind; and his knowledge of perspective gave him great advantages in family-pieces, of which he painted more than any one of his time. He could take a likeness by memory as well as by a sitting, as appears by his picture of the Duke of Lorraine (the late Emperor), which Faber engraved; and those of King George II. (in York Assembly room); Queen Caroline, the two Miss Gunnings, &c. Like many other great painters, he had "a Poet for his Friend," in the late Mr. Browne; to which may be added a poem addressed to him 54 years ago, by another friend, still living, which the reader will find in our poetical department.

*Description of a Painting on Board, of the Time of James I.*

THE painting is on two leaves of wood, made to shut together like the ancient altar pieces. Each leaf or flap is 4 feet 2 inches to the point of the pediment, by 3 feet 4 inches. On the outside of the right-hand leaf is a view of London, Southwark, and the river. Among 5 churches on the Surrey-side, St. Saviour's is the most distinguished, and before it appears the Bishop of Winchester's palace, out of which the procession hereafter to be mentioned proceeds. Under the gates of this palace are two men in gowns and white sleeves. The trumpeters come out before them, preceded by a number of men in black gowns with white sleeves, who advance after another numerous train over London-bridge, which appears sided by houses, and cross by a gate with a pointed pediment, surmounted by a cross. On the right hand of this is thrown by the perspective the heavy

tower of St. Magnus' church, with its pyramids at the corners. Beyond the bridge, along Watling-street, walk men in black gowns, three and three; then nine Aldermen, three and three, in red gowns and chains, preceded by the Lord Mayor in his gown, and the Sword-bearer: before these go 12 clergymen in black gowns, following 12 bishops in lawn sleeves, with the Archbishop at their head, holding his cap in his hand, and preceded by nine noblemen, some in black, others in red doublets, who are preceded by 12 ladies in black and red gowns, with stiff ruffs, five pages walking before them in cloaks. These are now arrived at the West door of St. Paul's Cathedral, under which is the King in a red doublet, trimmed with ermine, the crown on his head. On one side the door stands a page lifting up a scroll in his right hand, his cap in his left, and opposite to him a little girl full dressed in a ruff, &c. On the left, just without the gate, stands a Bishop, probably the Bishop of London, who seems to have given way to the King. Over the gate this inscription in Roman capitals:

"Behold the King cometh with great joy."

Twenty churches appear in the city; and on the river side we see Baynard's Castle and the Tower: the latter a square fort, surrounded by an embattled wall, with round towers in the corners, a gate to the water, and in the center of the South side a large building as the Tower of Babel is commonly represented, with a lofty cross on it. In the Borough are five churches besides St. Saviour's; that in the left corner has a lofty steeple, seemingly round, surmounted by a small spire. The Thames is covered with ships, who have the union flag. The hills appear beyond London, and one very high to the right. From the sky proceed these two lines in capitals:

"For thy temple's sake I will wish thee all prosperity.

"Many good things are done in thee, O thou fayre citie."

Round the black frame of this leaf is written in gold capitals:

"And when it came into the King's minde to renew the house of the Lord, he assembled the Priests and the Levites, and said unto them, Go into the cities of Judah, and gather of all Israel money

\* "A Thought at his Grave" was inserted in our last, p. 144.



money to repair the house of God from yeere to yeere, and haste the thinge; and they made a proclamation throughout Judah and Jerusalem. 2 Chron. xxiv. 4, 5, 9."

At bottom :

"Amore, veritate & reverentia. So invented, and at my costs, made forme, H Farley 1616. Wrought by John Gipkyn. Fyat voluntas Dei."

On the inside of this leaf is depicted the old church of St. Paul's, without the spire; a number of rooks flying over it. Against the South wall of the nave without is a gallery with the King, Queen, and Prince sitting, and in pannels under each, inscribed, "Vive le Roy," "Vive la Reine," "Vive le Prince." On their left hand ten Lords, Ladies and Bishops, under whose gallery is written :

"Mr. William Parker, citizen and merchant taylor, gave 400 poundes towards repaires of my windows."

On the top of this gallery stand 12 choristers in surplices; and in a gallery below sit the Mayor and Aldermen : a croud of citizens of both sexes sit before Paul's cross, a hexagon building, which appears to be leaded at top, and surmounted by a massy iron cross : a bishop is preaching in it, (an hour-glass at his elbow) and several persons appear within it behind him, a verger waiting at the steps behind. Within the brick wall that incloses it in front sit several persons taking down the sermon; their inkhorns lying on a step under the preacher, on which one writer is mounted for the same purpose. By the side of the cross is seated in a chair an elderly man, who, to a person coming up bowing cap in hand, and asking, "I pray, Sir, what is the text?" answers, "The 2d of Chronicles, chap. xxiv." At the west door is a coffer, superscribed, *the offering chest*; and over the door,

"Therefore the King commanded, and they made a chest, and set it at the gate of the house of the Lord without. 2 Chron. xxiv. 8."

The north side of the nave is built up with houses, whose chimnies are smoaking, and the following lines pass from them to the King :

"Viewe, O Kinge, howe my wall creepers  
Have made mee worke for chimney sweepers."

Round the frame :

*Haggai i. 2. Thus speaketh the Lord of hosts, saying, This people say the time is not come that the Lord's house should be built. 3, 4. Is it time for you, (O yee) to dwell in your seilled houses; and this house lay waste? It is written, my house is the house of prayer.*

On the opposite or left-hand leaf within, is represented the same church repaired and embellished, with gilded fanes, turrets, images of the King and Queen, &c. the houses cleared away, and the gallery beautified, with the arms of England, London, and the sees of Canterbury and London, and these inscriptions on it :

*Blessed be the peace-makers.  
Touch not the Lord's anointed, nor do his prophets any harm.  
Peace be within thy walles, and plentifulous prosperitie within thy palaces.  
I was glad when they said, Let us go up to the house of the Lord.*

On each side the steeple are 4 angels with trumpets, sounding these verses :

*"His roial seed shall mightie bee and many,  
And shall encrease as much as ere did any;*

*Like as the sandes, or sea, or starres in skye,  
So shall his people growe and multiplie.*

*This goodlie kinge shall reigne and rule in peace,  
Because by him the Gospel doth increase.*

*He shall be prosperous in all his ways,  
And shall have health, long life, and happy days :*

*He shall have conquestes when he goes to fight,  
And shall put all his enemies to flight.*

*He shall plant colonies in every nation,  
To forward still the Gossell's propagation;  
And at the last to ende our blessed story,  
He shall be crowned in heaven with endless glory,*

*Where angells and archangells ever singes  
All praise and honour to the King of Kinges."*

Above are the dove and glory,  
Round the frame,

*Blessed be the Lord God of our fathers,  
which putteth such things as these  
into the heart of our good King, to  
beautify the house of the Lord.  
Ezra 7. Vivat, vincat, regnatque Jacobus. Amen.*

The deviser of this painting was one Henry Farley, who for 8 years solicited and importuned the King and people with his schemes and applications for the repair of St. Paul's cathedral.









*CALDWELL CASTLE, the Beautiful Seat of S<sup>r</sup> James Caldwell, in IRELAND.*

*Publish'd as the Act directs May 1. 1780. by E. Newbery Ludgate Street.*



dral, which had remained without a spire ever since it was burnt by lightning in 1561, and otherwise defaced. The money collected and the timber prepared for its repair lay unapplied till 18 Jan. 1620. when the K. came in procession to the church, where a sermon was preached by Dr. King, Bishop of London, from a text chosen by the King himself, and a feast served up in the Bishop's palace. The royal commission issued the year following for the immediate repair; as did another 7 C. I. but nothing was carried into execution till 8 C. I. when it proceeded with vigor, till the civil war not only put a stop to the repairs, but desecrated and ruined the church by every possible means.

This display of Master Gipykn's art must be considered only as one of the many efforts of Farley's zeal and invention to prompt his sovereign to this good and necessary work, which at last brought him to Ludgate prison. The painting is dated 1616, and James I. did not go to St. Paul's till 1620, and then in great state on *horseback*, with all the lords and great officers of his court; Sir William Cokain, Knt. being then Lord Mayor, who, with the city in their liveries, then also gave their attendance. Dugdale's Hist. of St. Paul's, first edition, p. 135. The order of the procession may be seen in the Appendix. After hearing an anthem in the Choir, he went to the Cross to hear the sermon by Bishop King. This sermon was printed by his Majesty's command, 1620; and Mr. Oldys says, the Bishop shewed his knowledge of history in it. Mr. Farley published, in 1616, "The Complaint of Paule's to all Christian Soules, or, an humble Supplication

To our good King and nation,  
For her new reparation." 4to.

And, in 1612, "St. Paule's Church her Bill for the Parliament, as it was presented to the King's Majesty on Midlent Sunday last, and intended for the view of that most high and honourable Court; and generally for all such as bear good-will to the flourishing Estate of the said Church. Partly in Verse, partly in Prose; penned and published for her Good, by Henry Farley, Author of her Complaint." 4to. To this farrago of prayers, petitions, dialogues with the Church, and dreams and visions about it, for 8 years together, is prefixt a print of the

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cross. In 1622, Farley printed "Portland Stone in Paule's Church-yard; their Birth, their Mirth, &c. Buy or go by." 4to. Bishop Mountaine, who succeeded King, disbursed a considerable sum to provide stone from Portland for this work. (Dugd. ib. 137.)

This painting was for many years in the family of the Tookes, of whom 3 had been successively rectors of Lamborne, in Essex, from 1704 to 1776. On the decease of the late rector, it was purchased as a neglected piece of furniture, which had never quitted the garret, for a few shillings, by Mr. Webster, a surgeon at Chigwell, who is the present proprietor.

*Description of CASTLE CALDWELL, the delightful Seat of Sir James Caldwell, on the Borders of Loch Larne, in Ireland. From Mr. Young's TOUR through that Kingdom, lately published. (See the Plate.)*

Reached Castle Caldwell at night, where Sir James Caldwell received me with a politeness and cordiality that will make me long remember it with pleasure.

Nothing can be more beautiful than the approach to Castle Caldwell; the promontories of thick wood, which shoot into Lough Larne, under the shade of a great ridge of mountains, have the finest effect imaginable. As soon as you are through the gates, the whole domain lies beneath the point of view. It is a promontory, three miles long, projecting into the lake, a beautiful assemblage of wood and lawn, one end a thick shade, the other grass, scattered with trees, and finishing with wood: a bay of the lake breaks into the eastern end, where it is perfectly wooded: there are six or seven islands among them; that of Bow three miles long, and one and a half broad; yet they leave a noble sweep of water, bounded by the great range of the Turaw mountains. To the right, the lake takes the appearance of a fine river, with two large islands in it. The whole unites to form one of the most glorious scenes I ever beheld. Rode to the little hill above Michael a Quin's Cabbin (marked 1.): here the two great promontories of wood join in one, but open in the middle, and give a view of the lake, as if a distinct water: beyond are the islands scattered over its face; nor can any thing be more picturesque than the bright silver surface of the water breaking through

the



the dark shades of wood. Around the point on which we stood, the ground is rough and rocky, wild and various, forming no bad contrast to the brilliant scenery in view. Crossing some of this undressed ground, we came to a point of a hill, above Paddy Maguire's Cabbin (2); here the lake presents great sheets of water, breaking beyond the woody promontories and islands, in the most beautiful manner. At the bottom of the declivity, at your feet, is a creek, and beyond it the lands of the domain, scattered with noble woods, that rise immediately from the water's edge. The house, almost obscured among the trees, seems a fit retreat from every care and anxiety of the world: a little beyond it, the lawn, which is in front, shews its lively green among the deeper shades, and over the neck of land which joins it to the promontory of wood called Rossergole: the lake seems to form a most beautiful wood-locked basin (3), stretching its silver surface behind the stems of the single trees. Beyond the whole, the mountainy rocks Turaw (4) give a magnificent finishing.

Nothing can exhibit scenes of greater variety, or more beauty, than the rides about this delightful seat. The islands on every side are varied, and of a different character: some are knots or tufts of wood, others shrubby; here are single rocks, and there fine hills of lawn, which rise boldly from the water. The promontories form equal distinctions: some are of thick woods, which yield the darkest shade, others open groves; but every-where the coast is high, and yields pleasing landscapes. Little of the sublime, but the very range of beauty, gaiety, and pleasure, are the characters of the spot: Nature makes no efforts here but those to please: the parts are of extreme varieties, yet in perfect unison with each other. Even the rocks of Turaw have a mildness in their aspect, and do not break the general effect by abrupt or rugged projections. Rode round Rossergole, the promontory in front of the house, from which the views are exceedingly beautiful, commanding a noble hanging wood on the banks of Rossmore, and the woody necks that stretch from the land beyond the house, with several islands, which yield the greatest variety. On the point Sir James has built an octagon temple, which takes in several views that are exceedingly pleasing. This neck of

land is a wood of forty acres, and a more agreeable circumstance, so near a mansion, can scarcely be imagined.

Take my leave of Castle Caldwell, with colours flying, and his band of music playing; go on board his six-oared barge for Enniskillen: the heavens were favourable, and a clear sky, and bright sun, gave me the beauties of the lake in all their splendor. Pass the scenes I have described, which, from the boat, take a fresh variety, and in all pleasing.

Mr. URBAN,

HAVING seen in the papers the following Query, you are desired to subjoin the answer annexed.

*Query.* "Easter-Day," (say our Common-Prayer books,) "on which the rest depend, is always the first Sunday after the full moon, which happens upon or next after the 21st day of March." The full moon this year (say our Almanacks) was on the 20th of March, at 31 min. past two in the afternoon; consequently the next full moon after the 21st of March happens on the 19th of April; why then was not Easter-Day on the 23d of April?

*Answer.* This mistake (for such it is) arises from the querist's not distinguishing between the ecclesiastical and the true astronomical full moon, by the former of which the observation of Easter is always governed. Now the rule for finding the ecclesiastical changes of the moon is founded on a supposition that the moon's motion is always uniform, and that she returns to the same points of the ecliptic exactly, in the space of 19 Julian years, neither of which are true; for, by later improvements in astronomy, it is found, that the astronomical anticipates the ecclesiastical changes pointed out by the above rule, in that period, 1 h. 27 m. 31 s. 55 thd. So that in 312 years this anticipation amounts to a whole day, of which no notice was taken from the year 325, when this rule was established in the church by the Council of Nice, till the alteration of the style in 1752, when it amounted to 4 d. 13 h. 34 m. The whole days were then rectified, and the golden numbers placed (allowing for the difference of style) four days earlier, or higher in the calendar, than they were before, but the odd hours, &c. must go on till they amount to another day, which would be about the year 1885, were it not for a new regulation, provided



vided at the alteration of the style, to prevent the error which made that alteration necessary; which is, that only one year out of four, which consists of even hundreds, is to be accounted a leap-year; thus the year 1800 will be only a common year. The throwing out a day in that year will therefore rectify the anticipation 84 years before its time, on which account there will be no occasion to alter the golden numbers till the year 1900, when another day is to be thrown out. This will occasion the true astronomical changes of the moon to fall one day later than the ecclesiastical. Therefore, to make them agree as near as possible, it will then be necessary to remove all the golden numbers (except 17 and 6 \*) one day lower in the calendar, and this (as may be seen in the table which points out the paschal full moon from 1900 to the year 2199) is done by the compilers of the New Calendar: however, after all, it is impossible to make them always agree, or to prevent their varying sometimes a day, after February, in leap-years, as happened in this present year. Notwithstanding which, Easter was observed *this time* more conformably to the design of the Council of Nice than if it had been a month later; for, by "the 21st of March," they meant the day of the vernal equinox, which this year happened on the 19th, and the full moon about 14 hours after, consequently this was the moon which they intended for the Paschal, and therefore Easter-Day being kept on the Sunday following was according to their design, and even on true astronomical principles rightly observed by the church.

Canterbury, April 15.

T. R.

#### HINTS for establishing A SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING USEFUL LITERATURE.

THE benefits that result from the most important discoveries, as well as the inconveniences to which they are liable, depend chiefly upon the application of them to the purposes of Society. There is scarcely a blessing that may not be perverted, and, instead of being cultivated for the happiness of mankind, may be rendered a source of misery and injustice.

In the history of modern discoveries, none appear of more importance than

\* By the way, I should be glad to see a reason assigned why these two numbers are not removed as well as the others.

the invention of the mariner's compass, and the art of printing, and they equally confirm the truth of this position. The first, which gave us a new hemisphere, aided by the capacious genius of Columbus, seem peculiarly calculated to promote the general good of mankind: but avarice and injustice have tarnished the glory of the Neapolitan discovery \*, which, while it doubled the whole globe in magnitude, in proportion multiplied rapine, and diminished the inhabitants of both the old and the new hemispheres.

It is not, however, my design to dwell upon this subject, but to turn my attention to that of printing, whose effects are obvious, and immediately interest all ranks of the community, as upon those principles which literary productions impress on the mind, the manners and conduct of individuals are in a great measure formed. In such an important influence on society, it becomes the duty of its members to use every endeavour to prevent the abuse, and secure the benefits. Whilst we abhor and withstand the cruel and bloody edicts of power and bigotry, which in a single page consign thousands to death, or rob them of those rights and privileges that are dearer even than life; let us not be indifferent to the slow, insidious, but not less dangerous influence that flows from the pollutions of the press, in publications either immediately or ultimately unfriendly to virtue.

When we reflect upon the immense obligations which the community owe to useful authors, we cannot but feel a painful regret that great talents should ever be wasted in unprofitable at least, if not pernicious compositions, and a wish to have them vigorously applied to the most beneficial purposes. The prostituted pen is doubtless impelled by want, for there cannot be any pleasure in writing on the side of vice; and were the pecuniary advantages equal, no author surely could withhold his support from the cause of virtue.

On this subject I have frequently turned my thoughts, and as often wished that a remedy adequate to the evil could be adopted, where probably it might be done, by exciting the public to the establishment of A SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING USEFUL LITE-

\* Flavio Givia, a native of Amalfi, made this discovery, anno 1302.

RATURE,



RATURE, a plan of which I shall hereafter communicate.

In France, literary patronage is fashionable among the great; but in this country we boast of no Mécenas, the patronage of affluence being principally devoted to a political line: the single protection indeed of the greatest individual would avail but little, and at best would expire with the patron; but could a popular patronage be excited, its permanency would be certain, its extent ample, and the means equal to the necessary end.

When an author, by much expence of labour and time, informs and improves the community by his publications, its patronage is undoubtedly due to him; the members of it are his debtors, for the instruction he has spontaneously diffused; and what a pleasure must it afford a generous public, united in **A SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING USEFUL LITERATURE**, to encourage, by some suitable gratuity, the ingenious labours of an indigent but useful writer! Had such a system been adopted, the amiable but distressed author, whose travels through North America afforded a large and entertaining extract in your Magazine for February last, had not miserably perished, through want †, in the metropolis of a literary nation.

Where the situation of the author is above the want of a pecuniary gratuity; the SOCIETY might evince their approbation of his labours, by honorary rewards. In such a list we

† Though the publication of Capt. Carver's Travels through North America justly obtained the approbation of the public, yet the previous expences necessarily incurred by his family were scarcely liquidated by the rapid sale of his publication. This compelled him to seek for other sources of subsistence; and during the late lottery he was employed in an office, which afforded some temporary relief; but a dysentery under which he laboured, aggravated by want, gradually undermined his constitution, and brought on a putrid fever that soon put a period to his life. Whilst humanity, however, laments the untimely loss of so valuable a member of the community, there remains some consolation in reflecting, that an opportunity of paying a tribute to his memory still exists; for as he lived in distress, so in still greater distress he left a widow and two young children, whose aggravated misery can only be alleviated by the liberality of a generous public.

might expect to enumerate the rival of Livy in the author of the histories of Scotland, Charles the Fifth, and North America; the learned Bryant, whose Analysis has so happily developed the chaos of antient mythology; the modern Pliny in the classical Melmoth; the biographical Johnson; the elegant author of the Rise and Fall of the Roman Empire; and many other useful and accomplished writers of the present period.

Were such a SOCIETY properly established and liberally supported; its encouragement might be still more amply extended, and its objects multiplied: its resources I doubt not would soon enable it to propose prize questions for the exercise and encouragement of genius and abilities. The widows and orphans of those who have laboured usefully in literature, would likewise appear suitable objects for participating the liberality of such a society; and the memory of departed genius be revived in marble, or other monuments of grateful respect. Though these might not outlive their literary productions, or preserve their names to more distant posterity; yet an honorary testimony to departed merit is a pleasing excitement to the living candidate for fame, and cherishes a noble emulation to survive temporary existence.

A SOCIETY thus calculated to promote literature, in proportion as it promoted truth and virtue, would not only be enabled in time to accomplish the desirable end of its institution, but likewise to raise a structure for its accommodation, with a library for general use: and by thus opening an agreeable and easy road to useful knowledge, it would afford the pleasing satisfaction of gradually introducing a national taste for Literature, and rendering it subservient to the best interests of virtue and religion.

JOHN COAKLEY LETTSOM.  
*London, April 10, 1780.*

Mr. URRAN,  
YOUR correspondent asks: Did Mr. Chalmers ever read or hear of one nation or state making laws for another since the beginning of time? No. Mr. Chalmer's probably never read or heard of the absurdity implied in the question, because no man ever did. Independent men never receive commands from each other: and sovereign states, composed of great assemblages of



of individuals, never obey the laws which are made for them by other states equally sovereign. When we perceive, therefore, one community in fact obeying the rules prescribed by another community, we pronounce of the former, that it is no longer sovereign, that it has ceased to be a nation, since it no more governs itself: for it is the authority to command, and the obligation to obey, which form dependence. When the servant refuses to submit to the master, the servitude of the former expires. When a dependent territory withdraws its obedience, its independence begins; and, should it have the good fortune to establish the right to disobey, either by convention or force, it is admitted into the association of nations as a co-ordinate state. Such are the eternal principles of Nature, which must have always existed, and must for ever endure.

The questions of your correspondent seem to have arisen from his not distinguishing between a state which admits of no superior, and a dominion that acknowledges subjection, and obeys the rules of a legislature over which it has no controul. It is not the limits prescribed by Nature, a river, a mountain, or a desert which form a state, *because it is an incorporeal thing*. This is always composed of an aggregate of individuals, who associate for mutual protection, for the happiness which it produces; who derive their rights from the same source, who enjoy together the same government and laws: and, as it allows no superior, it is received into the great community of nations, and admitted to co-ordinate rank. But a territory or dominion is never blessed with these honours: though it may be flattered with a government and legislature of its own for territorial purposes, both are subordinate to a sovereign power, the regulations of which they must always obey; and their avowal of disobedience is an assertion of independence. The Russian Empire is composed of several provinces and kingdoms, inhabited by people of dissimilar manners, religion and language; and the unity of the whole seems to result from their being the subjects of the same prince, and deriving the blessings of government from the same source. The Spanish Empire consists of one sovereign kingdom and a great variety of distant and dependent territories:

the inhabitants of all these are subjects of the same king; but the Provincials are at once ruled by the political administration of Spain, the principal establishment, and by the commands of a Viceroy, exercising delegated power. And it is this circumstance which forms their dependence. The British Empire is composed of the kingdoms of Great Britain, of Ireland, and of Mann; of settlements on the African Coast: of the West India islands and colonies; and of the Bengalian provinces. The various inhabitants are fellow subjects of the same king, co-members of the same state, who are entitled to the same equal rights; and the unity of the whole is preserved by the obedience which all owe to one sovereign legislature, though the distant provinces enjoy a Provincial legislative power for Provincial uses; when, however, they refuse obedience to the Supreme Authority the general union is broken, and independence begins. We here discover the use and the policy of a two-fold legislation.

But against "a double legislature" your correspondent revolts, and seems to write as if such powers had never existed, but in the speculations of the theorist; yet within this very realm there are as many such as there are corporations. The City of London, more populous and wealthy than any of the colonies, may be said to be ruled by a threefold legislation; by acts of parliament, by the bye-laws of the corporation, by the regulations of the various companies, which every liveryman is bound to obey; and by all these the Citizens are taxed, for the general benefit, for the uses of the corporation, and for the special purposes of every company. These observations are equally applicable to the various territories of the Empire, however distant and however separated: they are, in the same manner subject to a treble legislature; to acts of parliament, to acts of assembly, and to the bye laws of Boston and New-York, of Philadelphia and Charles-Town. The Bengalian provinces, more populous and rich than Great Britain and Ireland, are in the same manner subject to acts of parliament, to the bye laws of the East India Company, to the edicts of the governor and council. Nor is this policy confined to Great Britain, the constitution of which is happily composed of a mixture of monarchy, aristocracy, and



and democracy: it may be found under the republican form of the Low Countries. The immense regions of the East are compelled to obey the ordinances of the States-General; the commercial, and therefore rigorous, regulations of the Dutch East-India Company; and the edicts of the Governor of Batavia. Such is the actual condition of the world. In this state it will probably continue, with little variation, notwithstanding the scruples of well-meaning men, who sometimes discover in their own inexperience the presumed defects of others.

Animated by this sentiment, your correspondent has supposed the case of a tax first laid by the assembly of New-York, and of a similar duty afterwards imposed by act of parliament; and, shutting up every avenue to information, he laments over the deformed creature of his own imagination, as a novelty, which had been reserved for the injustice of latter times. Let him be informed, however, that both the parliament and assembly have always imposed taxes upon the imports and exports, which were constantly levied at one and the same time; that by the statute 9 An. ch. 10. various duties were granted for the express purpose of carrying on the war, to be collected “on the port of letters”, over every dominion of the crown, and for the management of which “one chief letter office” was established in New-York; and that the *revenue of the posts* has been there collected without “*dragooning*”, from the year 1710 to the present day.

As your correspondent seems to have never perused the concluding chapter of *the political annals of the United Colonies*, it is recommended to his attention, in the emphatical words of Lord Bolingbroke to his noble pupils: “Let him read and observe like a senator and statesman, and he will find as much information as he wants.”

6 April, 1780.

AMICUS.

*A new Method of Root-grafting, from a Treatise, intitled, “A new Treatise on the Art of Grafting and Inoculation.”*

TO perform it, take a graft or sprig of a young tree, which you intend to propagate, and a small piece of the root of another tree of the same kind, or of a like genus, and whip-graft them together, observing that the rind of the root join closely to

that of the graft. The piece of root will feed the graft, as the stock does the other way.

This method of propagating fruit-trees is both easy and expeditious; roots being more plentiful than stocks. By this method the pieces, or roots of one crab-stock, for example, or of one apple stock, will serve for twenty or thirty apple-grafts, and the like of other trees. It is also an excellent method for raising such trees which will hardly bear grafting in the stock. Add, that trees thus grafted, bear sooner, and are more easily dwarfed than any other way.

In this treatise, *reiterated grafting*, or *grafting by a double and treble incision*, is recommended.

Yours, &c.

March, 1780.

JUVENIS.

Mr. URBAN,

YOUR reviewing correspondent, p. 81. seems to have very sufficient room for a ridicule of the poem (so called) on Stourhead; but he seems to have fallen into two strange mistakes. He says, the muse moves on to Dorset’s *salubrious downs*; quotes,

Black swans and rotten sheep may here be found

In equal numbers——

And then adds, “a pretty proof of a healthful air, and good grafs!” If there are no more rotten sheep there than there are black swans, (as I believe there are not) it is a good proof of good grafs.

He has taken what the author says of Lord Berkeley of Stratton, for Lord Botetourt, and mistaken the application of *ad rem attentiores*, which certainly is meant to refer to *money*, and is a proper rebuke to those who partook so very liberally of his Lordship’s great riches, and have placed no monument for him. *He* was as rich as Lord Botetourt was the reverse. But Lord Botetourt was (I believe) more fortunate in the other respect, for I think the Virginians have erected a statue to his memory; and from the sincere veneration they entertained for his upright administration whilst their governor, there seems to be no danger of that being destroyed in the present disordered state of that province. Providence was pleased to remove him, and to permit the appointment of a successor, to whose conduct the alienation of the Virginians from England is in part attributed.

S. H.

Wonderful



*Wonderful instance of quick growth.*

**T**HE salmon-smelts, sprod-smelts, and morth-smelts, go down the river at Salisbury the latter end of April and beginning of May. At that time the salmon-smelts weigh about 3 or 4 ounces, morth and sprod about 3 ounces each. The said salmon-smelts return salmon (if a fresh in the river) in about 7 weeks, and will weigh about 12 pounds. The morth returns in about 9 weeks, and weighs about 2 pounds. The sprods begin coming up about the same time, and weigh about three-fourths of a pound. The way the fishermen know this is as follows. When the fish are going down, they catch of the different sorts, and put a wire through the back fin of some of them; which wire they have found by catching the same fish on their return. The gentleman who rents the fishery, among others, has given this account. If this be a fact, the growth of the former sort is very wonderful; and quere, if there be such another instance in the whole creation?

T. B.

*\*\*\* Professor Bentham's life is not in the Biographia; but, if our correspondent will enable us to supply that defect, it shall find a place in our repository.*

Mr. URBAN,

**I** Beg you will add to your collection of *literary* curiosities the following genuine letter from a churchwarden in Surrey, to an antiquarian, well known, who had requested the loan of a brass monumental-plate in his church to make a drawing of it.

*An Occasional Correspondent.*

"SIR,

"I AM sorry I can't be agreeable to what you ax me to do, but by the comoicall laws nobody must not; presume to let nothing out of the church, particularly the sacred utensils, under pain of blasphemy; therefore can't let you have the brass tombstone you desire, but you ar wellcome to come into the church, and draw it as much as you please.

I am, Sir," &c.

Mr. URBAN,

**Y**OUR correspondent Crito, in your last Magazine, has taken upon him to judge of a matter in which he is not altogether competent; he has read paragraphs in the news papers which assert,

that from the low prices of corn the farmers will soon be involved in ruin and bankruptcy; and then, from the average price of it for 80 years past, infers, that such assertions are false and seditious: from the year 1696 to 1756, he says, the average price was 5 s. 1 d. per bush. from thence to 6 s. 5 s. 5 s. 10 d. and 1779, 5 s. 8 d. He says nothing of the present price, only that it advances, which wants proof, no such thing existing to my knowledge: it is now worth (that is, the very best sort) about 4 s. 8 d. but if Crito was a farmer, he would find that he whole of his last crop would not reach 4 s. 3 d. If he was a farmer, he would also know, the expences in raising a crop of wheat are double to those of the first period, the poors rates treble, rents and assessments of all kinds double, and after all sell his article for a shilling a bushel less, which, according to the common course of things, should fetch near double the money. I will venture to affirm that 6 s. 4 d. per bushel now, is not in any degree adequate, to the prices of the years specified by Crito.

Look, says he, into the state of the farmers in general, and you will see them vie with their landlords in drefs, and the expence of their tables. My God! where is it to be found! I have lately been in many counties in England, but never have yet known one instance where all these luxuries and sopperies existed: let Crito take a tour northward, and he will be convinced of the error of his assertions. From certain knowledge I affirm, that, according to the present system in rural affairs, a farmer with 600 or 700 l. is a much more miserable being than a common day-labourer, his profits are no more, I will not say whether they are not less, the high price of labour considered, and his cares are infinitely greater; many industrious farmers are now under confinement, and many more, to my certain knowledge, will, ere long, be in the same situation.

Now, Mr. Urban, I am not so much a patriot as to say, that all these calamities are owing to our present political system; I believe them to be the natural consequence of the rapacity of those landowners, who, taking the advantage of a few high years, raised their rents to the very height of the times, without making allowance for contingency: be it also observed, that a certain patriotic Marquis, and a certain equally patriotic Baronet, are of this class.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

*A Freeholder of the County of York,  
But no Petitioner.*

*\*\*\* Mr. R. Samson's Letter, and J. W.'s (dated April 25), shall be properly attended to.*



20. *A Letter to the Right Worshipful William Wynne, LL.D. Chancellor of the Diocese of London: Containing Observations on the Facts alleged, the Evidence produced, and the Sentence pronounced by him, in the Consistorial Court of London, on the 6th of December, 1779, in a Cause in which Dr. Hind, the late Rector of St. Anne, Westminster, was the Promoter, and his Curate the Respondent. By the Rev. Thomas Martyn.* 8vo. 1s. Almon.

AS our readers are already acquainted with this unclerical contention, brother going to law with brother, we now give them (as we hope) the conclusion of it. But, though losers may complain and appeal, we, who are no parties, shall not presume to review or revise the sentence of a Judge, but take the facts as they are here stated. The suit instituted against Mr. Martyn by Dr. Hind, in the Consistorial Court of London, was commenced in July, 1777. It consisted of thirty-four articles of complaint, in which he was charged with drunkenness, adultery, and the most intolerable neglects and indecencies in the performance of his duty, as Curate of St. Anne's, Westminster. These articles were argued before, and admitted by, Dr. Bettesworth, (then Chancellor,) on the maxim (we are told) "That Mr. M. must be considered as guilty, till he had proved himself innocent." In all other courts in this country, we must own, the opposite prevails. The evidence to these charges were two nurses, two hackney-mourners, four undertakers, and a death-hunter. On all these articles, trifling as they were, and unsupported, Mr. M. was acquitted of all blame, and the procedure of the plaintiff censured by the Judge. But the Curate was farther charged with having preached, read prayers, and married, *in opposition to, and in defiance of, Dr. Hind.* On these the sentence was as follows: "The Judge, having heard proofs read, and the advocates and proctors on both sides, pronounced, decreed, and declared, that the promoter had proved that part of the articles given in this cause, which charged the Rev. Thomas Martyn with having, as curate of the parish of St. Anne, Westminster, acted in defiance of, and opposed Dr. Hind, the promoter, *in the execution of his office of rector of the said church; and pronounced that the said Thomas Martyn had acted in defiance of and opposed Dr. Hind in*

*the execution of his said office, by preventing him from preaching, reading of prayers, and performing of marriage of persons offering themselves to be married in the said church, and that, therefore, the said Thomas Martyn ought to be removed from the curacy of the said church of St. Anne, Westminster; and condemned the said Thomas Martyn in costs, but decreed that the same should be moderated, in regard that Dr. Hind, the promoter, had failed in proof of the neglect of duty, immorality, and adultery, charged by the articles upon him the said Thomas Martyn."* The respondent's plea, here urged in arrest of judgment, as to costs especially, is principally founded on the words of the sentence [marked in Italics] varying from those in the allegations and depositions, and on the disproportion between the number of the articles proved, and those which failed in proof, as he was acquitted on all the penal charges, and those on which he was condemned have no penalty annexed.—To the feelings of a man thus harrassed we make great allowance, but

*Non nostrum est tantas componere lites.*

21. *Minutes of the Proceedings at a Court-Martial, assembled to enquire into the Cause of the Loss of his Majesty's late Ship Ardent. Taken by George Jackson, Esq; Judge-Advocate of his Majesty's Fleet.* 4to. 2s. 6d. Strahan.

THE two resolutions which form the sentence of this court-martial, of which Rear-Admiral Evans was president, are these; viz.

"*Resolved*, That it appears that Capt. Philip Boteler did not do the utmost to prevent the King's ship falling into the enemy's hands; and that therefore he ought to be dismissed from his Majesty's service.

"*Resolved*, That the other officers and ship's company be acquitted."

The sentence seems (justly) grounded on the following facts, which appeared in evidence, viz. That, though the private signal was not answered by the frigate that stood athwart her in shore, the Ardent (then to windward) continued bearing down on the fleet; that then, and for near an hour after, she might have escaped by hauling her wind; that, when she struck, she had received no damage, only her jib-balyards shot away, which were knotted, and the sail set immediately; that even then there was a possibility of escaping



escaping by risking the fire of two line of battle ships\*, which were then within gun-shot on the weather quarter, but had not fired, Plymouth distant four leagues; and that the ships which engaged her were two frigates† on each quarter. Had the Captain carried into execution his “final resolution,” which, he says, in his defence, “was to continue making sail till the Corona and St. Michel should come along-side, and give us their broadsides, which having received and returned in the best manner I could, then, and not till then, to strike the colours and surrender the ship,” his character would have appeared in a different light both to friends and foes. Another circumstance impresses us with the same ideas of astonishment it does him. “During the Ardent’s being at anchor in Torbay, which was for no less a space of time than 26 hours, though several fishing-boats were along-side, and people on board from the shore, we never received the least intimation of the enemy’s fleet being even in the Channel, and consequently it was not known there that they had entered it; and yet, in a few hours after I weighed anchor, I found myself in the midst of their fleet. Yet they had then been two or three days off Plymouth; and I not only conceive that there must have been time to send an express to me over land, but I have been also well informed, that the master of a lugger absolutely offered to come out of the Sound, and give the intelligence necessary to save the Ardent for fool, which was refused; and no offer being made which he judged adequate either to the risk or service, he relinquished the idea”

22. *A Charge delivered to the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of Rochester in the Year 1779. By John Law, D.D. Archdeacon of Rochester. With a Preface. 2d Edition. 4to, 1s. Payne.*

THIS charge has been the occasion of some undeserved ridicule and obloquy, the worthy author having undertaken, on the principles of toleration and Protestantism, to justify the late removal of the restraints from the Papists. On the same principles he defends, *a fortiori*, the indulgence granted to the dissenters.

\* Corona 80 guns. St. Michel 64.

† Juno, Gentile, and Surveillante, 40 guns each; and Bellone 36. The Surveillante engaged the Quebec.

GENT. MAG. April, 1779.

23. *A Letter to the Rev. Mr. Archdeacon Law, on his Defence of Popery, as delivered in his Charge to the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of Rochester. By a Kentish Curate. 4to, 1s. Davies.*

AS we do not think, with Lord Shaftesbury, that Ridicule is the test of Truth, we cannot approve of the ludicrous manner in which this writer has treated so serious a subject, and a character so respectable as that of Dr. Law. *Ex Pede Herculem!*

“Before we part, give me leave, Mr. Archdeacon, to tell you a story. “A famous keeper of wild beasts took it into his head that he could easily subdue the ferocity of a lion, provided that he began time enough. He accordingly brought up a whelp of that species with the greatest care; and at length made him so tame and familiar, that at the age of maturity he could play any tricks with him, pat him on the back, provoke, and even put his head into his mouth with impunity. Trying, however, one day the latter experiment before some friends who stood at a distance, one of them observed that the beast looked extremely fierce. ‘No matter,’ cried the keeper from within the lion’s mouth.—‘He extends his claws.’ ‘No matter. Does he wag his tail?’ ‘He does.’—‘Then Lord have mercy upon me!’—and immediately the lion bit his head off.

“And now, Mr. Archdeacon, to apply, as we say in our sermons, and conclude,

“The Roman Catholic lion is a dangerous kind of beast, or at least used to be reckoned so; we pared his claws, indeed, and filed his teeth, but in time they are apt to grow again. If he looks fierce, no matter; if he extends his claws, no matter; but if he should chance (which God forbid!) to wag his tail—why then, as the keeper said, Lord have mercy upon us!”

24. *The Poetical Works of Oliver Goldsmith, M.B. now first collected. With an Account of the Life and Writings of the Author. 2 Vols. 8vo. Rivington.*

THIS collection must be an acceptable present to the public. In the Life many mistakes are corrected, and new information given. We are told, that our author was the third son of the Rev. Charles Goldsmith; was born at Elphin in the county of Roscommon,



in Ireland, in 1729<sup>\*</sup>; was admitted at Trinity College, Dublin, June 11, 1744; proceeded B.A. Feb. 27, 1749, two years after the usual time; but whether he was stopped, like Swift, is not said: studied physic first at Dublin, and in 1751 at Edinburgh; was obliged to leave Scotland through pecuniary distress in 1754, and was arrested at Sunderland for the debt of a friend, which he had engaged to pay. Two other friends, Dr. Sleigh and Mr. Maclaine, procured his release. He then embarked for Rotterdam, proceeded to Brussels, and visited great part of Flanders on foot, subsisting frequently by his German flute: his learning made him a welcome guest to the monks, and his music to the peasants. At Lorrain he obtained the degree of M.B. and then accompanied an English gentleman to Geneva. There he commenced travelling tutor to a young man of fortune, and also cultivated his poetical talent, and sketched his delightful Epistle *The Traveller*. Proceeding with his pupil to the south of France, the young man, upon some disagreement, paid him off, and left him once more a wanderer upon the world at large. Through a great many difficulties, he at length reached Dover, in the winter of 1758, and arrived at London an entire stranger, with a few halfpence only. A chemist near Fish-street, struck with his forlorn condition and simplicity, took him into his laboratory, where he continued till he met with his old friend Dr. Sleigh, who liberally assisted him till he engaged himself as an usher to the Rev. Dr. Milner, at his academy at Peckham. Enlisting soon after as a writer in the Monthly Review, he returned to London, took lodgings near the Old Bailey in 1759, was patronised by the late Mr. Newbery, wrote, in the Public Ledger, “Chinese Letters,” &c. and at length, introduced to respectable company, removed in 1762 to the polite air of the Temple, where he took handsome chambers. Here we will leave him, and for farther particulars of his character, writings, and friends, refer to the Memoirs, adding only, that he died April 4, 1774, was buried privately in the Temple burial-ground, and that a monument, by subscription, has been erected to

him in Westminster-Abbey, in the Poets Corner.

The 1st volume contains his poems, the 2d his two Comedies, *The Good-natured Man*, and *She Stoops to Conquer*. From his poems we will select a song and an epigram.

S O N G.

“O Memory, thou fond deceiver,  
Still importunate and vain,  
To former joys recurring ever,  
And turning all the past to pain:  
Thou, like the world, th’ oppress’d oppress-  
ing,

Thy smiles increase the wretch’s woe;  
And he who wants each other blessing,  
In thee must ever find a foe.”

*On a beautiful Youth, struck blind by Lightning. Imitated from the Spanish.*

“Sure ’twas by Providence design’d,  
Rather in pity than in hate,  
That he should be, like Cupid, blind,  
To save him from Narcissus’ fate.”

A head of the author is prefixed.

25. *An Attempt to ascertain and illustrate the Authority, Nature, and Design of the Institution of Christ, commonly called the Communion and the Lord’s Supper.* By William Bell, D.D. Prebendary of St. Peter’s, Westminster, domestic Chaplain to her Royal Highness Princess Amelia. 8vo. Robson.

THIS treatise is in our opinion equally rational and pious. From the history of this institution, given us by the apostles, the author seems to have ascertained the true intention of its divine Founder. His fundamental principles, indeed, he owns to be the same with those of Mr. John Hales, of Eton; and they have also been supported much in the same manner by Bishop Hoadly. Dr. Bell, in his appendix, refutes Dr. Cudworth’s notion of the nature of the Lord’s Supper, founded on a mistaken interpretation of 1 Cor. c. x. v. 14, &c. and also proves, *a priori*, that “on account of the obvious fundamental principles of the Christian religion, it is absolutely impossible that the Lord’s Supper can be (as that learned Divine supposes,) “the same among Christians in respect to the Christian sacrifice, that, among the Jews, the feasts upon the legal sacrifices were, and among the Gentiles the feasts upon the idol sacrifices;” that is, cannot be specifically a feast upon sacrifice. The form of this work in divisions, and sub-divisions, with an appendix and notes, more than three times as large as the treatise, is rather singular;

\* Dr. Johnson, in his epitaph, says he was born at Ferny, April 29, 1731.



singular ; and, for general utility, we could have wished it to have been less argumentative and more familiar. But that, perhaps, could not be.

*Sermons on the General Fast.*

26. *The Bishop of St. David's, before the House of Lords.* 4to. 1s. Davis.

AFTER stating our "moral deserts," or rather demerits, and shewing how little title we have to the favour of God, his Lordship considers what those *great things* are which we make the subject of our prayers, by discussing the several petitions in the form of prayer appointed by authority; "all so agreeable," he observes, "to the principles of humanity, religion, and sound policy, and, as far as we can judge, so worthy of the divine interposition also, that, if our sins did not discourage us, we might have some confidence in the success of our prayers."

27. *Dr. Horne's before the House of Commons.* 4to. 1s. Rivington.

*Deut. xxii. 9. "When the host goeth forth against thine enemies, then keep thee from every wicked thing."*

ON the permission, or rather commission, implied in the first words of the text, and the necessity and justice of a war, the preacher rests its lawfulness under the Gospel, and proves, from the example of Cornelius, &c. that the characters of the warrior and the christian are not incompatible. By many striking arguments he then illustrates and confirms the doctrine of the text, "that a time of war should be a time of reformation;" draws "from life the leading features of the times;" and, in conclusion, points out "the nature of the reformation to be desired."

28. *Dean Cornwallis's in Canterbury Cathedral.* 6d. Robson.

*Job xii. 23. "He increaseth the nations and destroyeth them: he enlargeth the nations and straiteneth them again."*

THIS discourse will only please those who think that the pulpit is debased, when made a vehicle of party, or a "drum ecclesiastic," to sound the alarm of war and dissension, instead of joining in the angelical chorus of "peace and good will." From the dictates of *reason*, the records of *pro-*

*fane history*, and *revelation*, the preacher clearly proves a super-intending Providence; and his application is well adapted to our present circumstances. The whole does credit to the temper, as well as abilities, of the writer.

29. *Epistle to a Friend, on the Death of John Thornton, Esq; by the Author of "An Epistle to an Eminent Painter."* Quarto, 1s.

*"An, nisi legisset auctoris nomina Sapphæus.  
"Hoc breve nescires unde movetur opus?"*

SUCH was the question offered by the Maid of Lesbos to her lover; a question, which, with equal propriety, we might address to the whole circle of our reader. If "The Author of an Epistle to an eminent Painter" had not claimed this Elegy as his own, could we have been ignorant of the hand that produced it? could we have imputed a work distinguished by such uncommon pathos, elegance, and fancy, to any other poet of the present age?

The immediate obscurity into which our academical collections on the deaths of princes are permitted to fall, is more decisive evidence of their want of merit, than a host of criticks could supply. Monarchs, being seen at a distance only, are at best but coldly lamented: their dirges are loudly, but indistinctly sung. Forbidden, by their situations, to mix intimately with the world, and create particular attachments, the tribute of the heart is wanting to their obsequies; and, while by individuals their elogiums are to be pronounced, perhaps no individual will be found who laments their decease with the genuine tenderness that accompanies the remains of less splendid personages to the grave.

The poem before us, on the contrary, appears to have issued warm from the keenest feelings as well as the brightest imagination; nor should it, perhaps, be charged with more aggravated praise than is venially bestowed by generous friendship on the object of its concern. Epitaphs and elegies are not delivered, like judicial testimonies, on oath. The gentleman, to whose memory the present compliment is paid (and a great one surely it is), was, according to our author, content with being humbly learned, and obscurely virtuous; and thus his modest merits and his name are alike unknown beyond the narrow bounds of his acquaintance. On the annals of the busy world, Mr. Thornton is still unrecorded;



recorded; and though one of the first of literary performances (we mean the poem before us) will conduct him to posterity, yet literature itself has no avow'd obligations either to his industry, genius, or judgment. Our poet, therefore, has not indulged his own vanity by a publick advertisement of his connection with the celebrated or the great. Nor otherwise, indeed, is the sincerity of his friendship to be questioned; for his sorrows are expressed with such peculiar energy, and such reasons are offered for their probable duration, that we are bound to suppose he is not only sincere, but rich in the very qualities which he knows so well how to describe and estimate in another.

But our attempts to do justice to excellence, will detain the impatient reader from his gratification. We shall therefore observe, that this epistle is second to no modern elegy on an individual, except that written by Mr. Pope to the memory of an unfortunate lady; a performance which our author has imitated in a single passage, but in such a manner that the copy might securely pass for an original.

Here we may observe, that this mark of respect paid by our author to his late companion and friend would not, by a change of names, become equally applicable to any other deceased person of similar age and pursuits. Many a performance which might properly be styled a *commune defunctorum*, have we seen; but the present one delineates an individual, not a species, and appears to be so characteristically framed, that perhaps the resemblance of Mr. Thornton might be recognized in it by his intimates, even though his name had been wanting under the picture.

As to trivial inaccuracies, if any there be in this poem, we leave them to the censure of those criticks, who cannot be diverted, by the general charms of Mrs. Hartley's person, from counting the few freckles which a microscopic eye may discover in her face.

We must not conclude this article without expressing our wishes that Mr. Doddsley may soon have it in his power to gratify the expectations he has been permitted to raise by means of the following notice inserted in his *Annual Register* for the last year. "The subsequent extracts are made from a poem, [the epistle to an eminent painter] whose merit is already too universally

acknowledged to require our testimony. We are, however, happy in this opportunity of acquainting the publick, that the author, we are told, designs to prosecute his plan in two other poetical epistles, addressed to the Bishop of London, and to Mr. Gibbon, on the subjects of Poetry and History." We have transcribed this flattering advertisement for the benefit of those who may not have met with the valuable work that contains it; and with a hope too, that the more often Mr. Hayley is reminded of his promise, the more haste he will make to fulfill it; not permitting the event which has robbed him of a friend, to disappoint the wishes of the world, and impoverish the general fund of elegant and classical entertainment.

30. *The Fast-Day: A Lambeth Eclogue.*  
By the Author of the *Auction*, 4to, 1s.  
Bew.

IN this dialogue between *Piscopella* and *Comb-Brush*

—"on the evening of that solemn day  
When men by proclamation fast and pray,  
cribbage is proposed by the lady, but over-ruled by her maid. Sorry we are that a writer who can rhyme so well should thus misapply his talents by speaking evil of dignities, and slandering his neighbour. A pool at quadrille, even on a Sunday, is a less sin than the penning such a poem. That "the faintly Talbot," whose character is given in a note, "was related to Archbishop Secker," is a mistake. She was only the daughter of his friend.

31. *Poetical Trifles.* By the late Sir John Moore, of Bath. Small 8vo. 1s. 6d.  
Doddsley.

THESE *bagatelles* have some of the humour, but none of the looseness, of Prior. One of the shortest is the following

#### E P I T A P H.

"Ye chosen few, of Pity's soft-ey'd train,  
Whose sympathetic tears unbidden flow,  
Whose hearts re-echo to each plaintive strain,  
And droop beneath the weight of others woe,  
"Approach with reverence this sacred place, [ling tear;  
Check not the sigh, nor stop the trick-  
The trickling tear will not your cheeks disgrace,  
For sweet Louisa's angel-form lies here."



CASIMIRE, Ode 26. *Ad Auram.*

COME, gentle Zephyr! with thee bring,  
The coolness of the Thracian breeze,  
Attended by the jocund Spring,  
Which now expands the budding trees.  
Here, lovely Zephyr! freely rove,  
Wandering amidst the fragrant shade;  
Skim o'er the flowery lawn and grove,  
And every rural sweet pervade.  
Wanton amongst the blooming flowers,  
Where purling streams to sleep invite;  
And rustling leaves in shady bowers,  
With sylvan melody delight.

So may for thee fair Phœbus' ray  
With splendor all the skies adorn;  
And silver dew the meads array,  
And glitter on the opening thorn!

Ceres, and the Sicilian plains,  
With richest odours shall abound;  
And each reviving gale dispense  
Delicious fragrance all around.

For thee I'll wake the tuneful lyre,  
While gentle breezes waft the sound;  
And, if Apollo too, inspire,  
Echo thy praises shall resound.

Mr. URBAN,

THE following verses are taken from an epitaph on a Mr. Ashton, whom the author calls "a conformable citizen." They were written by R. Crashaw, who lived before the Restoration, and is well known by his Sacred Poems. Pope has made great use of them in his epitaph on Fenton, as may be perceived on the comparison.

THE modest front of this small floor,  
Believe me, reader, can say more  
Than many a braver marble can,  
*Here lies a truly honest man.*  
Peace, which he lov'd in life, did lend  
Her hand to bring him to his end:  
When age and death call'd for the score,  
No surfeits were to reckon for;  
Death tore not, therefore, but *sans* strife  
Gently untwin'd his thread of life.  
What then remaineth, but that thou  
Write these lines, reader, in thy brow,  
And by his fair example's light,  
Burn in thy imitation bright.

*Lines written by the late Lord Lyttelton (for a Mask of Children at Hagley), to be spoken by a little Girl in the Character of Queen Mab, to Lord Temple, being the real original lines which his Lordship wrote.*

BY magic wheels through air convey'd,  
I come from Kew's mysterious shades;  
Where perch'd on Stewart's ample wig,  
With dark designs, and councils big,  
I've sent the Lord of Luton-Hoo  
The man of Hayes again to woo:  
For, though it be my first delight,  
To wing the lent gloom of night;  
Or, falling down th' Arabian breeze,  
Drink fragrance from the spicy trees;  
Or where light's spangling insects glow,  
Pinch the love-dreaming maiden's toe;

Yet, sometimes led to nobler things,  
I sport with kingdoms and with kings.  
One fatal touch of this dread wand  
Breaks the white staff; or, from the hand  
Of high ambition, strikes the seals,  
And o'er the nation terror deals.  
Not all the eloquence of Pitt,  
With all your Lordship's nervous wit,  
Can quell the force of wily charms,  
Which withers power, and fear disarms.  
And now, great Lord, you've felt my sway.  
Observe from this propitious day,  
I've mark'd you mine; and on your head  
Fresh streams of glory will I shed.  
Renown and pow'r attend my voice;  
For each has heard my boasted choice,  
And each approves: then haste, be great,  
Rule and uphold our sinking state.

*Hon. Constantine John Phipps, Esq; (now Lord Mulgrave), to the late Lord Lyttelton, in his Father's Life-time.*

SPRUNG, Lyttelton, from noble British blood, [good!  
My friendship's honour, and life's greatest  
This courts the rabble with obsequious nod,  
Or, the mob's idol, deems himself a God.  
That of th' unruly courser seeks a name,  
And risks his neck to gain a Jockey's fame.  
Another tills with joy his father's land,  
Or prunes the curling vine with skilful hand.  
Some love the tented field, the drum, the fife,  
The din of arms, and battle's bloody strife.  
Me other cares in other climes engage,  
To seek experience from the battle's rage,  
Where fleets meet fleets in deepest conflicts  
join'd, [wind:  
Whose mimic thunders mock th' impelling  
But, born in greater character to shine,  
And add new lustre to a noble line,  
Be thine the greater part in deep debate  
With steady councils to uphold the state.  
So thy great sire, skill'd in each noble art,  
By virtue rules, by precept guides the heart.  
If his commands submissive you receive,  
Immortal and unblam'd your name shall live.  
Oh may his labours gain an happy end,  
Make thee a patriot good, and constant friend!  
May Heaven shower down its choicest blessings still,  
A Cato's virtue, and a Tully's skill!  
May'st thou the first of Britain's senate shine,  
And be thy father's fame surpass'd by thine!

EPIGRAM, in Allusion to Martial.

*The Curate to his Rector, upon receiving from him a Hamper of Apples, the greater Part of which were bad.*

SUNT bona mala mihi, servo mediocria,  
porcis  
Pessima; sic totam pascis, amice, domum.

THE good fruit for me, the mean for my  
slave,  
The worst you design my gruntlings shall have.  
'Twas wisely contriv'd, and generously meant;  
To treat my whole household was, sure, your  
intent.

W. S.  
Mr.



Mr URBAN,

YOU are desired to insert the following ingenious *Latin Poem* (from Mr. Popham's Collection) in your useful Miscellany. As it is upon a subject much agitated of late, if any of your correspondents will put it in an *English* dress, it would be more generally read, and perhaps approved.

Your constant readers,

A. K.

N. L.

S. R.

*Articulorum aut Lurgie Subscriptio ex privatâ Interpretatione contra Sententiam receptam et definitam non est admittenda.*

ERgone dilectus matri, et conjunctus amore  
Fratribus, interpres veri rigidusque fa-  
telles,

Qui fraudem toties aliorum illuserat arte  
Divinâ, tandem fraudes me ditatur et ipse;  
Inque suam matrem divis accingi ut armis?  
Heu quis te miserum nobis malus absukit  
error, [pam?

Aut quonam, infelix, prætexis, nomine cul-  
Tu cæli decreta tuâ ratione reflectes?  
Tu sensus, quoscunque velis, inducere scriptis  
Æternis, ipsumque Deum, quâ debuit uti  
Voce, docere paras? nec te pia dicta prio-  
rum,

Nec te commoveat veterum reverentia patrum?  
Quos virtus tamen, et vitæ sperata voluptas  
Æternæ, induxit noctes vigilare serenas,  
Ut poterint nostræ pre pandere lumina menti;  
Et dubitamus adhuc sanctis considerare dictis?  
Sed quis erit modus, aut quo nunc certamine  
tanto?

Ilicet ipsa fides nihil est nisi nomen isane,  
Si quoties dubiam traxit sententia mentem,  
Jam clavum sibi quisque petant (heu sponte  
carinas

Pellentes in faxa suas) et amore docendi  
Privatos animos in publica damna fatigent.  
At nos religio non tali lege gubernat,  
Nec te, false, suo dudum sub pectore foveat,  
Ut concussa fides sub defensore vacillet.

Illa quidem vera est, et veros esse ministros  
Postulat, interni sensûs interprete linguâ  
Utentes. Quid enim voces Natura docebat,  
Ipsa quid utilitas expressit nomina rerum;  
Si liceat sine mente sonos emitte re frustra,  
Vocibus et fictis veros deperdere sensus?

Sic cito religio quæ gaudet simplice cultu,  
Indueret species varias, et mille figuras,  
Bellua multorum capitum, sibi discolor ipsi:  
Nec melius monstraret, iter divina lucerna,  
Quam dubius fatuusque ignis, qui sæpe per agros  
Desertosque locos sublustri noctis in umbrâ  
Incautos homines mendaci lumine fallit.  
Interea pietas poterit nihil ipsa valere;  
Sed fluitans errore vago, cui credere debet  
Nescia, desperans animo, vix crederet ulli.  
Qualiter occurso diverso mille viarum  
Per curvos nemorum anfractus sub luce  
malignâ

Sæpe viatorem deludit lubricus error;  
Inter tot varios flexus, variosque reflexus  
Semita nulla placet, neque displicet ulla;  
sed ille [implet.  
Flet noctem, miserisque sedens loca questibus

I nunc infelix, tanta impendente ruinâ,  
Articulos fidei verbis illude superbis;  
Ah potius spes siste tuas, sanctisque priorum  
Adde fidem dictis, gravior ne nuncius aures  
Vulneret, et læsos Deus ulciscatur honores.  
At vos, in dubiis divinâ lege magistri,  
Depositi sacri quibus est custodia curæ:  
Quò magis est exhausta fides, hoc acrius  
omnes  
Pergite collapsæ fidei farcire ruinas.

PROPERTIUS, Book II. Elegy 27.

SEEK not to know your life's uncertain  
end;

What stars averse, or what propitious shine:  
To the Phœnician sage your ear not lend,  
To learn when you your being must resign.

Whether on foot the Parthians we invade,  
Or the bold Briton with an hostile fleet;  
Ten thousand deaths, in secret ambush laid,  
By land and sea, th' unwary traveller meet.

Only the lover knows his certain doom;  
Dread armies wear no terror in his eyes:  
In vain might Boreas all his rage assume;  
At Beauty's shrine the joyful victim dies.

Should grisly Charon on the lake appear,  
And some bright nymph her hapless state  
bewail;

The cruel tyrant could not lend an ear,  
Nor could she for a wish'd reprieve prevail.

PROPERTIUS, Book I. E. 17.

TOO justly I on barbarous coasts bewail,  
Who could a gentle, much-lov'd nymph  
forsake;

Cassiope's long-wish'd-for visits fail,  
And I am fain these fruitless vows to make.

While parting winds, alas! propitious blow,  
The howling blast oft chid your cruelty—  
Oh, might I that auspicious gale once know,  
Which wafts me back to all my joys and  
thee!

Let Cynthia this calamity improve;  
For my untimely fate you sure must feel;  
Will you not drop one tender tear of love?  
Your bosom no kind sentiment reveal?

Curst be the man who launch'd the venturous  
keel,

And tempted first the horrors of the main!  
Better a cruel mistress' anger feel;  
Better her harsh resentment to sustain:

Better than, exil'd on a foreign coast,  
To seek for the Tyndaridæ in vain—  
If cruel fate here lay my silent dust,  
May some kind stone my memory retain!

Perhaps her lovely tresses she had torn;  
Upon my grave the fragrant roses shed;  
Inscrib'd my name with honour on my urn,  
And bid the turf lie lightly on my head.

Ye watery nymphs from beauteous Doris  
sprung,

And ye fair sisters of the tuneful shell,  
If, haply, fate bear me your waves among,  
For pity, treat a long lost-stranger well.



"An censemus, si Fabio, nobilissimo homini, laudi datum esset, quod pingeret, non multos etiam apud nos futuros Polycletos & Parrhasios fuisse? Honos alit artes, omnesque incendimur ad studia gloriâ: jacentque ea semper quæ apud quosque improbantur." CICERO.

To Mr. HIGHMORE.

TO prove the charms of art and nature join'd,  
To raise the genius, and exalt the mind,  
To cull from Nature's unexhausted store,  
And shew us beauties unobserv'd before;  
At once to imitate and to improve,  
And soften admiration into love:  
Be this thy praise, be this thy worthy aim,  
While painting's deathless art can merit fame;  
While just proportion can applause demand,  
And living pictures speak a Highmore's  
As long as Art can Nature's self refine,  
And call perfection forth from every line.  
Ev'n now methinks I see thy pencil move,  
And each sweet feature soften into love.  
Lo! how Belinda's mimic-rolling eye  
Dawns into life, and claims a lover's sigh!  
Each soft improving grace new charms supplies,  
And smiles (though false) delude our eyes;  
While through each cheek, as conscious of our praise,  
A modest blush diffuses all its rays;  
Those velvet cheeks, on which the Graces play,  
As peaches fair, and softer far than they!  
Can this be paint? Can colours thus command?  
Could this be drawn by any mortal hand?  
No—sure some angel heighten'd every grace,  
Or else 'twas copy'd from an angel's face.  
Blest art!—more blest the hand that thus can give  
Eternal bloom, and bid each beauty live;  
Whose never-fading touch insures each charm,  
That Celia's eyes may future ages warm.  
When she who now the queen of beauty reigns,  
And justly that alluring power obtains;  
The lovely fair, who warm'd the world before,  
When she shall charm, and we admire no more;  
When each fine feature ceases to engage,  
And sinks to ruin in declining age;  
When every winning glance forsakes her face,  
Banish'd each smile, and faded every grace;  
Then shall her matchless form by thee survive,  
And blooming in thy colours ever live.  
While all confess thy hand is skill'd to save  
Retiring beauty from an early grave.

Learn then, ye fair, ere life's gay spring be past,  
And envious age your heavenly features That Highmore's art eludes the power of death,  
And, though it cannot stay your fleeting Preserves, at least, a lovely form, t'engage The gazing transports of a future age.  
No more let Britain for her Kneller† grieve,

In Highmore see a rising Kneller live,  
Whose happy pencil claims as high a name,

If equal merits challenge equal fame!

Jan. 6, 1726. JOHN BUNCE ‖,  
Trinity-Hall, Cambridge.

† Sir Godfrey Kneller died in 1723.

‖ Now Vicar of St. Stephen's, near Canterbury. Some verses by the same hand, and prefixed to Mr. Hughes's Poems in the "English Poets."

To Edward Horne, Esq; of the Leasowes,

"Simplex munditiis."

WHILST through thy blissful paradise I stray,

Which Nature plann'd, with artless beauty gay!  
Where hills and dales, in chequer'd union laid,  
Reflect the mingling charms of light and shade:

Where sheltering groves the cool retreats  
Where winding streams, and headlong torrents pour:

Where blooming lawns, and waving fields of Contrast the woodlands, and the glades adorn:  
—Where all that rural elegance can prize,  
Entrance the heart, and charm the ravish'd eyes:

For though to distant scenes thy slopes ascend,  
Whence more sublime, and richer views extend!

Where Clent aspires o'er Hagley's sumptuous pride,

And the far Wrekin bounds the prospect wide!  
Where population, nurs'd by freedom, swarms,  
And all our source of wealth and glory forms:  
Whilst Cultivation decks the smiling scene!  
And scatters plenty in the space between.—

Yet fancy, wandering all thy path-way round,

Owens ev'ry wish within that circle bound.  
So the fam'd Cestus round Love's goddess ty'd,

Enwrapt more charms than all the world beside.

Then let me here, from noisy crowds retire,  
When Contemplation and the Muse inspire;  
'Midst lonely dells and glimmering shades inclos'd

(For silent awe and tranquil peace compos'd :)  
Where mazy walks 'midst urns and statues wind,

Inscrib'd with tributes from the learned mind:  
Where SHENSTONE's spirit seems to glide along,

Tuning the groves with his Arcadian song!  
Wrapt



—Wrapt in Elysium by some magic power,  
No more ambitious schemes my soul devour,  
But, fix'd in transport to that heavenly spot,  
I lose myself, and feel the world forgot.

But when I stray to thy convivial dome,  
Fancy no more can with delusion roam:  
But charm'd with true simplicity and grace!  
Own how the mansion suits the artless place.  
And when to make the festive scene compleat,  
We view the Master of this pastoral seat,  
With polish'd manners and well-temper'd ease,  
And courteous frankness, sedulous to please;  
We then no more regret the absent town,  
But see Urbanity can here sit down;  
Then all the fairy dream of fiction's o'er,  
To taste the world, and social life once more.

July, 1779.

J. A.

CHANSON. Par F. P. de G. \*

I.

VENEZ, mes cheres deesses,  
Venez calmer mon chagrin,  
Ardez, mes belles princesses,  
A le noyer dans le vin!  
Poussons cette douce ivresse,  
Jusq'au milieu de la nuit;  
Et n'ecoutons que la tendresse  
D'un charmant vis-a-vis!

II.

Quand le chagrin me devore,  
Vite a table je me mets;  
Loin de l'objet que j'abhorre,  
Avec joye j'y trouve la paix.  
Peu d'amis, rest d'un naufrage,  
Je rassemble autour de moi;  
Ah! que je me ris de l'etalage  
Qu'a chez lui toujours un Roi!

III.

Que m'importe que l'Europe  
Ait un ou plusieurs tyrans?  
Prions seulement Calliope,  
Qu'elle inspire nos vers, nos chants.  
Caissons Mars a toute sa gloire:  
Livrons nous a l'amour;  
Que Bacchus nous donne a boire;  
A ces dieux faisons le cour.

IV.

Passons ainsi notre vie,  
Sans rever a ce que soit;  
Avec ma chere Sylvie  
Le temps trop vite me fuit.  
Mais si, par un malheur extreme,  
Je perdrais cet objet charmant;  
Que cette compagnie meme  
Ne me tiendrait un moment.

V.

Me livrant a ma tristesse,  
Toujours plein de mon chagrin,  
Je n'aurois plus d'allegresse  
Pour mettre Bathurst † en train.  
Ainsi, pour vous tenir en joye,  
Invoquez toujours les dieux,  
Qu'elle vive, et qu'elle soit  
Avec nous toujours heureuse!

1745.

\* This is a royal author unnoticed by Mr. Walpole. The translation is rather a travestie, and in some places the sense is notoriously perverted; particularly in the line marked thus †. But what the writer wanted as a poet, he amply compensated by his sentiments as a husband.

† The late worthy old Earl.

SONG. Sung by Miss Younge, in the  
Masquerade Scene, in the new Comedy of

The BELLE'S STRATAGEM.

WAKE! thou son of dullness, wake!  
From thy drowsy senses shake  
All the spells that care employs,  
Cheating mortals of their joys.

Light-wing'd spirits, hither haste,  
Who prepare for mortal taste  
All the gifts that pleasure sends,  
Every bliss that youth attends.

Touch his feelings, rouse his soul,  
Whilst the sparkling moments roll;  
Bid him wake to new delight—  
Crown the magick of the night.

SONG. Translated.

I.

COME, my dearest goddesses,  
Come to quiet my chagrin;  
Aid me, pretty princesses,  
For to drown it in the wine!  
Let's push this sweet drunkenness  
Till night is almost turn'd to day;  
And hear nought but the tenderness  
Of a charming over-the-way.

II.

When the chagrin me devours,  
Quick to table I me place:  
Far from the object I abhors,  
There with joy I find the peace.  
Few of my friends, sav'd from shipwreck,  
I assemble in a ring;  
I laugh me of the show, alack!  
Which round him always has a king.

III.

What imports me that Europe  
One tyrant has or many ones?  
Let's pray only Calliope,  
That she inspire our verse, our songs.  
Let's birk Mars and all his trumppers;  
Let's give up ourselves to love;  
Let Bacchus skink to us in bumpers;  
These are the only gods above †.

IV.

Let us pass so our life,  
Without thinking of any thing:  
With my own dear Sylvia wife  
Time too fast does move his wing.  
But if, by dismal destiny,  
I should lose my charming dear;  
Not even this good company  
Could one moment keep me here.

V.

Me giving up to my sadness,  
Always full of my chagrin,  
I should have no merriness  
To put Bathurst † in my train.  
So, to keep you all in glee,  
Invoke the gods alway,  
That she live and happy be  
With us, for ever and for aye!



## HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

Feb. 26.

**A**S Mr. Joseph Nicholson, supervisor of the excise at Canterbury, having made a large seizure of foreign geneva at Whitstable, was removing the same to Canterbury, under the escort of a corporal and eight dragoons of the 4th regiment on foot, they were followed by a very numerous body of smugglers, upwards of fifty of whom had fire-arms, who, without demanding the goods, fired upon the party, by which two dragoons were killed upon the spot, and two more dangerously wounded; after which they unloaded the goods, and carried them off on their shoulders. His majesty's pardon to the informers, with 100l. reward from the commissioners of excise, and 50 guineas from lieut. col. Hugonin, being immediately offered for apprehending the offenders, John Knight, dredger, being apprehended at Whitstable, was tried and convicted at the assizes at Maidstone; and after being executed on Pennenden Heath, was hung in chains on Borstal Hill, where the fact was committed.

March 21.

In a memorial presented this day by Sir Joseph Yorke to the States General, their High Mightinesses are charged with not only withholding the succours stipulated by treaty, but with a manifest partiality in favour of the enemy, by granting men of war to convoy naval ammunition to the ports of France. And whilst your High Mightinesses, says the memorialist, thus assisted the king's enemies, by favouring the transportation of these succours, you imposed a heavy penalty on those subjects of the republic who should supply the garrison of Gibraltar with provisions, even though at that very instant Spain had disturbed the trade of the republic in an unprecedented and outrageous manner.

No one can be ignorant of what passed relative to the protection given to Paul Jones. The asylum granted to that pirate was directly contrary to the treaty of Breda, 1667; add to this, that notwithstanding your High Mightinesses still continue to keep an absolute silence relative to the reclamations of his majesty, yet upon the simple request of the king's enemies, you assured them you would observe a strict and inviolable neutrality, without any exceptions to the antient engagements of the republic, founded on the most solemn treaties.

It is for these (and other reasons set forth in the memorial) that his majesty has ordered the underwritten to declare to your High Mightinesses in the most amicable, yet in the most serious manner, that if, contrary to his just expectations, your High Mightinesses do not in the course of three weeks, from the day of the presentation of this memorial, give a satisfactory answer relative to the succours reclaimed eight

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months ago, his majesty will look upon such conduct as breaking off the alliance on the part of your High Mightinesses, and will not look upon the United Provinces in any other light than on the footing of other neutral powers, unprivileged by treaty; and consequently will suspend, till further orders, all the particular stipulations of the treaties made in favour of the subjects of the Republic, particularly those of the treaty of 1674, and will only hold to the general principles of the right of nations, which serves as a rule for neutral and unprivileged powers.

Signed JOSEPH YORKE.

Hague, March 21, 1780.

A memorial of another kind, presented at the Hague by the Russian minister Prince Gallitzin, seems to have determined the conduct of their High Mightinesses, with respect to the above requisition. In that memorial her Imperial Majesty declares, that how desirous soever she may be to observe the strictest neutrality, during the present war, yet she is fully determined to use the most efficacious means to make her flag respected by all the belligerent powers; to suffer no infringement on the commerce of her subjects, nor any violation whatsoever of their natural rights. To this end her Imperial Majesty invites their High Mightinesses to make a common cause with her for the protection of trade and free navigation, and for maintaining the strictest neutrality.

At the same time that the above memorial was presented at the Hague, her Imperial Majesty caused it to be declared to the powers at war, in *very peremptory language*, that she would suffer no interruption of the commerce of her subjects, nor any infringement of the primitive rights of nations; that she had prepared the greatest part of her maritime forces for maintaining the honour of her flag, and for the security of the trade and navigation of her subjects, and that the principles on which she was determined to act were reducible to the following heads:

"1. That all neutral ships may freely navigate from port to port, and on the coasts of the nations at war.

"2. That the effects *belonging to the subjects of the said warring powers* shall be free in all the neutral vessels, except contraband merchandize.

"3. That the Empress, as to the specification of the above-mentioned merchandize, holds to what is mentioned in the 10th and 11th articles of her treaty of commerce with Great Britain, extending her obligations to all the powers at war.

"4. That to determine what is meant by a blocked-up port, this is only to be understood of one which is so well kept in, that it is dangerous to enter into it."

Whatever effect the before-mentioned memorial may have had at the Hague, or the above declaration elsewhere, it does not appear that they have been much regarded at the



the British court; for the time allowed their High Mightinesses being elapsed, and no answer presented, the following declaration was notified both here and at the Hague, and afterwards published in the London Gazette.

“Whereas since the commencement of the war in which Great Britain is engaged by the unprovoked aggression of France and Spain, repeated memorials have been presented by his Majesty's ambassador to the States General of the United Provinces, demanding the succours stipulated by treaty; to which requisition, though strongly called upon in the last memorial of the 21st of March, Their High Mightinesses have given no answer, nor signified any intention of complying therewith: and whereas, by the non-performance of the clearest engagements, they desert the alliance that has so long subsisted between the crown of Great Britain and the Republic, and place themselves in the condition of a neutral power, bound to this kingdom by no treaty; every principle of wisdom and justice requires that his Majesty should consider them henceforward as standing only in that distant relation in which they have placed themselves: His Majesty therefore, having taken this matter into his royal consideration, doth, by and with the advice of his privy council, judge it expedient to carry into immediate execution those intentions which were formally notified in the memorial presented by his ambassador on the 21st of March last, and previously signified in an official verbal declaration, made by Lord Viscount Stormont, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, to Count Welderen, Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary from the Republic, nearly two months before the delivery of the aforesaid memorial: for these causes, his Majesty, by and with the advice of his privy council, doth declare, That the subjects of the United Provinces are henceforward to be considered upon the same footing with those of other neutral states not privileged by treaty; and his Majesty doth hereby suspend, provisionally, and till further order, all the particular stipulations respecting the freedom of navigation and commerce, in time of war, of the subjects of the States General, contained in the several treaties now subsisting between his Majesty and the Republic, and more particularly those contained in the Marine Treaty between Great Britain and the United Provinces, concluded at London, December 11, 1674.

From a humane regard to the interests of individuals, and a desire to prevent their suffering, by any surprize, his Majesty, by and with the advice of his privy council, doth declare, that the effect of this his Majesty's order shall take place at the following terms, viz.

In the Channel and the North Seas, twelve days after the date hereof.

From the Channel, the British Seas, and the North Seas, as far as the Canary Islands inclusively, either in the Ocean or Mediterranean, the term shall be six weeks from the aforesaid date.

Three months from the said Canary Islands as far as the Equinoctial Line or Equator. And lastly, six months beyond the said Line or Equator, and in all other parts of the world, without any exception or other more particular description of time and place. STEPH. COTTRELL.”

*March 23.*

The corporation of Kilkenny in Ireland voted the freedom of the city, in gold boxes, to the Lords North and Hillsborough, for their good offices in the British parliament.

*March 25.*

Five French officers, prisoners at Kilkenny, being ordered to repair to Kinsale, to embark on board a cartel ship for France, absconded. This created a suspicion that they had some sinister designs in view; one has since been apprehended, and lodged in Dublin Gaol.

*March 29.*

A court of proprietors of East India stock met this day at the India House, to take into consideration a bye-law, intended to exclude all persons who now have, or should hereafter possess, contracts from government, not taken at a public holding, from being chosen directors of the company. Previous to the debate, opinions of the company's council thereon were read; when it appeared that the attorney and solicitor general, and Mr. Mansfield, were of opinion, that no person, otherwise properly qualified, could be excluded by virtue of any such bye-law. Mr. Dunning was doubtful, but Mr. Rous asserted the validity of such a bye-law, if passed at a regular legal meeting of proprietors, in court assembled. Mr. Cust opened the debate, by representing the unseasonable introduction of a business of that kind, just before an approaching election, as having for its object the exclusion of a worthy baronet [Sir George Wombwell], to whose services the company owed many signal advantages. He therefore strenuously opposed the moving such a law, as not only unjust in itself, but ungenerous in the company.

Mr. Crighton supported it, on the ground of stemming the torrent of court-influence, which bore down every thing before it in every department of the state, and in every public body of men where ministers were interested. He produced bye-laws in point, and treated with some degree of severity the opinions of court-lawyers, whose sentiments did not not always correspond with what they had expressed when private pleaders. Other gentlemen spoke, and Mr. Cust moved the previous question, which was over-ruled, and the motion for a bye-law carried.

*March*



*March 31.*

At a court of admiralty held at Justice-hall in the Old Baily John Williams and James Stoneham were tried and found guilty of riotously and feloniously causing a revolt on board a privateer, named the Eagle, on the high seas. In the course of the evidence it came out, that the captain of the Eagle, when in sight of any neutral ship which he had a mind to rummage, hoisted American colours, and covered the eagle with a tarpaulin, ordering those who boarded to give out their ship was the Black Prince of Boston. The two convicts were recommended for mercy.

*SATURDAY, April 1.*

Was published in the London Gazette, Major General Campbell's account of the surrender of West Florida to the Spaniards, which was inserted with great parade in the Madrid Gazette, so long ago as the 31st of December, and by us in our February magazine. As it does not appear to us of importance enough to bear a repetition, we shall just select such passages from the Major General's Letter as seem to prove the duplicity of the court of Spain at the time when its ministers were supposed to be mediating peace at the court of London. "Facts, the Major General observes, demonstrate, that Spain had predetermined on a rupture long before the declaration on the 16th of June; had laid the plans, prepared the governors abroad, and had even fixed on the day, or at least nearly the time, on which it was to take place; for we are here informed that war was declared at Porto Rico in a few days after the 16th of June; English vessels carried into the Havannah, in the beginning of August; and the whole force of the province of Louisiana being previously collected, the independency of America was publicly recognised by beat of drum at New Orleans on the 19th day of the same month. Thus every thing being in readiness for that purpose, the governor, Don Beraud de Galvez, immediately marched against our forces on the Mississippi; and effectually succeeded by the capture, by stratagem, of a king's sloop in Lake Pontchartrain, by the seizure of a schooner in the River Mississippi on her way with rum and provisions for Manchank, and of six other small vessels on the lakes, and in the River Amit. One of these last with troops of the regiment of Waldeck, and another with provisions, and by preventive precautions in stopping any communication of intelligence of his movements being sent to this place; that he had nearly effected the reduction of the western part of this province, before we at Pensacola were apprized, or had the smallest communication of his commencing hostilities; the information of that event having only reached Major Gen. Campbell on the 14th of September.

In Lieut. Col. Dickson's letter to Lieut. Gen. Campbell, he justifies his conduct in

having done every thing in his power, even to the last minute, against a great superiority of forces, with every other advantage on the enemies side which they could desire. This is acknowledged by the Spanish governor himself, who in answer to his demand of a free passage for his troops to Pensacola, the capital of East Florida, made this reply:—The superiority of the troops under my command, as well as of arms, ammunition, and provisions, together with the knowledge I have of the bad situation in which the troops and the fort of Baton Rouge must be, from which all communication is cut off, having taken every vessel coming from Pensacola with troops and provisions, as well as the armed vessel West Florida, which was their only protection, and from which vessels there are already in town more than 150 prisoners of war: all this will not permit me to accede to the proposition of not making prisoners of war the British troops which are in the fort of Baton Rouge. I therefore positively require their surrendering themselves prisoners of war; but considering the honourable defence made by Lieut. Col. Dickson, his officers and troops, they shall go out with drums beating, pieces charged, and colours flying, 500 paces from the fort, where they shall deliver the arms and colours to the troops under my command, and surrender themselves prisoners of war, to be exchanged at the pleasure of the king my master; engaging, at the same time, that they shall be treated with respect and all possible humanity.—The field officers shall be permitted to wear their swords.—The fort at the Natchez, as depending on this, shall be evacuated and delivered up to me; and the garrison shall have the liberty to retire to Pensacola, Jamaica, or such other place under the government of his Britannic majesty, as they shall judge proper.

There being no regular fort in West Florida in order to enable the troops to make a stand against the enemy, the lieut. col. already mentioned, who commanded in chief on the Mississippi, caused a redoubt to be thrown up, with the consent of the owners, on the plantation of Watts and Flower, which being invested and taken, was of course seized by the enemy as the king's property, whereby the planters are reduced to beggary, unless government should take their case into consideration, and render them a recompence.

*Monday 3.*

At the general quarter-sessions of the peace, held at Guildhall, a new regulation was established, by which every publican within the jurisdiction of the city is obliged to appear in person to renew their licences, and to enter into recognizences for the good order and proper conduct of their respective houses.

*Tuesday 4.*



*Tuesday 4.*

The House of Commons met according to their last adjournment, but no debate.

*Wednesday 5.*

A motion was made in the H. of C. by Mr. Jenkinson, secretary at war, that the estimates respecting the new levies be referred to a committee of supply. This brought on a most spirited debate.

Sir Ph. J. Clarke said the new levies appeared to him more like a job for the benefit of individuals, than as a measure calculated for the national defence. He thought it the strangest policy that had ever prevailed, that at a time when military service was most wanted men out of the military line should be chiefly promoted. He was for augmenting the old cores, not for raising new regiments. In the course of the debate there were many personal applications, and some very severe national reproaches. Mr. Fox joined in opinion with Mr. T. Townshend, that there was some blow intended against the constitution, which Scotchmen only, the idolaters of despotism, were fit to strike; the latter said, one regiment commanded and officered by Scotchmen would not have alarmed him; but when he saw twenty regiments of the same description, he could not help dreading the consequence.

The secretary at war, to quiet his apprehensions, read over the list of promotions, where instead of twenty there were not half that number commanded by Scots.

*Thursday 6.*

Mr. Dunning, after a most able introductory speech (the House in committee) moved, "That it is the opinion of this committee, that the influence of the crown has increased, is increasing, and ought to be diminished." This motion was agitated with great warmth in one of the fullest houses that has been known, and at length, with a small alteration, was carried by a majority of 233 to 218.

Mr. Dunning made another motion, "That it is the opinion of this committee, that it is competent to this House to examine into, and to correct abuses in the expenditure of the civil list revenues, as well as in every other branch of the public revenue, whenever it shall seem expedient to the wisdom of this House to do."

Lord North expressed his wishes very strongly, that the committee would not go on.

Lord George Gordon spoke: after which the question was called for, and the motion was agreed to without a division.

A third motion was made by the Hon. T. Pitt, "That it is the opinion of this committee, that it is the duty of this House to provide, as far as may be, an immediate and effectual redress of the abuses complained of in the petitions presented to this House from the different counties, cities, and towns in this kingdom."

Lord North again wished the House

not to proceed; but no other objection being made, this motion passed also unanimously.

It was then moved by Mr. Fox, for the said resolutions to be immediately reported to the House, which was opposed by Lord North, as violent, arbitrary, and unusual, but was, notwithstanding, agreed to by the House; and Mr. Hussey reported accordingly, That the committee had come to the said resolutions severally. It was then resolved by the House, That this report be now received. The report was then made by Mr. Hussey, and read the first and second time, and agreed to by the House.

A numerous body of the inhabitants of the city and liberties of Westminster met at Westminster-hall, to receive the intended plan of association on legal and constitutional grounds, when the same was read, approved, and the chairman (Mr. Fox) promised support at the next general election for that city.

*Friday 7.*

The Lords met the first time after the Easter recess, and heard counsel on an appeal from the court of sessions in Scotland in a cause between Dun, appellant, and M'Clare, respondent, which was as follows: John M'Kie late of Kircudbright being indebted to the respondent in the sum of 152l. with interest, was, after much indulgence, sued to a caption by the respondent, who employed a messenger to put it in execution. The appellant, who was also a creditor of M'Kie's, on the day he was arrested, contrived by sundry artifices to delay the time of carrying him to prison till the dead of night, when his friends with an armed force rescued him, and afterwards shipped him off for America. In the mean time it appeared, that Dun, the appellant, had secured the payment of his own debt by getting an assignment from M'Kie of the farm in which he lived; and the execution of this assignment, during his concealment, was a proof to the courts of law in Scotland that the appellant was privy to, and aiding in the rescue; and pronounced accordingly, charging him with the respondent's debt and costs, which sentence the House here confirmed.

At a court of common-council held at Guildhall, London, the court proceeded to the election of the Rev. Francis Kelly Maxwell to the living of Enford in Wilts, vacant by the death of the Rev. Mr. Cooke the late incumbent, which living is in the gift of the governors of Christ's hospital, and on that ground the common-council rest their right of presentation, as being the chartered governors of that hospital.—Mr. Vyner's bill for abolishing courts of conscience was taken into consideration, and universally disapproved.

*Saturday 8.*

The squadron under Commodore Walsingham, with the West-India outward-bound



bound fleet under convoy, sailed from St. Helen's with a fair wind.

Saturday the sessions, which began on Wednesday, ended at the Old-Bailey, when six convicts received sentence of death; Francis Thompson and James Early for robbing Joseph White in Stepney-fields; Susanna Flood for stealing money, the property of Mr. Nash, in Wych-street; John Carr, for robbing Mr. Worthy, near Kensington Gravel-Pits; Thomas Williams for robbing Capt. Richards, near Stepney Coastway; and John Sparrow, for robbing Mr. Harris on Constitution-hill, St. James's Park.

—Andrew Breme, convicted of setting his house on fire, in Grenville-street, (*the same being held by lease*) did not receive sentence, his case being returned special.

*Wednesday 12.*

Came on the election of six directors of the East-India Company, when the following gentlemen were chosen: Robert Gregory, Richard Becher, Benjamin Booth, Lionel Darell, Sir George Wombwell, and George Vansittart. The contest was very strong, the numbers for Mr. Vansittart and Mr. Cheap were the same, but both being drawn, according to custom, Fortune favoured the former.

*Monday 24.*

The governors of Christ's-hospital, in full court, proceeded to the election, by ballot, of a vicar of Enford, to which the Rev. Mr. Francis Kelly Maxwell had been appointed by the corporation of London, (as mentioned in a preceding article, p. 200.) when the Rev. Mr. Hervey Binfield was elected. The decision of the right of election is before the lord chancellor, as visitor of the royal hospitals.

This day, being the anniversary meeting of the society of Antiquaries, the president, council, and officers for the year ensuing, were chosen, viz.

From among the old council. Jeremiah Milles, D.D. F.R.S. Dean of Exeter, president. Sir Joseph Ayloffe, bart. F.R.S. V.P. The Hon. Daines Barrington, F.R.S. V.P. Owen Salusbury-Brereton, esq; F.R.S. V.P. Edward Bridgen, esq; F.R.S. Sir William Chambers, knt. P.S. F.R.S. Richard Gough, esq; F.R.S. Mich. Lort, D.D. F.R.S. V.P. Thomas Morell, D.D. F.R.S. William Norris, M.A. Daniel Wray, esq; F.R.S.

New members of the council. William Earl of Radnor. Frederick Lord Boston. Thomas Astle, esq. F.R.S. Matthew Duane, esq. F.R.S. Anthony Hamilton, D.D. F.R.S. Thomas Brand-Hollis, esq; F.R.S. Sir Richard Jebb, bart. M.D. F.R.S. Edward King, esq; F.R.S. Henry Stebbing, D.D. F.R.S. Ralph Willett, esq; F.R.S.

Officers. Dean of Exeter, president. Edward Bridgen, esq; treasurer. Richard

Gough, esq; director. Rev. Mr. Norris and Dr. Morell, secretaries.

The speaker of the H. of Commons resumed his seat, thanked the house for their indulgence, and declared his resolution to continue his duty, as long as the state of his health will permit.

After which, Mr. Dunning moved, That an humble address be presented to his majesty, requesting, that he would not dissolve the parliament, nor prorogue the present session, until proper measures shall have been taken, by this house, to diminish the influence of the crown, and to correct the other evils complained of in the petitions of the people. This, he said, he moved by way of test, to take the sense of the ministry, whether they did or did not mean to pay any regard to the prayers of the people. If the motion was rejected, he should then conclude they meant nothing, and therefore it would be in vain for him to waste more of his time in a fruitless pursuit. After a very long debate, and much altercation, the motion was rejected, 254 to 203.

*Tuesday 25.*

The Duke of Richmond moved, That this house will, on this day sevensnight, resolve itself into a committee, to enquire into the state of defence of the counties of Devon and Cornwall, at the time when the combined fleets of France and Spain appeared off this coast, in August last; and particularly into the measures which had been taken previous to that period, and whilst the enemy's fleet remained in the channel, to put the port and dock-yard of Plymouth into a condition to resist the attacks of the enemy, &c.; and likewise to enquire what persons were responsible for the security of objects of such vast importance to this nation. On dividing the house, the numbers for the motion were, 50; against it, 92. This motion produced very warm debates, in the course of which Sir David Lindsay's state of Plymouth, at the time alluded to, was read, which seemed to bear hard on the conduct of the noble lord at the head of the army department. Some words dropt from Lord Stormont, which gave occasion to call upon his lordship to declare, whether in his former situation as ambassador to the court of France, or in his present situation as secretary of state, any information had been given him, amounting to a charge against any peer of the house of carrying on a treasonable correspondence with France, or the enemies of his country? Lord Stormont declined answering that question, in point. The Duke of Richmond then rose, and charged administration with abetting the known calumniators of his character; declared his resolution to prosecute the miscreant who had publicly branded him with the



the name of traitor, not as a peer he said, but by way of information, that a court and jury might determine the case.

*Thursday 27.*

By the Swift packet, lately arrived at Falmouth, with dispatches for government from New York, there is advice of the safe arrival of Gen. Sir Henry Clinton, with the troops under his command in Carolina; but as no dispatches are arrived immediately from that general, the report of his progress must be deferred till our next.

General Robinson arrived at New York on the 22d of March, and opened his commission, by which he was appointed governor, in the room of Gen. Tryon, and was sworn in accordingly.

Various reports were circulated when the Swift packet left New York; but none properly authenticated, except an advantage obtained by a detachment of the royal army over a party of continental troops, of whom 70 were made prisoners, and the rest dispersed.

*Saturday 29.*

The late Dr. Rich. Browne, king's professor of Hebrew, in the university of Oxford, made a great collection of oriental coins, among which were many valuable gold ones, in the Coptic character; they are presented by his executors to Christ Church Coll. and deposited in their library.

#### BIRTHS.

*Apr. 5.* **T**HE lady of the earl of Warwick, a son.

8. The lady of the earl of Harrington, a son and heir.

The lady of the earl of Stormont, a son.

#### MARRIAGES.

**A**T Rome, John Cox Hippisley, esq; LL. D. to Miss Margaret Stuart, dau. of Sir John Stuart, bart.

Henry Maxwell, esq; to Miss Bridges.

Geo. Freeman, esq; to Miss Clark.

In Ireland, Capt. Elliot, one of the aids de camp to the ld. lieutenant, to Miss Fitzgerald.

T. Brookes, D. D. to Mrs. Adams, relict of James Adams, esq; of Swanbourne-Place, Bucks.

*Mar. 27.* Rev. Mr. Babbs, to Miss Tench.

28. John Quicke, esq; to Miss Amelia Cumming.

Tho. Bowen, esq; to Miss Benson.

30. Johnson Newman, esq; secretary to the Russian embassy, to Mrs. P. Playstone.

*Apr. 3.* At Feversham, Tho. Bridges, esq; of St. Nicholas, in the Isle of Thanet, to Miss Jacob, dau. of Edw. Jacob, esq; of that town.

Wm. Brigstock, esq; to Miss Probyn.

6. J. Browning, esq; to Miss N. Starck.

Geo. Tasburgh, esq; to Miss Fitzherbert.

9. Francis Fortescue Turville, esq; to Miss Barbara Talbot, nie. to the E. of Shrewsbury.

10. Barwell Browne, esq; of Lincoln's Inn, to the eld. dau. of Geo. Bond, esq;

11. Rev. Mr. Thornhill, to Miss Maxwell.

12. Christopher West, esq; to Miss Ward. At Norwich, Henry Negus, esq; to Miss Hester White.

13. Tho. Noel, esq; to Miss Pennyman.

15. Walter James Read, esq; surviving son of Sir Tho. Read, of Langley, Berks, to the hon. Miss Jane Pratt, youngest dau. of the right hon. lord Camden.

17. Sir Tho. Mannock, of Gifford-Hall, Suffolk, bart. to Miss Anastasia Browne, a near relation of Id. visc. Montague.

18. At Pontefract, the Rev. Mr. Ogle, to Miss Furness, of that place.

21. Edm. Poulter, esq; of the Temple, to Miss Banister, of Harley-street.

#### DEATHS.

**C**APT. Broughton, of the Cameleon sloop, lately promoted for his bravery to the rank of post-captain.

At Braintree in Essex, where he was on a visit, Matt. Graves, esq; brewer, Chiswick.

At St. Just, in Cornwall, Maurice Bingham, a fisherman, aged 116.

At Chester-le-street, Mrs. Wilkinson, aged 107.

At Hordley, Oxfordsh. the Rev. Mr. Gregory, many years one of his majesty's justices of the peace for that county.

In John-st. Westm. Edw. Vernon, M. D.

At Exeter, Sam. Hobson, esq; collector of excise.

At Musselburgh, in Scotland, John Lindsey, esq; late lieutenant-colonel of the 53d regiment of foot.

Mr. Morgan Philipps Pryce, a distinguished antiquary, at Cardigan.

At Pontefract, aged 90, Mrs. Wilsford, relict of the late Dr. Wilsford.

At Baudrip, Somersetshire, the Rev. Dr. Prodder, vicar of that parish, and one of his majesty's justices of the peace for the county.

Lucius O'Brien, esq; aged 49, who had served in the royal navy 21 years as lieutenant, and was son to the late adm. O'Brien.

Lady Gooch, relict of the Right Rev. Sir Tho. Gooch, bart. late lord bishop of Ely. Her ladyship was the daughter of ——— Compton, esq; and nearly related to the present earl of Northampton.

*Mar. 20.* Sam. Ash, esq; of Buntingford.

25. At Thatcham, James Walford, a labouring man, aged 104.

26. Mrs. Stuard; and on the Thursday following, Mr. Stuard, who kept the Castle at Eltham, in Kent.

27. Lady of Wm. Locker, esq; captain in the royal navy. She was the daughter of Wm. Parry, esq; admiral of the blue.

Near Ongar, in Essex, Mrs. Wightman, a widow lady of considerable fortune.

At Highgate, Martin Rose, esq;

Cerard Jossin, esq; formerly a representative for the county of Huntingdon.

At Hammersmith, Barth. Armstrong, esq; formerly a Hamburg merchant.

James Lee, esq; formerly a commander in the E. I. company's service.

28. Mrs.



28. Mrs. Mary Trevor, sister of the late John Morley Trevor, esq; of Glynd in Suffex, and one of the coheiresses of the Trevallyn estate.

At Leyton, in Essex, Jas. Spalding, esq; grocer, of Whitechapel, and in the commission of the peace for the county of Middlesex.

29. Jasper Jones, esq;

At Matlock, Derbysh. the lady of Robert Drummond, esq; of Brödsforth, co. York.

At York, Tho. Hume, esq; aged 115.

Sir Fra. Blake, bart. in his 74th year.

30. In Fenchurch-str. Wm. Reynolds, esq;

31. At Stanwick, Northamptonsh. Wm. Lambe, esq;

Apr. 1. At Chipping Ongar, aged 81, Mrs. Rebecca Luther, sister to the late Rich. Luther, esq;

Miss Sophia Tate, dau. of Benj. Tate, esq; of Burleigh, in Leicestershire.

2. In the King's Bench, aged 91, Capt. James Leith, of Harthill, Aberdeenshire, in Scotland, who married the countess of Buckingham, and has been six years and upwards confined, and supported chiefly by the charity of individuals in that place.

Rev. James Smith, rector of West Bagborough, Somersetshire.

3. Hon. John Hay, of Belton, near Edinb.

At Farmcott, Shropsh. the Rev. Sir Step. Glynne, bart. of Hawarden, Flintshire.

In Moorfields, Samuel Savile, esq;

5. Rev. Brooke Heckstall, LL. B. rector of the united parishes of St. Anne, Aldersgate, and St. John, Zachary.

6. At Clapton, Isaac Wilbraham, esq; Blackwell-hall factor.

7. At Brentford, John Drinkwater, esq;

8. Mr. John Hines, many years postmaster of Harwich.

9. At Snarebrook, aged 81, the widow of the late Geo. Ufford, esq;

At Market-Harborough, Leicestershire, the Rev. Rich. Parry, D.D. rector of Wichampton, Dorsetsh. and preaching minister of Market-Harborough, well known by his useful and very learned publications.

At Edinburgh, Lady Isabella Douglas, eld. dau. of William, first earl of March.

10. At Boxted-hall, Suffolk, Geo. Wellesley Poley, of the Temple, esq;

Sam. Baddeley, of Walpole, esq;

11. Mr. Newman, many years parish clerk of Kingston upon Thames.

At Bath, Mr. James Stamp, silversmith in Cheapside, and a common-councilman of Cheap Ward.

Abra. Patterson, esq; aged 76.

12. In St. Martin's workhouse, Jane Pettit, aged near 114 years. She has been a pauper upwards of 40 years, and had formerly lived in very great reputation.

13. Rev. Rowland Sandiford, M. A. upwards of 25 years vicar of Christ-Church, Newgate-street.

At Bath, Sir Adolphus Oughton, knight of the bath, lieutenant-general of his majesty's

forces, commander in chief in North Britain, col. of the 31st regiment of foot, and lieutenant-governor of Antigua.

14. At Chelsea, Packington Harvey, esq; formerly an officer in the dragoon guards.

At Kensington, the Rev. Jas. Morton, D.D.

At Finchley, Tho. Allen, esq;

15. At Enfield, Mr. Claridge, watchmak. John William Bacon Forster, esq;

At Margate, aged 100, Mrs. Stoaks.

At Castle-Forbes, in the county of Longford in Ireland, George earl of Granard, one of his majesty's most honourable privy council in that kingdom, and a baronet of Nova Scotia; by whose death the title and estate have devolved on his eldest son, Lord Geo. Forbes, now earl of Granard.

16. At Hackney, Wm. Longham, esq; formerly a Virginia merchant.

Dav. Dickson, esq; of Kilbucko, Scotland.

At Bath, John Wyndham Bowyer, esq; one of the commissioners of excise.

At Camberwell, John Wright, esq; a merchant in Ironmonger-lane, Cheapside.

At Little Chelsea, Fra. Grainger, esq; formerly an officer in the dragoon guards.

17. In Great Ormond-str. Sam. Thorpe, esq; as he was sitting at breakfast.

18. Mrs. Watson, a widow lady in Queen Square, Ormond-street.

John Stonehouse, esq; accomptant of the bank of England.

19. At Bristol Hot-Wells, Mrs. Caulfield, lady of J. Caulfield, esq; of Tyrone, Ireland.

20. Jos. Montague, esq; aged 86, in the commission of the peace for Kent.

21. At Dowland-House, Nich. Kent, esq; In Oxford-str. Benj. Thomson, esq;

At Narrowfield, Berks, Tho. Carter, a labouring man, aged 108.

22. At Wootton-Court in Kent, John Bridges, esq; many years in commission of the peace for that county. Christianity inspired him with that divine philanthropy which shewed itself in acts of the purest benevolence towards his fellow creatures during the whole of this period of his existence, and made him peculiarly the friend of the poor, and the father of the oppressed.

Sir Samuel Gordon, bart.

23. At Mr. Duffield's in Chelsea, Sanderford Miller, esq; of Radway, near Edge-Hill, in Warwickshire. He was possessed of an estate of 2000l. per Ann. and was very intimate with the lords Temple, Lyttelton, and Mr. Shensstone, for whom he planned several buildings, which they erected, having had an exquisite taste in architecture.

At Clapham, Theobald Atterbury, esq;

24. At Knightbridge, John Nourse, esq; many years bookseller to his Majesty. He was himself a man of science, particularly in the mathematical line; in which department a great number of valuable publications have been by him introduced to the world.



## GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Apr. 8. **H**ON. John Trevor, appointed minister plenipotentiary to the Elector Palatine, and minister to the Diet of Ratisbon.

Ralph Bigland the Younger, esq; Richmond herald.

19. Rich. Pearson, esq; captain in his majesty's royal navy, received the honour of knighthood.

## CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

**E**ARL of Aylesbury, custos rot. of Wells.  
Earl of Carlisle, custos rot. of the E. Riding of Yorkshire.

Mr. Bicknell, appointed a master in chan.

Dr. Robinson, elected by the governors of the Charter-house, travelling physician.

Dr. Crawford elected physician to the general dispensary in Aldersgate-street.

Hon. Capt. Windsor, appointed to the command of the new Fox frigate.

Mr. J. Payne, deputy accomptant of the Bank, promoted to the office of accomptant general; and Mr. Miller to succeed as dep. accomptant.

## ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

**R**E V. Rowney Noel, D.D. dean of Salisbury.

Rev. Dr. Farmer, collated to the prebend of Aldrewas, with the chancellorship annexed, in the cathedral church of Lichfield.

Michael Lort, D.D. presented by the archbishop of Canterbury to a prebend in St. Paul's; being on option.

W. Holcome, M.A. elected canon residentiary of St. David's.

Rev. Sam. Parr, Atherbury R. co. Lincoln.

Tho. Russell, B.A. Long Staunton V. co. Salop.

W. Chafy, M.A. Sturry V. near Canterb.

Rev. J. Jones, Ramsay V. co. Essex.

Rev. Myles Atkinson, Walton V. near Liverpool.

## DISPENSATIONS.

**R**ALPH Barnes, M.A. to hold Haberton and Uppottery VV. co. Devon.

Tho. Bicker, M.A. to hold Frankton and Arley RR. co. Warwick.

James Foster, M.A. to hold Britford V. with Potney R. co. Wilts.

Isaac Moody Bingham, M.A. to hold Rinwell and Birchanger RR. co. Essex.

J. Jordan, M.A. to hold Nash and Upton with Lawrenny RR. co. Pembroke.

## B—NK——TS.

**E**DW. Heatley Noble, of Birmingham, merchant.

John Hutchings, of the Strand, haberdash.

Wm. Couplan, Poplar, Midd. Starch-mak.

Jos. Cookson, of the Fleet-mark. cheesem.

John Plasket, of Wigton, Cumb. grocer.

James Kemp, of Oxford, innholder.

Sam. Hooker and Peter Walfsh, of Lothbury, London, merchants.

John Burton, of Piccadilly, haberdasher.

Edw. Snape, of Knightbridge, farrier.

Sam. Johnson, of Bristol, woollen-draper.

Mitchell Newman, of Beddington Corner, Surry, callico printer.

John Campbell, Shapp, Westmo. waggoner;  
Edw. Heatley Noble, of Birmingham, and  
Wm. King Bayley, of London, merchants.

Phi. Pine, jun. of Aldgate, Lond. watchmak.

Henry Crossley and James Lambly, Fish-street-hill, London, warehousemen.

Tho. Chapman, Foxton, Leicestersh. dealer.

Robt. Willoughby, Boston, Lincolnsh. grocer.

Robt. Barnes, of Wampool, Cumberland, woodmonger.

Tho. Cartwright, of Birmingham, baker.

Jonath. Mann, of Marybone, builder.

Fra. Joseph Waltrin, of Margaret-str. Cavendish-square, haberdasher.

Sam. Delves, of Snow-hill, broker.

Wm. Fleuriot and James Russell, Kingston upon Hull, cabinet-makers.

Rob. Wilby, jun. Boston, Linc. coal-merch.

John Muntion, Uppingham, Rutlandsh. deal.

Tho. Cross, of Bristol, shopkeeper.

Fortunatus Hagley, Bristol, merchant-taylor.

Henry Cock, of Wapping, biscuit-baker.

Rob. George, Chandos-str. cabinet-maker.

John Sampson, Tokenhouse-yard, London,  
Tho. Evans and Wm. Sampson, late of Oporto, in Portugal, wine-merchants.

John Hinton, Much Wenlock, Salop, grocer.

Wm. Coker, Denver, Norfolk, cooper.

John Thomas, of Winforton, Herefordsh. dealer.

Rob. Kime, Truisthorpe, Lincolnsh. dealer.

Wm. Porteous and David Cay, Cateaton-street, Lond. wholesale haberdashers.

Rob. Thornley, of Chesterfield, Derbyshire, money-scrivener.

Peter Pigou, Suffolk-street, mariner.

Tho. Anderson, Great Titchfield-str. taylor.

John Wilkins, of Derby, innkeeper.

Tho. Yare, Holywell-street, silk-merc.

*Commission of Bankruptcy superseded.*

John Middleton, of Southmolton-street, Hanover-square, pawnbroker.

Jonath. Mann, of Marybone, builder.

John Mawley, Margate, Kent, linen-drap.

## PRICES of STOCKS.

Apr. 14.	Apr. 27.
Bank Stock, 112 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
India ditto, 154 $\frac{3}{4}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$ a 156	—
South Sea ditto, —	—
Ditto Old Ann. —	58 $\frac{1}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{4}$
Ditto New Ann. 59 $\frac{5}{8}$	—
3 per Ct. Bk. red. 59 $\frac{7}{8}$ a $\frac{8}{8}$	59 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{3}{4}$
3 per Ct. Conf. 60 $\frac{3}{4}$ a $\frac{4}{8}$	60 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{5}{8}$
Ditto 1726, —	—
Ditto 1751, 59	—
India Ann. —	—
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Ct. 1758, 60 $\frac{7}{8}$ a 61	—
4 per Ct. Conf. 1762, 59 $\frac{3}{4}$ a $\frac{7}{8}$	59 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{3}{4}$
4 per Ct. 1777, 73 $\frac{5}{8}$ a $\frac{3}{4}$	73 $\frac{1}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{4}$
India Bonds, — Pr.	23s. pr.
Navy & Vict. Bills, 11. $\frac{1}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{4}$	—
Long Annuities, 16 $\frac{3}{4}$	16 $\frac{5}{8}$
Short ditto, —	—
Scrip. 75 $\frac{3}{4}$ a $\frac{5}{8}$	75 $\frac{1}{8}$
Omnium 7 $\frac{7}{8}$ a $\frac{3}{4}$ pr.	7 $\frac{1}{8}$
Annui. 1778, 12 3-16 a $\frac{1}{4}$	12 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 5-16
Lottery Tickets, 13l. 11s. 6d.	13l. 10s. 6d.



# The Gentleman's Magazine;

ST. JOHN'S Gate.

London Gazette  
Daily Advertiser  
Public Advertiser  
Gazetteer  
Morning Chron.  
Public Ledger  
Morning Post  
Gener. Advertiser  
St. James's Chron.  
General Evening  
Whitehall Even.  
London Evening  
London Chron.  
Lloyd's Evening  
Oxford  
Cambridge  
Bristol 3  
Bath 2 papers  
Birmingham 2  
Derby 2  
Coventry  
Hereford  
Southampton  
Northampton  
Reading  
Whitehaven



Edinburgh 5  
Dublin 3  
Newcastle 3  
York 2 papers  
Leeds 2  
Norwich 2  
Exeter 2  
Liverpool 2  
Chester 2  
Manchester 2  
Canterbury 2  
Nottingham 2  
Dumfries  
Aberdeen  
Glasgow  
Lewes  
Sheffield  
Shrewsbury  
Winchester  
Ipswich  
Gloucester  
Salisbury  
Leicester  
Worcester  
Stamford  
Chelmsford

For M A Y, 1780.

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Embellished with an elegant Portrait of the late JOSEPH HIGHMORE, Esq;  
and an exact Delineation of a Medal of ST. LUKE.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

LONDON, Printed for D. HENRY, at ST. JOHN'S GATE.



# Prices of Grain.—Meteorological Diary of the Weather.—Bill of Mortality.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from May 15, to May 20, 1780.

WheatRye Barley Oats Beans										COUNTIES upon the COAST.																			
		s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.			s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.			s.	d.						
London		3	10	2	1	2	0	1	7	2	0	Essex		4	2	0	0	1	1	1	8	2	5						
COUNTIES INLAND.										Suffolk										3	10	2	1	2	0	1	7	2	5
Middlesex		4	4	0	0	2	4	1	10	2	5	Norfolk		3	9	2	0	1	9	1	8	2	2						
Surry		4	5	0	0	2	3	1	10	2	11	Lincoln		3	8	2	4	1	10	1	6	2	6						
Hertford		4	2	0	0	2	2	1	11	3	2	Yerk		4	3	2	8	2	2	1	6	2	6						
Bedford		4	0	2	3	1	11	1	9	2	8	Durham		4	11	0	0	0	0	1	5	3	0						
Cambridge		3	10	2	1	1	11	1	6	2	6	Northumberland		4	2	2	7	1	9	1	4	2	5						
Huntingdon		3	10	0	0	1	11	1	6	2	6	Cumberland		4	7	2	10	2	1	1	4	2	11						
Northampton		4	2	2	4	1	10	1	5	2	6	Westmorland		5	4	0	0	2	2	1	5	0	0						
Rutland		4	4	0	0	1	11	1	7	2	7	Lancashire		5	5	0	0	2	6	1	8	2	11						
Leicester		4	2	2	7	2	1	1	5	2	6	Cheshire		5	0	3	6	2	5	1	6	0	0						
Nottingham		4	1	2	8	2	0	1	6	2	4	Monmouth		4	6	0	0	2	3	1	7	0	0						
Derby		4	7	0	0	0	0	1	5	2	8	Somerset		4	10	0	0	2	1	1	9	2	6						
Stafford		4	7	0	0	0	0	1	6	2	11	Devon		5	0	0	0	2	0	1	4	0	0						
Salop		4	3	2	11	2	2	1	8	3	1	Cornwall		4	11	0	0	2	0	1	5	0	0						
Hereford		4	1	0	0	2	3	1	10	0	0	Dorset		4	8	0	0	2	1	1	10	3	3						
Worcester		4	2	0	0	2	6	1	8	2	11	Hampshire		4	3	0	0	2	0	1	9	3	0						
Warwick		3	10	0	0	2	3	1	5	2	5	Suffex		4	2	0	0	2	4	1	8	3	5						
Gloucester		4	2	0	0	2	2	2	0	3	4	Kent		4	0	0	0	2	4	1	10	2	4						
Wilts		4	4	0	0	2	1	1	8	3	3	WALES, May 8, to May 13, 1780.																	
Berks		4	1	0	0	2	0	1	7	2	6	North Wales		4	7	3	5	2	1	1	3	3	4						
Oxford		4	1	0	0	1	10	1	8	2	6	South Wales		4	0	2	10	2	0	1	1	2	7						
Bucks		3	11	0	0	2	1	1	9	2	5																		

## A Meteorological DIARY of the Weather for JUNE, 1779.

June 1779.	Wind.	Barom.	Therm.	Weather.
1	ditto	29 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	61	fometi.cloudy,some drops of rain,but in general bright
2	ditto	29 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	56	several flying clouds, but a fine day
3	ditto	29 7	61	ditto,
4	N N E	little	59	cold mornings and evenings
5	ditto	29 6	58	ditto
6	ditto	29 6	59	ditto
7	S W	fresh	29 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	many flying clouds, and shews for rain
8	ditto	29 2	62	a fine day, a few smart showers
9	S W	strong	29 2	many flying clouds, with some smart showers
10	W	fresh	29 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	several smart showers, with some thun. and lightn.
11	N	little	29 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	rain all day without intermission, cold and damp
12	E N E	ditto	29 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	a fair day, chiefly bright
13	S W	Ditto	29 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	chiefly cloudy, some misting rain, but bright at times
14	S to N	ditto	29 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	chiefly cloudy, but no rain
15	N	ditto	29 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	cloudy at times, but chiefly bright
16	Ditto	fresh	29 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	cloudy dull day, very cool
17	ditto	29 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	58	cloudy dull morning, fine bright afternoon
18	N N W	fresh	29 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	chiefly cloudy, shews for rain
19	ditto	29 7	59	bright and cloudy at intervals, several smart showers
20	ditto	29 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	58	ditto,
21	ditto	29 9	57	no rain, very cool
22	N N E	ditto	29 8	ditto, a good deal of slight rain
23	ditto	29 9	60	lowring day, with small rain at times, bright even.
24	Ditto	strong	29 8	many black clouds, but trifling rain, very cool
25	ditto	29 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	60	ditto quite cold
26	ditto	29 6	61	a great deal of rain, quite cold.
27	N N E	fresh	29 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	a fine bright warm day
28	ditto	29 7	61	chiefly cloudy, but fair
29	ditto	29 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	61	cloudy morning, fine bright day
30	N E	little	29 9	ditto, fine bright afternoon
				a fine bright warm day

Bill of Mortality from Apr. 25, to May 23, 1780.

Christened.

Buried.

Buried.										
Males	801	} 1536	Males	967	} 1900	Between	2 and 5	162	50 and 60	171
Females	735		Females	933			5 and 10	54	60 and 70	166
Whereof have died under two years old				612	10 and 20		45	70 and 80	128	
					20 and 30		140	80 and 90	33	
Peck. Loaf. 1s. 11d.					30 and 40		197	90 and 100	5	
					40 and 50		187			



# Gentleman's Magazine;

For M A Y, 1780.

*Debate on the Irish Affairs continued from p. 164.*



O R D Advocate of Scotland [D--nd--s] objected to the motion, as not specifically pointed, nor legally proved. He admitted the facts, that Ireland was in

distress, and was entitled to relief; acknowledged that he had formerly been of another opinion, and in his conscience he thought he was doing his duty, when he declared that opinion in that House; but he had since been converted, and gave the credit of his conversion to the reasonings of Mr. B—ke. He reminded gentlemen who charged ministers with *neglect*, that it was not to *their neglect*; it was to the disinclination of the House to comply with the means proposed, that blame, if there was any, ought to be ascribed. To the resolutions of the Irish not to consume any of our manufactures; to their non-importation agreements; to their arming themselves; insisting on a free trade; and limiting their money bill to the period of six months, he said but little; all these things appeared to him to point only to terms of equitable relief. They had no reference to the conduct of ministers. The great grievance of which Ireland, he said, complains, is the restrictions on her trade by British laws. Have the present ministers restricted their trade; On the contrary, have they not encouraged it? Have they not done more for Ireland in that respect than all the administrations of this country since the revolution?

Much has been said against proroguing the parliament, or, when prorogued, not assembling it before calling the Irish parliament, than which no measures could have been more impolitic. How was it possible for ministers here to know the desires of the people there, till they were authentically declared through the medium of their representatives in parliament assembled? Had ministers taken upon themselves to judge, they might, by not meeting their ideas of relief, instead of quieting the commotions on which so much stress has been laid, have accelerated those evils of which the noble lord who made the motion, and the hon gentlemen who have supported it, seemed so apprehensive. Gentlemen forget or overlook the circumstances that rendered the prorogation of parliament absolutely necessary. It did not rise till the 3d of July, after sitting near seven months; an invasion at that time was daily expected, and many of the members bore commissions in the army, the navy, or militia, and the assistance of all were wanted in their several stations to enable government to repel the attacks of the common enemy. Would it have been prudent to have withheld the members from exerting themselves on this occasion? Would it not have been criminal to have retained them? The same argument applies to the Irish parliament. Should they have been called together when the danger was equally imminent, and when it was uncertain which kingdom the enemy intended to attack first? True wisdom pointed out the straight line which ministers were to follow; and by calling the



the parliament of Ireland at the time they did, and collecting the sentiments of the whole community from the voice of their constituents, they are now enabled to come with certainty to declare both the wants and the wishes of their sister kingdom, and to submit the whole to the decision of parliament. Could a more wise, a more safe, a more convenient, or a plan that promised better success, have been devised by any set of men than this, which tended in the first place to secure our internal tranquillity, and eventually to defeat every enterprize of the common enemy? He concluded with observing, that this was not a time for gentlemen to indulge themselves in invectives, or irritating inflammatory speeches, to which he ascribed all the resistance to legal government, which had produced such direful effects in America, and which was now supposed to agitate the minds of the loyal inhabitants of the kingdom of Ireland. Union and healing measures were now become the duty of every friend to his country. Ireland required relief; the noble lord in the blue ribbon has promised to lay a plan for that purpose before the House in a few days. The subject is of great extent, and if considered with coolness and temper he had no doubt of its answering the end proposed, because he believed that no instance upon record could be produced, when men came to deliberate in such a disposition, that they ever failed to terminate the business on which they met with the desired success. He was utterly against the motion.

Mr. F—x rose, for the first time since his affair of honour with Mr. Ad—m, and in one of the most animated speeches he ever made expressed his indignation at the presumptuous confidence of the learned advocate, who had dared to arraign the gentlemen on his side of the House with being the cause of all the mischiefs and misfortunes which had already befallen this devoted country, and the much greater evils that threatened it. He of all men, whose inflammatory speeches had concurred in precipitating parliament and the nation into those fatal measures, the

consequences of which had been foreseen and foretold by those very men whom he had the unparalleled effrontery to charge as the authors of all our calamities; he, whose inflammatory harangues had led the nation step by step from violence to violence, till that inhuman system of blood and massacre, of fire and devastation, was adopted, which every honest Englishman must deplore, every wise man condemn, and every good man reflect upon with horror; which has stained the annals of this country with a black catalogue of infernal crimes, meditated by revenge, and directed by injustice. What has been the consequences of these diabolical measures, recommended in inflammatory speeches by the minions of ministers, and pursued with vindictive eagerness by those who were ready to wade through rivers of blood to obtain their favour? What have they led to but humiliation and disgrace? Have not *Hancock and his crew* (the common appellation of the American chiefs) beheld at their feet commissioners from the British parliament, imploring that forgiveness which in the insolence of power had been denied to their supplicating brethren? Was it for him, who by his inflammatory speeches provoked the sword of war, and whetted the edge of keen resentment against colonies attached to government by principle, and to his Majesty's royal house by affection, to charge any other set of gentlemen than those with whom he was connected, as the authors of those vindictive measures which none but men delighting in blood could devise, nor any but men of a certain cast could justify? Is it because the learned gentleman has seen his error and is convinced, that *Perry\* and his crew* has escaped with milder treatment than *Hancock and Adams, and their crew*? or, is it because the arguments of *Perry and his crew* are backed by 40,000 bayonets? One could hardly have expected to have heard from the learned gentleman, of all men living, the hackney'd charge so frequent in the mouths of the low runners of administration, in order to ap-

\* Speaker of the H. of Commons in Ireland.  
peace



pease and catch the vulgar. Does the load of infamy, accumulated by the repetition of every cruelty which the savage monsters of the American lakes, let loose upon an innocent people, could perpetrate, begin to lie so heavy on the consciences of the promoters, that they want to throw the odium of their accursed sanguinary system on those who deprecated such villany? who wrote, spoke, remonstrated, and went even so far as to threaten these parasites with whom it was known to originate? This mode of defending administration was, he said, below contempt. It betrayed a mean, pitiful, low cunning, which could deceive none but those by whom it was adopted, and which men of spirit and true generosity would abhor. Having sufficiently exposed the inflammatory part of the learned gentleman's argument, he drew a striking picture of the losses, disgraces, murders, massacres, destruction, and devastation, that had attended those sanguinary measures which had all along been supported by the learned gentleman. Forty millions of treasure squandered, not less than 200,000 British subjects, including Americans, sacrificed; flourishing cities, sea-ports, towns, villages, the properties of friends and enemies, involved in one common ruin; the flames of war still raging, and every day extending; the weak gathering strength, and this once powerful empire, the terror of nations, and lately mistress of near one quarter of the habitable world, deserted by her allies, beset on every side with enemies of her own creation; her dependencies, the main source of her wealth and strength, daily falling off, her people discontented, divided, groaning under an almost insupportable weight of taxes, and murmuring in sullen silence against the authors of their calamities. It this, he said, is a true representation of the present state of this country, and that it is so, he appealed to the feelings of every gentleman that heard him, he asked who among the present junto of his Majesty's confidential servants would stand forth and claim the honour of being the first promoter of these dis-

asters. The noble lord in the blue ribbon has more than once declined it; the two noble lords who have lately quitted the cabinet [Lds G—w—r and W—ym—th] have shewn by their resignation, that they were not the chief instruments; nor is there any one among the number of those who affect to distinguish themselves by the honourable appellation of *King's friends*, who cares to own himself the principal in beginning the troubles that have brought all these evils upon us. If then the measures appear so pernicious that every man in power and out of power is ashamed to own himself the first adviser, who can account for that obstinate perseverance which ministers shew for continuing them? The learned gentleman has said, that the distresses of Ireland were not brought upon that kingdom by the present ministers, but were owing to the restrictive laws of trade passed in this country. As a general proposition, he was ready to allow it in part; but would the learned gentleman deny, that the total loss of the American trade, the embargo on the only export they had but linen, the increase of taxes, and the decay of the manufactories of that kingdom, had not operated to accelerate its distresses? He admitted, that it was the general calamities of the times that had made Ireland poor; but it was the negligence and inattention of ministers that had made the people desperate. By the gross misconduct of ministers the British parliament had lost its power, and must now agree to grant, what otherwise he foresaw would be extorted from it. What, he said, would have been the consequence of Ald. Heron's application at the custom-house of Dublin to make an entry of Irish woollens for Holland, had not the moderation of the leading men in that country interposed? Ald. Heron would have shipped goods for exportation contrary to several English laws still subsisting; his Majesty's cutters would have seized them; the second edition of the Boston violence would have been published; and Britain to her other enemies would have had Ireland to contend with. The learned



learned gentleman has ingeniously endeavoured to represent the present motion as incapable of proof; Mr. F—x shewed the contrary. The address of the House, and the King's answer, were evidence of the duty, and it was for ministers themselves to prove that they had performed it. He urged the censure contained in the motion, not as a punishment originating in repentment, but as a necessary mark of parliamentary dislike to that indolence and incapacity of ministers, by which the loyal and long-suffering people of Ireland had smarted so grievously. He concluded his speech with approving the associations of Ireland, but lamented the cause that called for opposition and violence. He did not pretend to the knowledge of what the noble lord in the blue ribbon had to propose, to meet the desires of the Irish nation, but ventured to foretell that it would include every thing he had before denied them, and all that they now demanded besides. He adverted to his own former predictions, when Ireland was refused relief the preceding sessions, that increasing associations and armed multitudes would dictate to ministers, and to a complying parliament.

Mr. M—cd—d was convinced, that the facts as stated in the motion were strictly true; but because they were destitute of legal proof, he could not as a member of parliament approve of the resolution. He charged the minister with many low personalities; for which as he expressed his sorrow the next day, and ascribed to a constitutional infirmity which sometimes hurried him into indiscretions foreign to his more deliberate sentiments, we shall forbear to repeat, only remarking that the noble lord, who was the object of his momentary abuse, behaved with the most becoming temper, and next day accepted his apology with a frankness that did his lordship great honour.

Ld N—th, in answer to Mr. F—x, justified his conduct towards Ireland, enumerated the many favours conferred on that kingdom since he had been admitted to a seat in his Majesty's councils; and if those, he said, were proofs

of negligence and inattention to the interests of Ireland, he was ready to confess himself a culprit. He was indeed aware, that what had yet been done for Ireland had left much to do to meet the wishes of the people, and did not doubt but parliament were come with the best dispositions to grant them full relief. It could not, he said, be expected that he should lend his support to a motion that involved a censure upon himself; nor, had he been an indifferent person, could he have thought it either just or reasonable to charge the servants of the crown with the natural consequences of long-established laws, any more than to censure them for the distresses of the poor in times of unfavourable seasons. As to his incapacity or negligence, all he should say was, that whenever his Sovereign and the parliament should find a successor, he was ready to resign. He had been charged with corruption and avarice; the first was without proof; the last, averse to his nature. He was poor, he said, when he came into office, and should not be rich when he went out.

Mr. W—lb—e El—s expressed the pleasure he felt when in a situation to unite a strict discharge of his duty with his native feelings. He said, the temper of the House during the two preceding sessions was well known to be averse to gratify the demands of Ireland. It was not at that time in the power of ministers to combat its prejudices, and it was their duty to acquiesce. They would again consult the sense of parliament, and be guided by that criterion.

Col. B—ré rose in indignation, to hear parliament charged with entertaining prejudices unfavourable to Ireland. Ministers, he averred, had it in their power to grant Ireland whatever Ireland requested, and with what she requested then, she would have been much better satisfied, than with what she now demanded. He called to the recollection of the House the fatal consequences of refusing an injured people redress, and instanced the hard terms held forth to the American people in the



the hour of insolence, and the mean concessions that had since been offered in the day of humiliation. He recapitulated the various deceits practised upon the House by ministers on different occasions, and the abominable falsehoods they had asserted in the face of the nation to cover their infamous proceedings; one day amusing the House with the most solemn assurances of the friendly disposition of France and Spain, and the next, assigning as a reason for their humble application to that very congress which they affected to hold in utter contempt, the discovery of a confederacy between them and the whole House of Bourbon; a discovery which had been announced by a member in that House, and which had been denied [by the ministers North and G—rm—n] with an effrontery for which he could not find a name, as it was impossible they could be unacquainted with the treaty by which they were connected. He adverted to the language of the learned gentleman [Ld Advocate], who had taken the whole defence of administration on himself, and had left the noble lord in the blue ribbon little to say, except his trite tale of poverty, contempt of office, readiness to retire, yet willingness to continue. Much had been said by the gentlemen on the other side, of the loyalty and affection of Ireland; it was that loyalty and that affection, he said, which had encouraged ministers to oppress and neglect them; but now that the people of Ireland saw they had nothing to expect from British generosity or British justice, they found themselves under the absolute necessity of resorting to themselves. He made no doubt but that all possible industry would be used to disunite and stir up divisions amongst them; the system which has distinguished the present reign has been supported by that accursed maxim *divide & impera*; but the time was now happily arrived, when the friends of the constitution were indissolubly united, and when it was hoped the salvation of this country would be effected by the joint endeavours of virtuous and honest men. He concluded his animated speech by taking an enlarged view of the losses consequent on the American war, a war which he termed a cruel and diabolical war; and adduced a variety of instances of the most savage brutality committed in the course of it, such as burning towns and churches, slaughtering in cold blood old men, women, and children, and plundering without distinction friends and foes: he exculpated the commanders in chief of these enormities, and laid the whole blame on the nature of their instructions. But if, after all that he had said, ministers should be voted spotless by a British parliament, he had still this consolation left, that his countrymen had behaved with a spirit and firmness that would have done honour to the ancient Romans in the most virtuous period of their republic; and that in consequence of their determined conduct, they could now extort from that House such conditions, as from justice and gratitude they would never have obtained.

Ld Geo. G—rm—ne acknowledged himself a party in all that had been done, and all that had been left undone, respecting Ireland. No certain information, he insisted, could be procured from that kingdom concerning the calamitous state of its inhabitants, and the proper means of relieving them, till their parliament had met, and made the proper enquiries. It had now met, he said, and, after the most deliberate investigation, were unanimously of opinion, that nothing short of a free trade would satisfy the expectations of the people. He, for his part, was for granting them all they required. They were a loyal people, and justice required that they should be made a happy people; so much so at least as was consistent with good government, and with the circumstances of the present perilous times. He was far from thinking that they meant to extort any thing. Men of weight and property in that kingdom entertained other ideas than that of force. They know too well their own interest to think of involving their country in a contest which must inevitably terminate in its ruin.



With respect to the constitution of Ireland, there were two laws, he said, that were thought to bear hard upon that kingdom; that of the 11th of Hen. VIII. called Poyning's Law, which vested a negative in the privy council of England; and that afterwards in the succeeding reign, for annexing Ireland to the realm of England; both which, in his opinion, were absolutely necessary for the full enjoyment of the reciprocal benefits which each derived from the other. It was, indeed, a matter of future consideration, how far the hereditary revenue of Ireland was subject to the disposal of the crown. It was so determined in the former reign, and no bad consequences had ensued. About the year 1753, when his father was lord lieutenant in that kingdom, there was, he remembered, a considerable sum in the treasury unappropriated. A bill was passed in Ireland to apply this sum to domestic improvement. His late majesty being told that this sum was vested in him, returned the bill with the word *consent* instead of *assent*; when it arrived in Ireland it was thrown out by a small majority, and the money disposed of by the King's letter. To Mr. Burke's remark, that the parliament of Ireland would give but six months credit to ministers, he replied, that parliament was in the right. By the wished-for relief, should it take place, new regulations must be made; new sources of wealth opened; and the whole commercial system of that country changed. It was therefore necessary to pass a short money-bill, in order to give ready admittance to a more enlarged plan of commercial finance. He concluded his speech with remarking, that were ministers as criminal as they were represented to be, it would be prudent to defer any further enquiry till the affairs of Ireland were settled, because they were now in such a critical situation as to admit of no delay.

Mr. D—nn—g replied chiefly to what had been urged by the hon. gentleman on the treasury-bench [Ld Advocate], who had opposed the motion, because, he said, the proof on which it rested involved a negative. Such a defence was worthy of such a cause. It

is true, he said, the charge as applied to ministers was clearly negative, *they had not done what it was their duty to do*; but the proof was as clearly affirmative. The duty was stated. The address to the throne, and the King's answer, prescribed the duty; and the present complaints of the people proved incontrovertibly that nothing had been done with effect in compliance with that duty. What clearer proof can any man require of criminal neglect than this?

Are not the people of Ireland in arms in consequence of this neglect? Is it not acknowledged that a FREE TRADE is their object, and that nothing less will content them. And will ministers now dare to refuse what had never been granted before, and would not now have been so peremptorily insisted on, had they not been encouraged by the weakness, the indolence, or, what is worse, the duplicity of the present ministry? He adverted to what had fallen from the noble lord who spoke last, that ministers, though guilty, ought not at this critical moment to be proceeded against, lest it should retard the main business of granting immediate relief. It was, he said, his opinion, that no relief would content Ireland so much as to punish the authors of their distresses.

Attor. Gen. [W—rb—ne] closed the debate by a general review of the principal arguments that had been advanced by opposition. Ministers have been blamed for not calling parliament sooner, if the sense of parliament was necessary; but at the time of general alarm, when the enemy was at our door, was there a man that thought of calling parliament together? Why then blame ministers for not doing that which no man else thought of doing? They are charged with the American war, and the American war as the cause of the commotions in Ireland. By the same parity of reasoning they may be charged with all the misfortunes that ever shall happen to this kingdom for a thousand generations to come. His reply was acute and plausible. At a late hour the question was called for, and negatived 173 to 100.

(These Debates to be continued.)



MEMOIRS of the Life and Family of the late Sir CHARLES HARDY.

SIR Charles Hardy, lately deceased, was the grandson of Captain Thomas Hardy, a distinguished naval commander in the reign of Q. Anne. After the expedition to Cadiz in 1702, this gentleman, being then captain of the *Pembroke*, of 60 guns, one of Sir George Rook's squadron, was sent by the Admiral, September 21, in his way to England with the fleet, together with two other ships and some transports, to water in Lagos bay on the coast of Algarre. The land-officers (who were on board him) and the chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Beauvoir, going on shore, the latter was informed by the French Consul, who, taking him for his countryman, boasted of their good fortune, that the Spanish plate-fleet, with a good convoy of French men of war, had put in at Vigo, a port of Galicia. With this intelligence the chaplain repaired immediately on board his ship. Capt. Hardy communicated it to Capt. Wishart, of the *Eagle*, and the whole squadron; and a consultation of Captains being held, as the *Pembroke* was the best sailer, and Capt. Hardy was master of the intelligence, he was pitched upon to sail a head to find out the fleet. On October 6 he joined it, and acquainted the Admiral with the news. The fleet immediately sailed for Vigo. On the 12th the harbour was forced, and all the French and Spanish men of war and galleons, with an immense treasure, were taken or destroyed. Capt. Hardy was sent express to England, and, on being presented to the Queen, in consideration of his good service in gaining and giving the intelligence, she was pleased to confer upon him the honour of knighthood\*. In 1707 Sir Thomas Hardy, in the *Kent*, being ordered with a squadron to escort the Lisbon trade, on a complaint of the merchants for not chasing six French men of war, was tried October 10, and honourably acquitted, by a court-martial; whose sentence was afterwards approved by the Lord High Admiral and six flag-officers, and also by the House of Commons†, so that he gained greater honour by clearing up this charge than he could have done by barely con-

voying the fleet, if no such accident had happened. In Sir George Byng's victory over the Spaniards off Messina in 1718, being then Rear-Admiral of the Red, he had his flag on board the *Bedford*. He died August 16, 1732. His eldest son, Capt. Charles Hardy, at that time commanding the *Carolina* yacht, was in July of the same year chosen a Director of Greenwich Hospital, and on his (late) Majesty's arriving in his yacht at Gravesend, Sept. 26, he conferred the honour of knighthood on him under the royal standard of England. In January, 1742, Sir Charles Hardy was appointed Commander in Chief of all the ships in the Thames, Medway, &c. and in April he was advanced to the rank of Rear-Admiral of the Blue. In December 1743 he was appointed one of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, in the room of Admiral Cavendish, deceased. In June, 1744, he was appointed Vice-Admiral of the Red; and in December following he died. His eldest son (the late Admiral) was in August 1741 appointed to the command of the *Rye*, of 40 guns. In January 1755, having been previously knighted, he was appointed Captain-General and Governor in Chief of New-York, where he resided some time. In 1757 he was made Rear-Admiral of the Blue; and in June 1758 of the White, in which station he commanded that year, in the *Royal William*, of 84 guns, under Admiral Boscawen, at the siege and reduction of Louisbourg, having previously sailed to New-York on board the *Captain* at the beginning of that year. He arrived at St. Helen's with Admiral Boscawen, Nov. 1. On January 4, 1759, he was married to Miss Stanyan. In the same year he was appointed Vice-Admiral of the White, and as such commanded under Sir Edward Hawke (in the *Union* of 90 guns) in the memorable victory off Belleisle Nov. 20. He was also second in command of the Channel squadron, in the *Bay*, &c. during the winter of 1760. In 1764, on Viscount Parker's succeeding to the peerage, he was elected into parliament for the city of Rochester. On a promotion of flag-officers in 1770, Sir Charles Hardy was made Admiral of the Blue. In 1771, on the death of Admiral Holburne, he was chosen in his room for the borough of Plymouth, which he has represented ever since. He also succeeded in the same year

\* London Gazette, No. 3858.

† See the particulars in *Campbell's Lives of the Admirals*, IV. 42-5.

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year to the mastership of Greenwich-Hospital, on the resignation of Sir George Brydges Rodney. In the last promotion of flag-officers he was promoted to the rank of Admiral of the White, and in 1779 was appointed Commander in Chief of the grand western squadron. On June 16, having hoisted his flag on board the *Victory*, he sailed with his fleet from Spithead. The events of that campaign are too recent to need recapitulation. Suffice it to say, that, unhappily reduced by his inferiority to act on the defensive, his manœuvres did credit to his abilities. Being appointed to the same command this present year, on May 17 he again hoisted his flag on board the *Victory* at Spithead, but having been seized the day before with an inflammation in his bowels, a disorder to which he was very subject, he died of it on the 19th, at the Fountain Tavern in Portsmouth, about the age of 67.

Mr. URBAN,

April 25.

I Observe with pleasure, in your Magazine for March, some curious illustrations of Doddsley's Poetical Collection. It has been my purpose for some time past to communicate several articles of information on the same subject; not from my own knowledge, but from manuscript notes inserted in a copy of that book by the late Rev. Charles Godwyn, B. D. Fellow of Baliol-College. Mr. Godwyn was a gentleman, who, by his extensive acquaintance and influence, conferred greater benefits on the cause of learning than some who have written many volumes. An instance that without any other proofs would entitle him to this character, is the donation of his large and valuable collection of modern printed books to the Bodleian Library. In that noble repository I have enjoyed the privilege of consulting his hand-writing for the elucidation of various publications, particularly of the work which is the subject of this letter.

In Vol. I. the testimony of your intelligent correspondent, J. D. in ascribing authors to the different poems, is confirmed throughout by the authority of Mr. Godwyn. — In *The Spleen* is the under-written couplet:

This were attempting to put on  
Raiment from naked bodies won,  
which I find illustrated by the following quotation:

A painted vest Prince Voltiger had on,  
Which from a naked Fiſt his grandſire won.

HOWARD.

Some names are filled up, of which rarely any other than the initial and final letters are printed. In *The Spleen* before mentioned:

When g(enera)l P(rovincial)s ſay.

In Stillingfleet's Essay on Conversation: B(entle)y and B(u)rm(a)n; and afterwards Ba(y)l(e)y.

Vol. II. Lord Lyttelton's Monody: O shades of H(agle)y. Pipe of Tobacco. Imitations. 1. Colley Cibber. 2. Ambrose Philips. 3. Thomson. 4. Young. 5. Pope. 6. Swift.

Edwards's Sonnets.

1. O (Yorke) whom virtue makes the worthy heir [estate.

Of (Hardwicke)'s titles and of (Kent)'s

2. Wisely, O C(lerke).

3. Where our lov'd H(arriſon)'s.

4. C(ruiſu)s.

9. To the memory of Mrs. M. Paice. [his niece, Miſs Maſon, J. D.]

12. J. D.'s conjecture right.

VOL. III. The Duty of employing one's ſelf. (By Mr. Rolle.)

On ſcribbling againſt Genius. (Ib.)

The Mimic. By Mr. Pitt. Like drowſy P(ow)is.

Ibid. O S(immond)s.

The Trial of Selim the Perſian. (By Lord Lyttelton\*). J. D. ſays, by Mr. Moore. I have not examined the internal evidence, and cannot therefore determine the fact.

You will receive Mr. Godwyn's illustrations of the three remaining volumes, when J. D. ſhall have communicated the ſequel of his ingenious remarks: in the mean time, I have this opportunity of conveying ſome hints to Mr. Doddsley concerning future editions of the collection. I would propoſe that the works of Dr. Johnson's English Poets be omitted, together with all ſuch pieces as ſhall be judged trifling and deſtitute of merit. To ſupply this vacuum, many excellent performances, printed and manuſcript, might be reſcued from their preſent obſcurity. My own obſervation, which is extremely limited, enables me to aſſert that compositions of ſuperior value might be recovered, to the excluſion of ſeveral worſtleſs productions, which a mere accident, or trivial circumſtance, perhaps, has forced into ſome degree of public notice and eſtimation. An active reſearch would bring to light a multi-

\* This cannot be right. EDIT.



plicity of printed poems, which the neglect of the public has thrown into some dark corner of the bookseller's warehouse, but which have deserved a better fate. Many pieces, not inferior in poetical merit, are handed about in manuscript at both our universities, and in other parts of the kingdom. It is an object of importance that these be soon restored, before our ignorance of their authors, and the incorrectness of transcripts, shall have rendered it difficult to present them in a satisfactory form to the public.

I would likewise recommend to Mr. Doddsley, that, in every future edition, the letters of mutilated names be supplied. To print only the initials is a custom which borders on absurdity, unless the character is living, and the subject of a delicate nature. Some account of each writer, where it can be obtained, is certainly necessary.

A judicious prosecution of the plan here proposed would have this desirable consequence: Dr. Johnson's Poets, with Doddsley's and Pearch's Collections, and the Miscellany lately published by Mr. Nichols, would furnish the polite scholar with a complete library of English poetry. J. W.

Mr. URBAN,

April 25.

AS in your *December Magazine* you admitted my strictures on Dr. Johnson's incomparable Prefaces to the English Poets, to which I made some addition in p. 65 of your present volume, I will not hesitate to send you some cursory remarks upon Mr. Nichols's Collection of Poems, which have been already reviewed by you in p. 86, 89.

In vol. I. p. 195, the famous Duchess of Newcastle is styled "youngest daughter of Sir Charles Lucas." In her life of the Duke, Lond. 1667, folio, p. 157, she represents herself as "daughter to Thomas Lucas of St. John's near Colchester, Essex, *E/q.*" In p. 269 we should read "Arundelliana." In vol. III. p. 54, the note by *King* must be erroneously printed. In p. 132 should we not read "Dogget?" In p. 156 William of Waynflete is described as having been "sent to New College, Oxford." This is a mistake; as Bishop Lowth in his accurate Life of William of Wykeham, section 6, expressly says, that Waynflete "had never been himself in that society." The Poem on the Gout, in p. 176, was by Mr. Fenton. Those in p. 177 and 179 are addressed to Dr. Chetwood. But a *MS.* copy of that

at p. 197 is thus intituled, "Mr. Wal-dron to Dr. Crosthwait." With submission, neither of the Poems suits Dr. Chetwood at all. Dr. Crosthwait was fellow of Queen's College, Oxford, and one of the best scholastic divines of his time. To his character and situation the Poem at p. 179 is most apposite; as he did actually refuse the oaths. There is but little about him in A. Wood. In Rowlands's "*Mona antiqua restaurata*," Dublin, 1723, p. 38, is a letter from the Doctor, explaining a Hebrew medal. In p. 178, l. 4, the *MS.* reading is "toe-infesting." In vol. IV. p. 11, mention is made of "the great duke of Ormond." Hitherto that description has been applied to the father, not the son, of the earl of Ossory. In p. 55 for "London" we must read "Lincoln." This ingenious Poet is duly noticed in Browne Willis's "*Survey of Lincoln Cathedral*," p. 99, 139. In p. 71 Charles earl of Orrery is said to have been "the inventor of the Machine which bears his name." Dr. Johnson, in his Dictionary under the word "Orrery," says "it was first made by Mr. Rowley, a mathematician born at Litchfield, and so named from his patron the earl of Orrery." In p. 349, l. 11, should we not read "never had?" The following note would not have been added, had the writer known, that *honorary* degrees in the University do not confer a right of voting "for members of parliament", or indeed for any matter whatever. In p. 352 Mr. Waller's undeniable character of politeness is strangely controverted; as the instances there alluded to seem to be full proofs of it. They are, no doubt, truly original, and such as must upon reflection, however "extremely rude" at first view, have pleased the personages who gave occasion to them. A similar instance occurs in the "*Ædes Walpoleanæ*," p. 38, with regard to his motion in the House for sending Sir Edward Walpole to the Tower. In p. 353 the word "Layr" or "Lair" might be more clearly explained from Junius and from Bishop Newton's note on *Paradise Lost*, vii, 456, and from Johnson's Dictionary. In p. 280, l. 25, it is spelt *Layre*. Before I take my leave of Mr. Nichols, I will transcribe four lines of Mr. Waller, which are not generally known, and which he may perhaps admit into a future volume: they are printed in a scarce collection intituled



intituled "Rex Redux;" being Cambridge verses on the return of Charles I. from Scotland, after his Coronation there, in 1633:

"Sedibus emigrans solitis, comitatus  
inermi [rens,  
Rex turbâ, simplex et diadema ge-  
Ecce redit bino Carolus diademate cinctus;  
[arma dabunt?  
Hæc ubi nuda dedit pompa; quid  
*Ed. Waller, Armiger, Coll. Regal.*"

Pag. 80.

I make no doubt, but the ensuing volumes will contain two Poems by John Diaper, who is mentioned with regard by Dean Swift in the Journal to Stella of March 12, 1711—12, and of December 23, 1712; the titles of which are "Sea Eclogues," Lond. 1712, 8vo. which the Dean says are "very pretty;" and "Dryades; or the Nymphs Prophecy," Lond. 1713, folio, which is also pronounced "a very good poem". Wishing the intelligent and indefatigable editor success in his numerous and laudable pursuits, I remain,

Your occasional correspondent,

SCRUTATOR.

P. S. Give me leave to add a word or two upon your present volume. The "Note of Bath Business about the Parliament," in p. 27, is to be found in Harrington's "Nugæ Antiquæ, II, 222.—The horrid stories in p. 30, 31, may be paralleled from your Magazine for 1768, p. 41, and from Chishull's Travels, p. 158. Denmark is the scene of the murders in the former, and Hamburg in the latter. — P. 23, col. 1, l. 50, for "tamen read "to-mos:" col. 2, l. 4, "lectionibus:" l. 41 "1733:" l. 49 for "4to" read "folio. — P. 24, col. 1, l. 38, read "ex Apollonii Dyscoli". — P. 37, and 43, "William Whitehead." — P. 64, col. 2, l. 56, "the Works": l. 48 for "1740" read "1730"—P. 65, col. 1, l. 26, "in vol." l. 53, for "Browne" read "Broome".

Mr. URBAN,

FROM your known impartiality, I doubt not of your immediate insertion of the following vindication of myself, from the censure of an anonymous correspondent of yours, in your last Magazine, as having been guilty of a pious fraud, in the Title of my late publication, inscribed to Sir Harry Trelawney. The design of the piece is, doubtless, what the writer supposes. It is partly "to vindicate that gentleman

"from the censures of his former Calvinistical friends;" but principally "to recommend to them the exercise of candour towards persons in the opposite sentiments, particularly with regard to the doctrine of the TRINITY:" but not by defending those sentiments, as the most agreeable to scripture, but by shewing, that, tho' the doctrines themselves may be erroneous, the persons who maintain them may be sincere christians; and that the opinions commonly pronounced heretical, are not, in reality, so different from those called orthodox, as is generally apprehended; but that the difference is more about phraseology than ideas.

I cannot but consider the design as important. If the principles on which I have proceeded be false (which your correspondent does not pretend), I should be glad to be convinced of my mistake. With regard to the Title of the pamphlet, I own there is a *designed ambiguity* in it; but I cannot think it can justly be censured as *fraudulent*, since it must appear, on a strict examination, to be literally applicable to the work itself. An attention to the word "investigated" will shew this. I confess my view in this ambiguity of expression was, to induce those persons to read the pamphlet, who most needed to have the principles of moderation inculcated upon them; who, if they had been aware of the design of it, would not have been so likely to pay it any attention, as they would from an apprehension that it was written on the opposite side. This I thought an innocent deception. If what I have offered be not admitted as a sufficient vindication, I submit to reproof; and promise that in the next edition, (which may probably soon appear) I will give the work a new title, more expressive of its real design. In the mean time,

I am, Sir, with great respect,

THE AUTHOR.

Mr. URBAN,

Bishop Lowth's Isaiah I have read with no less instruction than pleasure. But that I venture to make a few observations on his translation, it will, I hope, be my excuse, that I do it with candour, without a vain itch of cavilling, or a petulant affectation of finding fault, where none is to be found; but in order to be better informed, and to be set right, if under any mistake. Without further preface, then,



then, I think the Bishop's explanation of these words in the fifty-third chapter, v. 8. namely, *Who can declare his generation?* which his Lordship has adopted from Dr. Kennicot, suits not the words, either detachedly considered, or in their connection with the context. Dr. Kennicot thinks, the original words should be translated, *Who can declare his course of life?* in allusion to a custom among the Jews, of admitting persons to give a character of the accused, in order to alleviate, if not wholly quash, the guilt of the charge. That this was a custom, I am far from denying; and it seems to be confirmed by the defence our Saviour was pleased to make, inviting, and even challenging his hearers and spectators, to witness for or against him, as they should find cause. But that it was a custom among the Romans, who in this case were the judges, and the Jews the prosecutors, does by no means appear. It was their manner to put the sentence, as soon as pronounced, immediately in execution without the least respite; and then the original word *dor*, here used, never, in all the Bible, signifies a course of life, but always a generation, men living at the same time, contemporaries: and from the connection with the context, the words seem intended to express the extreme wickedness of the age, in which our Saviour lived.—Again, his Lordship seems to admit a double meaning of scripture; and if a double, I see no reason, why not a manifold: which seems to be putting the oracles of the God of truth on a footing with the equivocal and fallacious responses of a Sibyl or a Pythoness: a surmise on every account to be rejected. Besides, if words are signs of our thoughts, they cease to be such, if of a vague and manifold signification. The sense therefore of Scripture, in one and the same place, can be but one and simple, whether expressed in proper or improper, that is, figurative words: and this is the literal sense. But besides this literal sense, a mystical sense may be implied; which is the sense of the things represented by the words, and not of the words themselves.—Whether the frequent change of person and number in the prophetic writings, be not a character of enthusiasm in general, either of that which is supernatural, under the influence of which the prophets were, in order the more strongly to set forth

their different affections, the result of that enthusiasm, and therefore not always to be altered, without the proper authority of MSS. for instance, to the person expressed by a preceding word? And, whether there are not instances to this purpose in the Greek and Roman poets, who were under the power of natural enthusiasm?

The term *peoples*, in the translation, sounds harsh to an unaccustomed ear. And indeed all collective names, being virtually plural, can properly admit of no plural expression. In Hebrew, it is true, the term, signifying people, has a plural. But who can sufficiently account for the irregularities, not to say, absurdities of language? Z.

MR. URBAN,

ON reviewing the letters of \* Catholicus, Eusebius, and T. B. to prove, that Tithes taken from Quakers cannot properly be called *sufferings*, it is said, "That, if a Quaker rents an estate that is tithable, he has it cheaper than if tithe-free; and consequently tithes taken from him cannot be called sufferings." In answer to this, I will state the following cases:

A member of the church of England rents an estate that is tithable—he pays the tithes to the ministers of that religious society of which he is a *member*, and with which he conscientiously *unites*.

A Quaker rents an estate that is tithable—the tithes are taken from him by the ministers of a religious society of which he is *not* a *member*, and with which he *cannot* conscientiously unite; so that in the first case *a value is received* for the tithe; but in the second, *no value is received*; consequently, the Quaker is *a sufferer*.—And I cannot help thinking, that if those, who now so strenuously insist on the *right of tithes*, were situated as the Quakers are, they would act as the Quakers do.—Suppose for instance, the present establishment was altered, and the *tithes*, which are now claimed by the clergy of the church of England, were by act of parliament appropriated to the support of *a popish* ministry, would not *conscientious Protestants* think it *a suffering* to be obliged to pay them, even if they be-

\* See Gentleman's Magazine, 1779, pages 487, 593; and 1780, page 16.



lieved it consistent with the spirit of the gospel dispensation to pay tythes to their *own ministers*? — But if their religious principles were the same in this respect as the Quakers, who believe tithes to be utterly inconsistent with the doctrine of Jesus Christ, they would then think the obligation of paying them *a suffering* indeed!

The Quakers believe that tythes which were due under the Levitical priesthood, and which were necessary to support the expensive institutions of the outward law, were entirely abolished by the coming of our Saviour, who writes his law in our hearts, and commanded his disciples “freely ye have received, freely give”—We do not find that any of the apostles thought themselves entitled to tithes. While they were employed in the service of the gospel, they doubtless had a right to be maintained, though the apostle Paul declared he had not used that right—But this maintainance was not a regular stipend, but a supply of necessaries, which ceased when they had leisure to attend to their own trades and occupations for a livelihood.—These examples the Quakers follow. When their ministers think it their duty to pay religious visits to their friends at a distance, their travelling expences are borne, if they chuse to accept them; but when they are at home among their own flock, they receive no pecuniary emolument, following the advice of the apostle Peter to the elders, “Feed the flock of God which is among you, taking the oversight thereof, not by constraint, but willingly, not for filthy lucre, but of a ready mind, neither as being lords over God’s heritage, but being examples to the flock; and when the chief Shepherd shall appear, ye shall receive a crown of glory that fadeth not away.”

Though the Quakers are firmly convinced of the truth of their principles, yet as they do not agree with those of the religion established by law, they gratefully acknowledge the moderation that is shewn towards them, and are not disposed to complain of such who take their demands from them in the least oppressive manner which the law has directed—Those who act against them with a persecuting spirit, I am persuaded, are not countenanced by the generality of their fellow professors, who are more disposed to follow the apostle Paul’s excellent advice, “above all things put on charity.”

A. B.

T. R. Mr. Urban, in your last Magazine, p. 112, has hove us alaback. His introduction of an *ecclesiastical moon* has so capsizeed our *nautical moon*, that we cannot determine the true time of the tide, which to seamen is of the greatest consequence. To be sure, T. R. has compromised the matter very well between the astronomical and the ecclesiastical full moon, in order to settle the true day to be observed for Easter by the church; but by no means to the satisfaction of the fleet. We have one rule to go by at sea, where we do not consult almanacks to know the moon’s age, and of course the tides; it is this: we add the epact of the year to the day of the month, and the number of the month; which total, if under 30, is the moon’s age; if over 30, subtract 30, and the remainder is her age. Now the epact of the present year is 23; the number of the month March is 1; and 21, the day of that month, which was the true day, make 45; subtract 30, remainder 15, the age of the moon, which is full; consequently Easter is rightly fixed, and the Almanacks are erroneous in placing the full moon on the 20th of March, which militates against that general rule. If the rule be fallible, T. R. would do a kind office to a spirited set of men, who are constantly endangering their lives on a boisterous element, to point out when it is so, and the reasons why.

Yours, BRITAIN’S BULWARK.  
*Conquestadore, Nore,*

MR. URBAN,

TO the judicious remarks that have been occasionally inserted in your Magazine on Dr. Johnson’s edition of the *English Poets*, give me leave to add a few, with a view of rendering subsequent editions as complete as possible.

Vol. IX. p. 39. *Denham*. “On the Earl of *Stofford*’s Trial and Death;” a mistake for “*Strafford*’s,” as the poem shews, and as it is printed in Sir John’s works.

X. 339. *Rocheſter*. “*Betty Morrice*,” my legend says, was “*Buckhurſt*’s whore;” and so also is the reading in my edition;—not “*Buckley*’s,” of whom I know nothing. And *Buckhurſt* is mentioned again a few lines after. She is probably the same who is celebrated by Lord Buckhurſt (or Dorset) in his Poems, II. 204.

XII. 292. *Stepney*. “The Spell.”  
This



This poem, with a few alterations, is ascribed to *Fenton*, in vol. XXIX. p. 300, under the title of "The Platonic Spell."

— 359. *Walsh*. In stanza V. for "wounded hand" r. "wounding hand."

XXIII. p. 243. *Addison*. "Left with the printer by an unknown hand." These verses were by *George Jeffreys*, Esq; and are printed in his works.

XXVI. 29. *Rowe*. "Verses made to a Simile of Pope's." These verses occur again p. 58.

— 58. For "1776" r. "1726."  
— P. 84. "To the Thames." This "New-Year's Ode" was written for Mr. Rowe by Mr. *Jeffreys* above-mentioned, and is claimed by him in his works, p. 57.

XXX. 198. *Prior*. For "*Quæcumque*" r. "*Quocunque*."

XXXI. 7. ——"Topaz," here satirised, was Sir Richard Blackmore.

XXXII. 25. *Pope*. For "Trumball" r. "Trumbull."

XXXIII. 370. — The line here quoted, on Lord Bolingbroke, occurs in the *Essay on Man*, p. 84. I do not find here the following epigram, commonly given to *Pope*: "On one who made long epitaphs.

"Friend, for your epitaphs I'm griev'd,  
Where still so much is said,  
One half will never be believ'd,  
The other never read."

where it is not generally known that the person intended was Dr. *Freind*, Master of Westminster-School.

XXXVI. 210, l. 468. *Pope's Homer*. For "fates" r. "fate."

XLI. 292. *Gay*. In Faulkner's edition of Swift's works, "The Lilliputian Ode" is ascribed to Dr. Arbuthnot, and "The Lamentation of Glumdalclitch," &c. to *Pope*.

XLIII. 281. *Pitt*. It should have been said, that this "Dialogue between the Poet and his Servant" is in imitation of Horace, B. II. Satire 7.

XLVI. 4. *Watts*. *Philomela*, we should have been told, was Mrs. Rowe.

LIV. 37. *Shenstone*. This "Elegy," if "written about the time of Capt. Grenville's death," which was in 1747, could not (properly) be "addressed to Lord Temple," as his uncle, Lord Cobham, was then living, and the Earldom of Temple was not created till 1749. See the Red Book.

LV. 362. *Akenfide*. This Ode, "as originally written," should rather have preceded the "altered" copy. Here it follows it.

Yours, &c.

A. B.

Mr. URBAN,

TRIFLES in some things are not so in others: History and Chronology, for example, demand the utmost exactness. Persuaded of the propriety of this idea, I take the liberty to mention a mistake in p. 17 of your Magazine for January last. In the list of the first Council of the Society of Antiquaries, after obtaining the Charter, is Cromwell Mortimer, D. D. instead of M. D. I knew Dr. Mortimer personally, he was a Physician, not a Divine; and, at the time of his being chosen of the above Council, he was Secretary to the Royal Society.—The repeated proofs you have given of your attention to accuracy, induces me to hope that what I have here said will not be deemed unworthy notice. N. N.

Mr. URBAN,

IT afforded me great pleasure to find the benevolent Dr. Lettsome had interested himself in favour of the distressed widow of the late Captain Carver. His philanthropy renders him an ornament to his profession, and to human nature.

I have been thinking of a scheme, Mr. Urban, by which I would hope some more certain provision might be made for that unfortunate person than she can hope to receive from occasional presents. Suppose a new edition of Captain Carver's Travels was to be published by subscription, if a few hundred pounds could be raised in that manner, it might enable her to educate her orphans in a reputable manner.

Was a scheme of this nature to meet with the patronage of a man of Dr. Lettsome's influence and interest, there could, I think, be no doubt of its succeeding. Was it to be set on foot, the very small degree of influence which the writer of this letter possesses in society, would be cheerfully exerted in the service of the unhappy widow, who is surely an object of the tenderest compassion to every feeling heart.

May 13. A Friend to Humanity.

Mr. URBAN,

I SHALL be glad if you will present the following question to your philosophical correspondents:

What is the use of the sounding-board usually placed over our pulpits?

Gentleman's Magazine, 1780, p. 65. Concerning Toland's infidelity, see also "Leland's Deistical Writers."

P. 175. Mr. Grove is said likewise to have written N<sup>o</sup> 601 in the Spectator. V. "Letters of Eminent Persons," vol. III. p. 27.



*Description of the Rooms appropriated to the Royal Academy in the new Buildings in the Strand, of which an Elevation has been given, Vol. XLIX.*

**T**HE right wing of the Buildings is appropriated to the Royal Academy, and the rooms which are assigned for the several departments of the Institution were opened on Monday the first of May. The Exhibition Room of Sculpture and Drawings, is on the ground-floor; it is plain and unornamented.

On the staircase there are various figures and busts, which are well executed. On the first landing, a most beautiful Painting, by *Cipriani*, in imitation of *basso relievo*; the subject is *The Arts and Sciences*.

The Library on the first floor. It is a small room, but elegantly ornamented with a painted ceiling. The centre represents *Theory*, by *Sir Joshua Reynolds*: She is described sitting on a Cloud, darting her eye through the expanse, and holding a scroll in her hand, on which is written, "Theory is the knowledge of what is truly nature." This piece possesses a most beautiful lightness, and the figure seems rather to hover in the air, than to have any settled seat. In the Corners are also emblematical pieces, representing "Design, Character, Commerce, and Plenty," by *Cipriani*. Over the chimney is a bust of *his Majesty* in Statuary Marble, by *Carlini*: It is a strong expressive likeness. Under the bust is a *basso relievo* of "Cupid and Psyche," by *Nollekens*, which is delicately executed.

The Room adjoining to this is that which is appropriated for the *Antique Academy*. There are a number of casts and models from almost all the antique figures which *Europe* possesses, collected in one point of view, and arranged in a masterly manner. This room is unadorned with Painting, to give effect to the Sculpture, and that the eye of the student may not be diverted from his object.

This leads to the *Lecture Room*, which is spacious, elegant, and well-proportioned. The ceiling is painted in compartments, and the stile does honour to the genius of *Sir William Chambers*. The centre compartment represents "The Graces unveiling Nature." And the four next to it are "The Elements." These emblematical pieces are the productions of *Mr. West*. In four small circles are the heads of ancient Artists, "Apelles, Archimedes, Apollodorus, and Phidias," by *Biaggi*. At each end of the ceiling *Angelica Kauffman* has exerted her very utmost powers. The pieces represent *Genius, Design, Composition, and Painting*. *Genius* is finely represented leaning upon the celestial globe, and expressing the rapture of invention. *Design* is drawing from the *Tarso* — *Study* is in a serious, reclining attitude, with a *Ches-*

board, and other emblems before her — and *Painting* is exhibited borrowing colours from the Rainbow. In the end of the Room fronting the door, we are struck with two noble pictures of *their Majesties*, by *Sir Joshua Reynolds*. The *King* is sitting in the Coronation Chair in *Westminster-Hall*, with all the insignia of Royalty. — The *Queen* is also drawn sitting in the Chair of State, and dressed in her royal robes. In the right hand corner of the room there is a most beautiful picture of "Samuel and Eli," by *Mr. Copley*. The subject is the moment of time when the child *Samuel* is informing *Eli* of the destruction of his house; and this story is so well and so truly told, that we think we see the old man exclaim with pious composure, "It is the Lord! let him do what seemeth him good."

On the Staircase, at the top of the next flight, and fronting the door of the grand Exhibition Room, there is another very fine piece of painting, of *basso relievo*, representing "Minerva and the Muses," by *Cipriani*. It is composed in the antique stile, replete with grace and simplicity; and the deception is so great, that it is hardly possible to believe that the figures are not swelling from the wall.

We now enter the anti-room of the Exhibition, which is small, and receives its light from an arched window above the entrance. Over the door of the Exhibition-Room, there is a painting of *basso relievo*, of the Heads of *their Majesties*, in a Medallion, supported by *Design* and *Painting*. And on the top of the door we read the following motto, imitated from that of *Pythagoras*,

“ΟΥΔΕΙΣ ΑΜΟΥΣΟΣ  
ΕΙΣΙΤΩ.”

“Let none but Men of Taste presume to enter.”

The grand Exhibition-Room is noble and spacious, measuring about sixty feet by fifty. It is very judiciously lighted by four arched windows, which distribute an equal light over the whole; the ceiling is painted with a tender Sky, and has a very good effect. In the corners there are four emblematical pieces, representing "Geometry, Sculpture, and Painting," by *Cotton*; the characters are boys, and exceedingly well preserved.

On the whole, there is a Taste both in the Contrivance and Execution of the Plan of the Rooms, which does high honour to the Artist; and even without the Paintings, they would be worthy the admiration of the Public.

[Some Account of the principal Pictures in the Exhibition in our next.]

**I**N page 413 of *Mr. Urban's* volume for 1779, some account is requested of a select number of writers, who are only known



known by their Works. A correspondent wishes it was in his power to point out any satisfactory notices relative to them, and will be glad if the following very imperfect traits prove of any service to the inquisitive writer. *George Sale* had a son, who was fellow of New College, where he took the degree of M. A. in 1756. He was one of the Proctors of the University in 1763, and became fellow of Winchester College in 1765; and is since dead. *Francis Coventry* is mentioned in p. 64 of your volume for 1776. *James Moses Mendez* was of St. Mary Hall under the celebrated orator Dr. King. *Joseph Spence* was drowned, being old and feeble, in his own garden. He had been fellow of New College, and travelled abroad as governor to some noble youths. His preferments and intimacy with the present learned and excellent Bishop of London are well known.

MR. URBAN,

IN page 548, col. 1, of your last volume it is asserted, that Dr. Bentley's Dedication of his edition of Horace was originally destined to Lord Halifax. Is not this a mistake? Lord Treasurer Godolphin has been mentioned as the personage, in whose room the Dr. substituted his immediate successor the Lord Treasurer Oxford. If this be fact, the Doctor's "political attachments" will appear most glaringly "uncertain" indeed. The account of his detestation of the flattery to Bishop Stillingfleet, referred to in p. 640, is to be found in Whiston's Life, p. 107-8. *Antony Alsop*, who is justly vindicated in p. 640, and in p. 65 of your present volume, from the gross and petulant attack upon him in p. 547, has evidently inserted the last Fable in his truly elegant "*Fabularum Æsopiarum Delectus*: Oxon. 1698", octavo, with a view to Dr. Bentley. You may perhaps think it deserving of a place in your Miscellany, for which a copy is transcribed by

OXONIENSIS.

"Canis in præsepi.

Bos post laboris tædia reversus domum  
Pro more stabulum ingreditur, ut famem  
levet:

Præsepe sed prius occupaverant Canis;  
Ringensque trendensque arcet a sæno bovem;

Hunc ille morosum atque inhospitum vocat,

Et fastuosum mentis ingenium exprobrat.  
Canis hæc graviter percitus conviciis,  
Tunc, inquit, audes me vocare inhospitum?  
Me nempe summis quem ferunt præconiis  
Gentes tibi ignotæ? Exteri si quid sciant,  
Humanitate supero quemlibet Canem.

Hunc intumentem rursus ita bos excipit:  
Hæc singularis an tua est Humanitas\*,  
Mihi id roganti denegare pabulum,  
Gustare tu quod ipse nec vis, nec potes?"

\* See Boyle's Preface to Phalaris.

P. 545. It is said that Dr. Bentley did not go beyond the first year in preaching the Boyle's Lectures. But this is a contradiction to the List of Preachers at the end of Dr. Ibbot's Sermons at Boyle's Lectures, 8vo, 1727; where Dr. Bentley is said to have preached the second year, but the sermons were not printed.

#### PROPOSALS for a GENERAL PACIFICATION.

By the DEAN of GLOUCESTER.

ALL the powers at war are heartily sick of the imprudent parts they have taken—This assertion needs no proof; nay, it is evident, that they would gladly recede from most of those measures they have so inconsiderately adopted, provided ways and means could be found for doing it with a salvo to what they call their honour;—I say honour. For as to any profit, or advantage, which could be derived from contests, (wherein the most successful are only knocking their own customers on the head) all of them are now convinced by dear-bought experience, that *all have been in the wrong*. Therefore the proposals for terminating the present unhappy differences must be such, as are *not altogether* inconsistent with the thing called Honour. On this ground the Author has the following Proposals humbly to offer to those of every nation, whom it may concern, (not as what he himself can recommend as the *wisest*, and *best*, but) as the most feasible, as the least repugnant to the obstinate prejudices of mankind, and therefore the likeliest to be accepted by each of the contending parties. For whilst all are worshipping that vain idol, NATIONAL GLORY, instead of pursuing their true and lasting interests; perhaps nothing much better could be proposed, with any prospect of success.

Proposed therefore to the *English*, *Americans*, *French*, and *Spaniards*, now at war.

1. That Great Britain shall retain Newfoundland, with the desert coasts of Labrador, also Canada, Nova Scotia, and the country bordering on the Bay of Fundy, as far as the Bay and River of Penobscot.

2. That all the country from the Penobscot River to the River Connecticut, containing almost all the four populous provinces of New England, shall be ceded to the Americans.

3. That all the country from the Connecticut, to the River Delaware, containing the whole of New-York, Long-Island, and the Jerseys, with some parts of two other provinces indenting with them, shall return to Great Britain.

4. That all the country from the Delaware to the Northern Boundary of South-Carolina, containing the greatest part of

and



Pennsylvania, all Maryland, Virginia, and North-Carolina, shall be ceded to the Americans.

5. That all the country from the Northern Boundary of South-Carolina to the extreme Point of the Eastern Florida, containing three whole provinces, shall be retained by Great Britain.

6. That West-Florida, chiefly barren sand, and the fortrefs of Gibraltar (totally useless) shall be ceded to Spain, in order to satisfy the *punto* of that nation, and that the Spaniards shall give Porto-Rico in exchange—an island, on which they seem to set no value, and which indeed is of no use to *them*, though large in itself, stored with good ports, well situated, and capable. (in the hands of the English) of great improvements.

7. Lastly, That the English shall give up the conquests they have made on the French in the East-Indies; who shall do the like to the English in the West-Indies; shall be restored to the French.

The point of honour, and of national reputation being thus attended to on all sides, as far as the cases will permit, there is but one objection of *real weight* which can be made to this plan, respecting Great Britain. But alas! it is of such a nature, as will probably defeat the whole design. The scheme has too little of a dirty jobb, and too much of public virtue, and is by far too honest, to be cordially relished either by the subalterns in Administration, or the leaders in Opposition. It has been our misfortune, and will, if persisted in, become our ruin, to aim at things which are incompatible. Unhappily for us, we are continually wishing to be a nation of Heroes, and a nation of Traders and Mechanics at the same time. We expect to give laws to all the world, especially at sea, and yet to be considered by this world as a quiet, harmless, unoffending people. All parties among us concur in this fatal mistake; therefore all are now surprized to find, that the honours of War and the sweets of Peace—the glories of Conquests, and the rewards of Industry,—the dissipation of a vast, scattered, unwieldy Empire, and the œconomy of a moderate, compact State, cannot be made to unite together. Surely we ought to have known long ago, that these things are incompatible; for they are obvious truths. Had we been content with the portion of riches and honour which national honesty, industry, dexterity, ingenuity, and frugality, could have procured for us, without looking any further, we had not been brought to our present condition. What then have we to do, but to untread the wrong steps we have taken? We have no other good choice to make; and yet, alas! we will try every other experiment rather than adopt this, the only proper one!

CASSANDRA.

P. 472, col. 1, l. 3, of "PREFERMENTS" should be erased.

— l. 9, for "university" r. "college".

P. 489, col. 1, l. 32, r. "XLV".

— col. 2, l. 36, r. "Omer".

P. 494, col. 2, l. 45, for "even" r. "ever".

P. 502, col. 2, l. 28, r. "practised".

P. 566, col. 2, l. 22, How could a Popish Bishop who had no wife have a *regular lineal descendant*? And how can Bp. Bonner the burner of protestants, be justly styled *great*?

P. 567, l. 29, for Sir Francis Dashwood, r. Sir James Dashwood, who was *not* Member for Wigtown. His son the present bart. is.

— l. 34, for *Judd* r. *Jubb*; who was also register of the Faculty Office in Doctors Commons.

— l. 40, for 'Spurrier' r. 'Purrier.'

— l. 46, for 'Hawkins' r. 'Howkins.'

P. 615, col. 1, l. 18, of "MARRIAGES" for "Sarum" r. "Berks."

P. 616, col. 2, l. 40 should be expunged.

REMARKS on the present Volume.

P. 122, col. 2, l. 37, dele "p. 211."

P. 123, col. 1, l. 8, r. 'The IId imitation.'

P. 125, col. 1, l. 1, for 'great' r. *gracious*.

— l. 17, for 'perpetuo' r. 'perpetua.'

P. 141, col. 1, l. 46, for "annotations" r. "quotations."

P. 144, col. 2, l. 4 of the Latin, r. 'testudineas.'

P. 152, Q? Is the barony of Willoughby of Eresby a new creation? So indeed says the Gazette, but this must be a mistake, it being an old barony by writ; as it came from an heir female (Catherine, in her own right Lady Willoughby of Eresby, daughter and sole heir to the last Baron Willoughby of Eresby, in Queen Mary's reign) it must necessarily descend to the heirs female, and therefore was in obedience between the late Duke of Ancester's two sisters, till now granted by his Majesty to the eldest. Were it not so, it would have descended, with the other titles, to the present Duke.

P. 153, col. 2, l. 34, for '2d troop' r. '1st troop.'

P. 154, col. 2, l. pen. r. "Lady Dowager Mulgrave."

P. 176, note, for 'Susanna' r. 'Margaret.'

P. 177, col. 1, l. 46, r. 'Goodwood.'

P. 187. The literary curiosity was in Gent. Mag. 1775, p. 539.

P. 198, French song, l. 21, r. 'Laissons.'

— l. 29, r. 'malheur.'

P. 202, Births. for 'EARL OF' r. 'Viscount Stormont.'



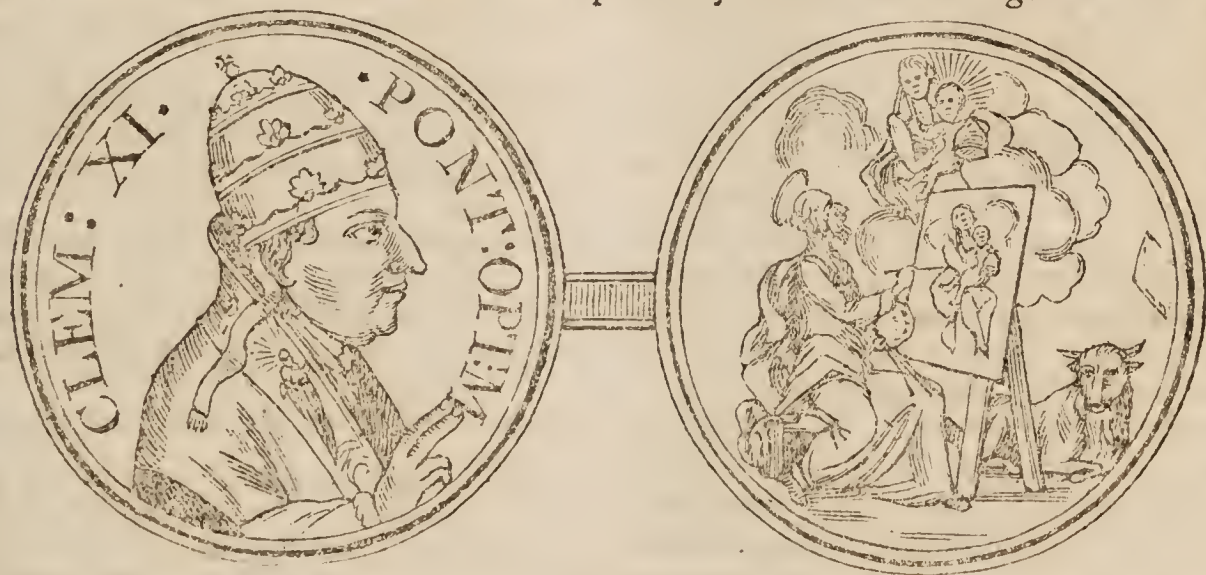
Mr. URBAN,

THE Evangelist St. Luke is reckoned among the Papists abroad, and we may suppose the same here, to be the patron of physicians, painters, and statuary; for, it seems, they have associated Sculpture with his other attributes and accomplishments\*.

Now the apostle St. Paul calls him (Coloff. iv. 14) *Luke the beloved physician*, and this is ground sufficient, according to the Popish notion of these matters, for constituting him the patron of Medicine, as St. George has the honour of having the Warriors, and St. Crispin the Shoemakers, assigned to them: but there appears little reason for placing either Painters or Sculptors under his protection. As to Painting, for I shall confine myself to that, Simeon Metaphrastes, who flourished no earlier than the close of the tenth century, is the first person, I presume, that speaks of St. Luke's skill in painting. Dr. Cave, indeed, cites "an ancient *Inscription* found in a Vault near the Church of S. Mary in Via lata at Rome, supposed to have been the Place where S. Paul dwelt, wherein mention is made of a Picture of the B. Virgin, VNA EX VII. AB LVCA DEPICTIS †." But who knows any thing of the authority, or the age of this inscription? It may be later than Simeon, and probably is. However, St. Luke, according to this testimony, finished no less than seven portraits of the Blessed Virgin. It is pretended, again, that three or four of these pieces are still extant ‡, and *Gretser*, the Jesuit, as I learn from Dr. Cave, for I have not seen the book myself, has written in defence of this tradition, "but his authors, either in respect of credit or antiquity, deserve very little esteem and value," as the Doctor says, and certainly we need no better judge.

Our King, William Rufus, was wont to swear *per vultum de Luca*; and it was once thought that some face of Christ, painted by our Evangelist, was intended by that oath §. But the fact turns out otherwise, and a lamentable instance it is of the fallibility of conjectures, though ever so plausible and well-approved. In short, we now learn from Lord Lyttelton, that *Vultus de Luca* means a famous face of Christ, at the city of Lucca, in Tuscany ||, and, consequently, has no relation to St. Luke.

*Raphael*, however, has a picture of *Luke* painting the Virgin ¶, and it has been admired as one of his best pieces, though Dr. Smollet seems to slight it; and, to give the greater authority to the tradition of *Luke's* excelling in the art of Painting, and, in particular, of employing his brush in taking the *Virgin*, *Clement XI.* in the beginning of this century, struck a large medal of that device, of which, as it is curious, I here present you with a drawing.



But, after all, this amounts to nothing, since the authority of *Metaphrastes*, the *Latin* inscription found at *Rome*, *Raphael's* picture, and the Pope's medalion, all taken together, are not sufficient to induce a rational belief that St. *Luke* was ever a painter; whence the conclusion is, that the pictures shewn abroad as his performances, and so greatly adored by blind and ignorant devotees, are all impositions.

Yours,

T. Row.

\* Villegas, p. 829; Evelyn, Silva, p. 290; Ed. Hunter; Wright, Trav. p. 123; Thicknesse, p. 220.

† Cave, Lives of Apostles, p. 180.

‡ Ibid. also Keyser, II. p. 111, 119, 120.

§ Gentleman's Magazine, 1754, p. 594.

|| Lord Lyttelton, Life of Henry II, vol. I. p. 424; Keyser, I. p. 411.

¶ Dr. Smollet, Trav. II. p. 159.



Mr. URBAN,

I Will not pay you so ill a compliment to suppose you have never heard of the Anacreontic Society. I therefore flatter myself the following account of its institution and progress will not be unacceptable to you or your polite readers.—It was begot and christened by a Mr. S—th (1) about the year 1766, at a genteel public-house near the Mansion-house, was nursed at the Feathers and Half moon Taverns in Cheapside, and received a great part of its establishment at the London Coffee-house (2).

The society at this house consisted of 25 members, and each member admitted his friend. Applications for admittance at this time became so numerous, it was thought necessary to remove the society to a house where the accommodations were more spacious. It was therefore carried to the Crown and Anchor in the Strand (3), and the number of members increased to 40, with the former indulgence of admitting friends. The year following, ten new members were admitted, and friends introduced the alternate nights only. About two years since (4) the number of members were increased to fourscore (5), and each member admits a visitor as before. The subscription at present is three guineas, and to a new member three and a half. The expence to non-subscribers is six shillings. The society opens generally about the middle of November, and their entertainments are on every other Wednesday till the twelve nights are accomplished. The concert, which consists of the best performers (who are honorary members) in London, begins at half past seven, and ends at a quarter before ten. The company then adjourn to another room, where an elegant supper is provided; in the mean time, the grand room is prepared for their return. The tables at the upper end of the room are elevated for the vocal performers. Here conviviality reigns in every shape, catches

(1) Mr. S—th, better known amongst his acquaintance by the familiar appellation of Jack S—th, is a Dog at a Catch, and a corner-stone of Society.

(2) Mr. Bellas, President.

(3) Mr. Tomlinson, President.

( ) Mr. Mulso, President.

(5) The present members consist of Peers, Commoners, Aldermen, Gentlemen, Professors, Actors, and Polite Tradesmen.

and glees in their *proper stile*, single songs from the first performers, imitations by gentlemen, much beyond any stage exhibition, salt box solos, and miniature puppet-shews; in short, every thing that mirth can suggest.

The following classical song, written by poor Ralph Tomlinson, their late president, is chorused by the whole company, and opens the mirth of the evening.

#### ANACREONTIC SONG.

To Anacreon, in Heaven, where he sat in full glee,

A few sons of Harmony sent a petition,  
That he their inspirer and patron would be;

When this answer arriv'd from the jolly

“Voice, fiddle, and flute, no longer be mute,

I'll lend you my name, and inspire you to  
And besides, I'll instruct you, like me, to  
entwine

The myrtle of Venus with Bacchus's vine.”

The news through Olympus immediately flew,

When old Thunder pretended to give  
If these mortals are suffer'd their schemes  
to pursue,

The devil a Goddess will stay above  
stairs.

Hark; already they cry, in transports of  
Away—to the sons of Anacreon we'll fly,  
And there with good fellows we'll learn  
to entwine,

The myrtle of Venus with Bacchus's vine:

The yellow-hair'd God, and his nine  
fusty maids,

From Helicon's banks will incontinent  
Idalia will boast but of tenantless shades,  
And the biforked hill a mere desert will  
be.

My thunder, no fear on't, shall soon do  
its errant,

And dam'me, I'll swinge the ring-leaders  
I'll trim the young dogs for thus daring  
to twine

The myrtle of Venus with Bacchus's wine.”

Apollo got up, and cried, “prithee, ne'er  
quarrel,

Good King of the Gods, with my  
Your thunder is useless,” then shewing  
his laurel,

Cried, “*sic evitabile fulmen*, you know;  
“Then over each head my laurel I'll  
spread,

So my sons from your crackers no mis-  
[chief shall dread,

Whilst sung in their club-room they  
jovially twine

The myrtle of Venus with Bacchus's vine.”

Next



Next Momus got up with his risible phyz,  
And swore with Apollo he'd cheerfully  
join; [his,  
"The full tide of harmony still shall be  
But the song, and the catch, and the laugh  
shall be mine."  
"Then Jove be not jealous of these ho-  
nest fellows. [you now tell us,  
Cry'd Jove, "We relent, since the truth  
And swear by old Styx that they long  
shall entwine [vine."  
The myrtle of Venus with Bacchus's  
Ye sons of Anacreon, then join hand in  
hand,  
Preserve unanimity, friendship, and love.  
'Tis your's to support what's so happily  
plan'd, [fiat of Jove.  
You've the sanction of Gods, and the  
Whilst thus we agree, our toast let it be,  
May our club flourish happy, united and  
free; [twine  
And long may the sons of Anacreon en-  
The myrtle of Venus with Bacchus's vine.

URBAN,

THE following is a catalogue of the  
names of the writers in the two  
controversies occasioned by the publi-  
cation of the Confessional, and the  
presentation of the clergy's petition to  
the House of Commons. It is left to  
the more curious and inquisitive to  
appropriate their respective works to  
their rightful owners; and this cata-  
logue is subject to the correction of  
your correspondents, who may be pos-  
sessed of better information than your  
occasional contributor.

March 16, *A Country Clergyman.*  
1780.

Allen, John, M. A. Vice Principal of  
St. Mag. Hall, Oxford  
Balguy, Thomas, D. D. Archdeacon  
of Winchester  
Barker, Robert, B. D. Fellow of  
Queen's College, Cambridge  
Bellward, John, A. B. Rector of  
Burgh Castle, Suffolk  
Benlow, Mr. of Houghton, near Darn-  
lington.  
Blackall, Samuel, B. D. Fellow of  
Emanuel College, Cambridge  
BLACKBURNE, FRANCIS, M. A.  
Archdeacon of Cleveland  
Blackstone, Sir William, D. C. L.  
Buckler, Mr. Benjamin  
Burnaby, Andrew, M. A. Vicar of  
Greenwich  
Carlos, James, M. A. Chaplain to the  
Bish. of St. David's, and Rector of  
Blofield  
Carter, Nicholas, D. D. Rector of  
Woodchurch, Kent

Clarke, Richard, Rector of Hartley,  
Kent  
Cooper, Samuel, M. A. Rector of  
Merley and Yelverton, Norfolk  
Dawson, Benjamin, LL. D. Rector of  
Burgh, Suffolk  
Disney, John, D. D. Vicar of Swin-  
derby, Lincolnshire  
Duncan, John, D. D. Rector of South  
Warmborough, Hants  
Edwards, Thomas, D. D. late Fellow  
of Clare Hall, Cambridge  
Evanston, Edward, M. A. late Vicar  
of Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire  
Firebrace, John, A. B. late Lecturer  
of St. Paul's, Deptford  
Forster, Nathaniel, M. A. of All  
Saints Colchester and Tolleshunt,  
Knights, Essex  
Fleming Calebb, D. D.  
Furneux, Philips, D. D.  
Goddard, T. M. A. Rector of Swell,  
Somersetshire  
Gwatkin, Thomas, of Malden-Es-  
sex, since Professor of Mathematics  
and Natural Philosophy in William  
and Mary College, Virginia  
Hallifax, Samuel, LL. D. King's  
Professor of Civil Law, Cambridge  
Hardy, Samuel, Rector of Little  
Blakenham, Suffolk, and Lecturer  
of Enfield, Middlesex  
Harris, Dr. of Lupit, near Honiton  
Harvest, George, M. A. Fellow of  
Magdalen College, Cambridge  
Harwod, Edward, D. D.  
Haslet, Reverend, of Maidstone, Kent  
Hey, John, B. D. Fellow of Sid.  
Suf. Coll. Cam. and Preacher at  
Whitehall  
Hopkins, William, A. B. Vicar of  
Bolney, and Master of Grammar  
School of Cuckfield, Sussex  
Hurd, Bishop  
Ibbetson, James, D. D. Archdeacon  
of St. Alban's, Rector of Busby,  
Herts, and Prebend of Lincoln  
Jebb, John, M. A. and M. D.  
Jones, — Vicar of Shephall, Hert-  
fordshire  
Jones, William, A. B. late of Uni-  
versity College, Oxford, Rector of  
Pluckley, Kent  
Law, Bishop  
Lindsey, Theophilus, M. A. (late)  
Vicar of Catterick, Yorkshire  
Madan, M. A. B. Chaplain to the  
Lock-Hospital  
Norman, Henry, late Minor Canon  
of Winchester  
Paley, William, M. A. Fellow of  
Christ's College, Cambridge  
Palmer



Palmer, Rev. John

Hatten, Dr.

Peckard, Peter, M. A.

Plumptree, Robert, D. D. President of Queen's College, Cambridge

Powell, W. S. D. D. F. R. S. Master of St. John's College, Cambridge, and Archdeacon of Colchester.

Priestley, Joseph, LL. D.

Purver, Anthony

Pye, Benjamin

Randolph, Thomas, D. D. Prof. of C. C. C. Oxford, Lady Margaret's Professor of Divinity, and Archdeacon of Oxford

Ridley, Gloucester, D. D. Minister of Poplar

Robinson, Rev. Robert, of Cambridge

Robertson, William, D. D. of Wolverhampton

Roe, Samuel, M. A. Vicar of Stotfold, Bedfordshire

Rose, William, M. A. of Chiswick

Rotherham, John, M. A. Rector of Ryton, Durham

Rutherford, Thomas, D. D. and F. R. S. Archdeacon of Essex, and King's Professor of Divinity in Cambridge

Secker, Archbishop

Seward, Thomas, Canon Residentiary of Litchfield

Sheppard, Richard, B. D. Fellow of C. C. C. Oxford, and Rector of Friskney in Lincolnshire

Stevens, Thomas, M. A. Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge

Stone, Francis, M. A. Rector of Cold-Norton, Essex

Sturges, John, M. A. Preb. of Winchester, and Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majesty

Temple, Anthony, M. A. Master of the Free School of Richmond, and Vicar of Easby, Yorkshire

Tillard, Richard, M. A. Vicar of South Leverton, Nottinghamshire

Tisler, Mr. of Deptford

Toplady, Augustus, A. B. Vicar of Broad-Hembury, Devon

Tottie, John, D. D. Archdeacon of Worcester, and Canon of Christ-Church, Oxford

Towers, Joseph, LL. D.

Towgood, Rev. Mr.

Tucker, Josiah, D. D. Dean of Gloucester

Watson, Richard, D. D. King's Professor of Divinity in Cambridge

Whitfield, Henry, D. D. Vicar of Brightlingsea, Essex

Williams, Rev. David

Wollaston, Francis, LL. B. and F.

R. S. Rector of Chislehurst, Kent

Wood, John, B. D. Rector of Cadleigh, Devon, and formerly Fellow of Sidney, Suff. Coll. Cambridge

Wywill, Christopher, LL. B. Rector of Black Notley, Essex.

*The Letter in p. 167 continued.*

I Shall now, Mr. Urban, make a few remarks on the constitution of the human body; and, as I had in view some reflections which are not wholly incompatible with Dr. Priestley's doctrine, I begged leave to premise, that I had no views inconsistent with religion, but sheltered myself intirely under the protection of those arguments which the author of the Slight Sketch had adduced in defence of Dr. Priestley. This also I can do with more confidence, as there seems to be some reasons to think that powers do exist, which can be manifested by experiment, inconsistent with every view of matter that has been taken, and not wholly irreconcilable with some of the properties of spirit. If Dr. P. excludes spirit from the composition of the human machine, and considers man as an accountable creature, he must suppose that every particle must be again collected by the Almighty hand, and suffer, or be rewarded for the actions formerly committed by the aggregate. This seems to be his idea, and he must add to it, that the arrangement of the several particles must be the same, and the whole machine must retain a consciousness of its identity. This, though difficult to be allowed, and scarcely to be conceived, does not, by any means, explain the several phenomena. It does not shew us how all the vital and natural actions of the dormouse are suspended by the cold of winter; how the fumes of charcoal destroy life, or how drowning destroys, for a time only, when proper means are used, every appearance of animation. If life only, as he contends, consisted in the organization of the matter, it must remain while that organization continues; but the slightest causes destroy life, and such as have not such a mechanical force as in any degree to affect organization. It does not, however, depend on this reasoning; for dissections have shewn, that there is no sensible change to be traced in these circumstances: and it is rash to assert, that some change *must* exist in the organization, though not to be traced



traced by the anatomist, nor to be suspected from the nature of the cause. If such was the assertion, Dr. P. must reason in this manner, what I have advanced is probable, but not to be supported, except by denying what at least is equally probable. I am too well acquainted, however, with his candor, to suspect such conduct, and shall therefore return to my argument. If animation does not consist in organization, we are still at a loss; for we must have recourse to the old opinion, or form a new one. You already know, Mr. Urban, that my situation cannot enable me to form systems, but, as I have already mentioned powers which, if material, are very different from what we usually stile matter, you will allow me to suggest, that something similar to these powers may exist in the animal machine. If that be allowed, we can see that changes equally distant from mechanism, as cold, the fumes of charcoal or of brimstone will produce the most material alterations. Heat will entirely change the electricity of the tourmalin, an aurora borealis will affect the polarity of the needle, and a stroke with a hammer will destroy the magnetism of a piece of steel. I mean not to debase the human body, and bring it to a level with an electrical machine, or a mariner's compass; by this means it is lifted above that "dead, inert thing called matter," and, if not raised to the dignity of an ethereal substance, is not *totally* sunk to a clod of the vallies. I could adduce some arguments in support of this opinion, but my letter is spun out to double its intended length. I know not how you will approve of my correspondence, but if it be not disagreeable I may hereafter trouble you with some other speculations of the same kind. I observe that you have not yet taken notice of the work which occasioned these reflections in your review. I mean the "Slight Sketch," but I wish not to influence your opinion, for your greater knowledge of the controversy may enable you to discover more of its errors than I can. I am, &c.

THOMAS AQUINAS.

*Translation of the Story mentioned by Dr. Jortin, in his Life of Erasmus, "as well told and extremely true."*  
 "Erasmus to his Friend Christian.

"WHY did not you write to me to-day," you will ask? I was

very busy. "How were you employed?" I was at a play, and a very entertaining one. "A comedy, or a tragedy?" Both; but no one acted in a mask; there was only one act, a chorus without flutes; the players were neither in socks nor buskins, but bare-footed; they acted on the ground, without any dance; the story was most turbulent, and so was the event. I adhere strictly to truth. I saw to-day my hostess valiantly fighting with her maid-servant. The trumpet had sounded long before the battle; taunts were bravely exchanged on both sides. It was a drawn battle; neither were victorious. This happened in the garden. I silently saw it from my parlour, not without laughing. But hear the catastrophe. After the battle, the girl came up into my chamber to make the bed. In conversation, I commended her bravery, in being a match for her mistress in words, or bad language; but wished that she had made as good use of her hands as she did of her tongue. For the hostess, a robust virago, quite athletic, continually pummelled the head of the girl, who was much the shortest, with her fists. "What!" said I, "had you no nails that you bore all this with impunity?" She answered, smiling, that she did not want courage, but strength. "Do you think," I continued, "that success in war depends only on strength! conduct is there of the utmost importance." On her asking what I advised: "When she attacks you again," said I, "immediately pull off her *tête*;" for the women at Paris are wonderfully fond of black perriwigs. "When you have pulled off that, then fly at her hair." This I said in joke, and thought it was so taken. But about supper-time comes running one of the guests, Gentil Gerson, one of King Charles's heralds; commonly known by the name of Gentil Gerson; and cries, "Come hither, my masters, and see a bloody fight." We ran instantly, and found the mistress and the maid struggling on the ground. We could scarce part them. How bloody the battle was, was very apparent. Here lay on the ground a *tête*, and there a hood, with heaps of hair. So cruel was the slaughter! As we were at supper, the landlady told us, with great truth, how couragerously the girl had behaved. "When I began," said she, "to chastise her, that is, to box her ears, she immediately tore



tore off my *tête*." By this I found that my advice had not been lost. "When she had torn it off, the witch dashed it in my eyes:" this was not my advice. "Then," said I, "she pulled off as much hair as you see here." She then called heaven and earth to witness that she never knew a girl so cowardly and mischievous. We told her that she must allow for accidents, and the uncertain event of war, and talked of making a peace for the future. While I congratulated myself that the mistress did not suspect it to be owing to my advice, otherwise I too should have found that she did not want a tongue.

Paris, 1497,

*A Narrative of the Cultivation of a new Wheat brought by Mr. Isaac Taylor, out of Yorkshire, in 1776, by George Whyrhale, Gent. of Bicknor - Court, in the County of Gloucester, and then first known in that county.*

IN October 1776, I was favoured with a letter from Mr. Isaac Taylor, of Rofs, dated the 12th, presenting me with a specimen of a particular sort of white Wheat, which he had just before brought with him out of Yorkshire, and of which he recommended the cultivation, as having the following properties, — that it is "rather smaller than our wheat, but much more heavy, short, and thick-bodied, the skin thin, full of flour, and very bright, that it yields forty-fold on an average; and has a down on every grain, which guards it from the wet, so that it does not grow in the ear though much exposed to rain." He added, that this wheat "was sold in Leeds - market, for 7 s. the statute-bushel, when other seed-wheat brought only 6 s. 3 d. at most; and desired that I would sow it in the middle of a field, being apprehensive that the birds would devour it, if sown near an hedge, or in a garden.

Part of the quantity was ready beaten out before it was sent me, but there were four entire ears, which contained as follows.

N <sup>o</sup> 1---56	} Total 212 grains, from the 4 ears, or 53 each ear, one with another.
2---48	
3---48	
4---60	

I set the whole, as well that which was sent in the ear, as that which was beaten out, 25 choice grains excepted, in the following manner :

1776.

The first Crop, A.

In a field of about eighteen chain acres, being a sort of mixed land, between a lime-stone loam and a sandy gravel, having been properly fallowed during the summer, and moderately limed and dunged, and now sowing with red Lammas wheat, on narrow ridges.

In the middle of this field, on the 21st of October; I marked out a spot, three ridges in breadth, and about seven yards long; and just before the seedsman came to this place, I covered it over close with bags, to keep off the grain he was sowing; which when he had done, the bags were carefully taken up, and I stood by while the ploughs were doing their office, in order to preserve my marks from being displaced.

Having prepared a thin board, with pegs fixed in it, in two rows, at six inches apart each way; and having chopped the mould fine, and picked off the stones, I laid the board flat, with the pegs downwards; and pressing it pretty hard with my foot, so as to make as many holes in the ground as there were pegs, each an inch deep, a woman followed with the wheat dropping a single grain into every hole, whilst I went on with my board, keeping the holes still in strait lines, till the quantity was all set. I then filled up the holes with fresh mould, which were in number about eight hundred.

Having neglected to count the grains, I took care to measure the quantity exactly, in a small pill-box, which I cut down to the size, so as that the quantity just filled it twice, when chuck. The dimensions of this box, as since taken, were one inch and six tenths and an half wide, and seven tenths and a quarter deep in the clear.

After this the wheat was left till harvest, without any further care taken of it, only giving it one slight weeding, the same as the rest of the field; which did not do justice to this, as the vacant spaces allowed the weeds more power of getting strong, before the corn was become able to keep them under.

The field was reaped the 26th of August, 1777, but the new wheat was not ripe so soon as the rest, by five or six days: so I cut it at two or three different times, as I found it ripen, from the 27th of August, to the 1st of September.

To



To my surprize, I now found a good deal of the red wheat intermixed with my little crop of white; which I could no otherwise account for, than by supposing that the grains which produced the former must have adhered to the plough, and were afterwards rubbed off as it passed through this part of the ground.

I separated these very carefully, and tied up all my Yorkshire wheat, as I reaped it, in handfuls, each containing one hundred ears, in all 2745 ears; being about three ears and an half upon an average from every grain that was sown.

All this I put by very carefully, hanging it up out of the reach of vermin, till just before I was ready to sow it again: when, upon rubbing it out, I found I had been so careless as to mislay my little box, and not having then taken its contents, I could not at that time discover my increase by measure. I had therefore no way left to do it but by tale; and accordingly I counted out eight hundred grains from the heap, as they came to hand, and weighed off the whole quantity into little heaps of the same exact weight with the eight hundred grains.

The produce was one hundred and five of these heaps, and seventy-six grains over, viz. 84076 grains; being by this computation one hundred and five times the quantity sown; and somewhat more than thirty grains from every ear, one with another throughout.

It may well be expected that these ears should be smaller than those which I received from Mr. Taylor, which probably were selected ears; whereas mine, as I most carefully saved every one, included the smallest; and there were consequently some amongst them, which contained but few grains, and many which were unripe and thin: besides, this was not a favourable year for wheat.

I have no doubt, if the ground had been well weeded in time, and kept quite clean, it would have produced a much greater number of ears from every root, as well as larger; and perhaps would have ripened sooner.

#### Crop B.

In order to vary my trial of this wheat, the 25<sup>th</sup> of the same October I set the 25 grains already mentioned, at 12 inches distance every way, in a little bed in my nursery, carefully dug, but not at all dung'd. Five of these grains

never appeared; so I had from them only twenty plants.

This crop, contrary to my expectation, ripened still later than the other, (A,) which was sown in the field. At the end of August, and the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>d</sup> of September, I cut such of it as was pretty ripe; and soon afterwards, finding that the birds had attacked the rest, I covered it with a large net, which kept them off for some days; but the corn being now all cleared from the adjacent fields, I found, on the 10<sup>th</sup> of September, that they had ventured under the net; so I then reaped the whole, though the straw, as to the greatest part of it, was not turned yellow.

I had from this bed, in the whole, 320 ears; being 16 for every plant, one with another, and 12 and four 5<sup>ths</sup> for every grain that was set—the particulars as follow:

#### Grains.

N <sup>o</sup> 1---	100 ears, gathered before it was much robbed by the birds, of which the produce was (37 grains each ear)	3727
2---	178 ears, reaped 10 <sup>th</sup> of Sept. much plundered by the birds, and not very ripe. These yielded—not quite 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ for every ear,	1841
3---	42 ears, from one single root, tho' never transplanted, the produce of which was—somewhat more than 10 to an ear, being alike thinned by the birds,	428
	320 ears, from which I had of grains, about 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ for each ear.	5996

an increase of almost 240 to one sown, besides what was eaten by the birds.

Now, if the above-mentioned ears, N<sup>o</sup> 2 and N<sup>o</sup> 3, being in all 220, could have been left to ripen thoroughly without loss, there is not, I think, any reason to suppose that the number of grains they contained would have been found less in proportion than that of the crop A, raised in the field. This quantity would then have yielded 6600 grains, which, added to 3727 more, from No 1, as above, would have made the whole produce of the crop B to amount to 10,327 grains, or 413 for every grain of wheat set.

If this little bed had been well dung'd before it was sown, I am convinced



vinced that the increase would have been greater by a very large proportion, as well as the grain sooner ripe; but I chose to make this trial without that advantage.

If N<sup>o</sup> 3 had not been robbed, and had yielded but 30 grains from every ear, the increase would have been 1260 from one single grain.

Upon the whole, I think it may be gathered from these experiments, that if a person happens to have a very small quantity of any grain, from which he wishes to obtain a great and speedy increase, the best way is to set it in the middle of a field of the same species of corn, at great distances, not less than ten or twelve inches square; to have it carefully weeded, as much as three times, during its growth, and the first time pretty early in the spring. And I am convinced, that, if any such person will previously cause the spot of ground to be sufficiently dung'd with well-rotted dung, the produce will not deceive his most sanguine expectations.

My whole quantity of this wheat was now nine silver pints, and the pill-box (which was afterwards found) near three times filled; and, as my pint contained 22 of the boxes, the whole was now full two hundred pill-boxes, from two boxes and twenty-five grains sown, being an increase, according to this computation, of about one hundred to one.

The reason of the proportion appearing less by measure than by number, probably, was, that many of the ears were not well ripened, and the grains small. But in the measure I was certain, as to my quantities: as to the tale of what was sown, I estimated only from conjecture.

Thus encouraged to proceed in the culture of this plant, I now thought it proper to give it a name to distinguish it; so we called it the Leeds Wheat.

1777.

I had this year no conveniency of sowing my wheat, but under great disadvantages, and with little prospect of a large increase.

The field in which it was to be sown, though it afforded a change of soil, was rather poor, and not naturally adapted to wheat, being dry, and inclinable to sandy; with a keen, yellow, gravelly bottom, and a very thin stratum of mould for the crop upon the surface.

It was this year under clover, was spring-grazed, and afterwards mowed for seed in September; dung'd spar-

ingly, with only 65 wain loads of folding on the whole field, which consists of full six chain acres, and was sown at one plowing.

Nov. 11th, the Leeds wheat was sown very thin on one side of this field. It was very well weeded, but only once, and this not till June 1778; and was reaped the 21st of August. The season was very dry, so it was perfectly well harvested, and was housed very carefully by itself, in an empty out-house, in order to keep it apart from all other grain; but here the mice were very free with it.—It was thrashed the 2d of October, when all the red Lammes wheat (of which there was some unavoidably mixed with it, by being sown in the same field) was diligently picked out; and, being made thoroughly clean, there was now one bushel and a half, and thirty pints over.

My bushel being Monmouth measure, which is called ten gallons, upon trial, I found to contain full one hundred and five of the silver pints; and the pint holding twenty two of the pill-boxes, the produce of this year's crop was 4125 boxes, from about two hundred sown in November 1777; which was an increase of 20 and  $\frac{5}{8}$  to one.

1778.

This season I had an opportunity of doing better justice to my new wheat than I could the last, having a small field, of somewhat more than two chain acres, which was very well fallowed by four ploughings, all made in very good and fine order, well limed at the first, and covered with thirty-four wain loads of well-rotted dung, which was turned in upon the second fallowing; and this, very soon after being carried out upon the field.

This ground again afforded a very good exchange of soil, after that in which the wheat grew the last year, this being a true lime-stone loam, and very favourable to the growth of wheat.

Oct. 3, I again directed my bailiff to throw the Leeds wheat as thin as he well could; and he covered with it so much of the little field, that the part which remained, though sown much thicker, did not take quite half a bushel of the red Lammes.

It was lightly pickled in a strong brine of salt and water, which would buoy up an egg: and, after drawing off the brine, mixed up with riddled lime, as is my constant practice before sowing wheat.

The



The Leeds wheat being sown so very thin, made such a bad appearance all the winter, and early part of the spring, that I really thought I had spoilt my crop of it for this year. A man, in walking over it, might have found vacant spaces enough to tread almost every-where, and scarcely have touched a blade of corn. But, as the year advanced, it recovered its reputation, and made as good a figure as any of the neighbouring fields; which being very fine, had before shewn it to the utmost disadvantage. I had the field well weeded twice; it was reaped, as well the Leeds wheat as the Lammass, the 10th of August, and housed the 13th, without any rain. We had five large waggon-loads of the former, being forty-seven thraves and six sheaves; and one load more, being 8 thraves and 12 sheaves, of the red.

But it was not possible to distinguish and divide the two sorts with an exact precision. In the part where they lay so near to each other as to be necessarily intermixed, we could only keep the mixed wheat by itself, and proportion it at the thrashing, to the best of our judgment, so as to do justice to both.

In all that was intended for seed, we again took the utmost care not to leave any red wheat amongst it, by keeping a woman in the barn to draw out every ear while the Leeds wheat was thrashing.

We had from the barn just fifty bushels of the Leeds wheat, and seven bushels and one peck of the red. But there afterwards appeared to be a small mistake somewhere, though I could not find out what it was caused by, as I was confined to the house, and my son was much abroad at the time.

When the account came to be made out, after the wheat was all cleaned and delivered from the granary, there was of the Lammass wheat just seven bushels, and of the Leeds no more than forty-nine bushels and one peck; a difference rather too great to be blown away in dust. This was all Monmouth measure\*; so the clear produce of the little field was 61 bushels and a half of the latter, and 8 bushels and 3 pecks of the former; in all 70 bushels and 1 peck, Winchester measure.

This quantity of the Leeds wheat was equal to 113,767 of my little pill-

\* Monmouth measure is ten gallons per bushel.

boxes, which made an increase upon this year's crop of twenty-seven and a half to one.

And the whole advance upon my three years crops, from the original two boxes and 25 grains, was fifty-six thousand to one.

The increase upon the Lammass wheat sown this year, as above, was sixteen to one, supposing the quantity sown to be one peck and three quarters, which was as near the truth as I could make out; for my man did not give me an opportunity of measuring back what remained of the half-bushel he took out to sow.

The great disproportion in the produce of these two sorts of wheat seemed to furnish a good inducement to continue the culture of the new; though this difference might probably, in some degree, arise from the Leeds wheat being scattered so much thinner than the Lammass; for, I think, it is not to be doubted that grain sown very thin will, if the land is good, and the crop well weeded, produce a much larger increase, with respect to the quantity of seed, than that which is sown thick.

But how far this is the case, as well as what difference per acre may be expected in the real produce and profits of corn that is thick or thin sown, are questions which seem worthy of being well ascertained by the most exact and repeated experiments.

If I should live to make any farther trials with this new wheat worth communicating, Mr. Taylor may in such case consider this narrative as not yet concluded.

If I was too hasty in giving a name to his wheat, I desire his excuse; and in case he should like any other name better, either to be taken from the gentleman who was first known to raise it, or the place where it first grew, or from any other circumstance, it is not yet too late to make the alteration.

1780.

March 30. Mr. Whyrhole this day told me it makes excellent bread; and the same quantity of grain produces much more flour than the best old wheat of this country. J. T.

\* \* It may be some satisfaction to the gentlemen concerned in these experiments, to be informed, that *white wheat* is now generally made use of in Kent and Surry, by way of change of seed, and succeeds very well in that respect; and that millers give it the preference to red.



32. *Facts addressed to the Landholders, Stockholders, Merchants, Farmers, Manufacturers, Proprietors of every Description, and generally to all the Subjects of Great Britain and Ireland.* 8vo. Johnson. 2s.

THE professed design of this address, the writer says, is to direct the attention of the people to the true source of all their evils, and to point out to them the only means of salvation. To this end, he recurs to three motions made in the House of Lords. The first by his Grace of Richmond, Dec. 7, 1779 (which see, vol. xlix. p. 612): the second by the Earl of Shelburne, who on the 15th of the same month moved, "That the alarming addition annually making to the present enormous national debt, under the head of Extraordinaries incurred in the different services, requires immediate check and controul; — the encreasing the public expence beyond the grants of Parliament, being at all times an invasion of the fundamental rights of Parliament, and the utmost œconomy being indispensably necessary in the present reduced and deplorable state of the landed and mercantile interest of Great Britain and Ireland." The third, by the same Nobleman on the same day, who, having lost his first motion, moved, "That the Lords be summoned for Tuesday the 8th of February, to take into consideration a motion, "That a committee be appointed, consisting of members of both Houses, possessing neither employment nor pension, to examine without delay into the public expenditure and the mode of accounting for the same; more particularly into the manner of all contracts; and at the same time to take into consideration what savings can be made, consistent with public dignity, justice, and gratitude, by an abolition of old and new-created offices, the duties of which have either ceased, or shall upon enquiry prove inadequate to the fees, or other emoluments arising therefrom; or by the reduction of such salaries, or other allowances and profits, as may appear to be unreasonable; that the same may be applied to lessen the present ruinous expenditure; and to enable us to carry on the present war against the House of Bourbon, with that decision and vigour, which can alone result from national zeal, confidence, and unanimity."

To enforce the propriety of the first motion, it is observed, that in the early times of our constitution the whole

expence of the state was borne by the crown, aided, indeed, upon some extraordinary occasions, by the people; and if the King was then vested with the sole power of appointing his own servants, their mismanagement principally affected the King himself; but now, that the people bear the whole burden, they alone suffer all the consequences of misconduct and miscarriage. Is it not then reasonable, that the King should contribute towards the present unexampled expensive war, in proportion to the burdens of his people; more especially when it is considered that his enormous civil list has not only received a very considerable addition, but that it is divided among those very men whose votes and counsels have deprived us of three millions of industrious fellow-subjects?

The aim of the second motion was, to have taken from ministers more dangerous, because unlimited, *civil lists*, which in the army and navy departments (exclusive of the ordnance) amount at present to SIX MILLIONS annually.

The third motion is directed against our most formidable enemies, *fraudulent contractors, useless placemen, unworthy pensioners*. These are the fatal troops that have baffled the forces of this kingdom; have been voting away the liberties of the people; — the dignity of parliament, — the greatness of the King. A King of Great Britain should be great even among kings. But why speak of kings, says the writer, when the very existence of the state is at stake! He then proceeds to state his Facts, which he considers under several distinct heads.

1. Expence of the war, supposing peace to have been settled in 1779. — This he estimates at 47,437,500 l. including funded and unfunded debts, together with the continuance of pay to forces by sea and land, and what in the familiar phrase is called *winding up the bottom*. Add to this, that, supposing the war to be continued for years (as Mr. Eden says it probably will), it cannot add less every year to the debt than 13 millions. — Nothing, says the writer, can terrify, if this does not.

2. *Principles of finance in France.* To what was said on this head by Mr. Burke, (see p. 134) we shall just transcribe a passage or two from the French King's Edict, which appears to us the most striking. "Being made sensible, says his Majesty, of the advantages of opening



opening a registry in the Royal Treasury, by which the exact balance of our receipt and expences may be seen, but being at the same time aware that this method will render the state of our finances much less secret than heretofore, yet, as we shall thereby establish our credit on a sure and solid foundation, we may with confidence conclude, that the less we shall spread a veil over the state of our finances and their administration, the better claim we shall have to the love and confidence of our people." — The consequence of this œconomy we have already stated from Mr. Burke's speech, p. 134.

3. *The King's civil list.* Here we shall take it for granted, that every one knows that his Majesty thankfully accepted at his accession the fixed sum of 800,000 l. instead of the uncertain duties formerly granted for supporting the civil government; and that Mr. Legge, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, gave in the King's name the most solemn assurances to Parliament, that his Majesty would strictly confine his expences to the ample provision then made for him; his Majesty having previously declared, in his speech from the throne, Nov. 20, 1760, that on his part they might be assured of a regular and becoming œconomy." But notwithstanding these declarations, in 1769, more than half a million was voted to discharge the debts which his Majesty had incurred; on the receipt of which, after returning his *particular thanks*, he thus addresses the Commons: "Your readiness in relieving me from the difficulties increasing upon me from the continuance of that debt, I shall ever consider as an additional motive for me to *endeavour* to confine the expences of my civil government within such bounds as the honour of my crown *can possibly admit*." Here the writer notes the *change* of language, intentions, and conduct produced by the *change* of counsellors and ministers. In 1760 the King's promise is absolute, "strictly to confine his expences to the ample provision then made for him." In 1769, "he will *endeavour* to confine his expences within such bounds as the honour of his crown *can possibly admit*."

The writer's proofs of œconomy are thus stated:

*Ministers to foreign courts.*

In K. William's time, when Great Britain was at the head of the most powerful alliance ever formed, Same article, in the last most glorious war of Geo. II.

£.  
45,000  
50,000

Latter years of his present Majesty, without one single ally, per ann. 98,000

*Secret service money.*

K. Geo. II. in his last glorious war, 44,000  
In 1777, 86,000

*Pensions avowedly paid out of the King's civil list.*

Late King's reign, per an. 68,000  
Present reign, \* 127,000

4. *Extraordinaries of the army, &c.* (Lord North's civil list.)

Among a variety of comparisons equally astonishing, the following may serve as a sample:

Extraordinaries of K. William's war of nine years, 1,200,000  
Extraordinaries of Queen Anne's war of 11 years, 2,000,000  
Extraordinaries of the last year only of the present war 3,026,137

5. *Remittances to North America, of which no account has been given to Parliament.*

In 1775, 408,809

1776, 799,973

1777, 1,052,060

1778, 1,534,701

Total, 3,796,543

This last sum is over-and-above all the various *known* expences of the army of whatever kind, and yet of that immense sum Parliament has had no account whatever.

6. *Rum contract.*

On this subordinate head the writer is very full. It is thus stated: That, at the very time that Lord North was agreeing with Mr. Atkinson for rum to be delivered in Jamaica at 4s. 4d. per gallon, the Navy-board was buying Jamaica rum here in London at the mast-head for 2 s. 2 d. per gallon, including freight, insurance, lockage, commission, &c. from all which articles of expence Mr. Atkinson's rum was totally free.—This contract underwent afterwards a parliamentary discussion, where, notwithstanding the enormity was proved, the contractor was supported, and afterwards employed.

7. *Bills drawn by Governors in America.*

In 1755, 850

1756, 1,969

1757, 6,705

1758, 4,130

In 1775, 17,241

1776, 90,909

1777, 91,247

1778, 94,490

\* Upon a late investigation of this article in the House, it appeared to amount only to 48,000 l. It should therefore seem that this writer had added to his list the pensions paid to American refugees, voted by Parliament. EDIT.

From



From a variety of others, the following are selected :

Gov. of Tobago in one year	19,017
Gov. of Virginia one year	25,000
Gov. of East Florida, 2 years	20,135
Gov. of Grenada, 2 ditto	21,750
Gov. of Dominica, 2 ditto	24,812
Gov. of St. Vincent's, 2 ditto	26,993

Lord North said, the last governor had of his own authority created a Carib war, and had thereby incurred great expences ; but dropt not a word of blame for the injustice and cruelty of such a war, though to that was owing the loss of the island.

#### 8. *Extraordinary appointments and contingent bills.*

Formerly new appointments were dealt out sparingly, and *contingent bills* were almost unknown ; but, in the course of the present war, *quarter masters general, adjutants general, commissioners general, deputy assistants, officers of every denomination, from five shillings to five pounds a day*, have multiplied to an alarming degree ; inso-much that the commissariat in North America alone is said to exceed 30,000*l.* a year, besides *contingent expences* without limitation.

#### 9. *Presents to Indians.*

In the last war, before the tomahawk and scalping knife were considered as instruments which *God and Nature* (see vol. xlix.) had put into our hands for our defence, this article was a very trifling expence ; but for the four first years of this war has cost no less than 138,744*l.*

#### 10. *Ordnance.*

Under this article the writer has many comparative statements, by which it appears, that the whole expence of the present *five* years war to 1778, exceeds the whole expence of the last *seven* years war by the full sum of 160,563*l.*

#### 11. *Navy debt (Lord Sandwich's civil list).*

In 1755, 1,978,070	In 1775, 2,698,579
1756, 2,238,009	1776, 3,624,420
1757, 3,462,967	1777, 4,003,579
1758, 4,575,428	1778, 5,179,000
In 1762 (the highest year of the last war) it amounted to	5,929,124
In 1779 (the year preceding the present) to	8,012,415

From this enormous *civil list* of the navy, as from a copious source, the writer says, flows all those abuses which have been so loudly complained of.

12. The last head of profusion, with which the writer charges the minister, is, the ruinous terms on which the borrowed money is raised ; but this depending upon calculations which we do not well understand, we refer such of our readers, who may be intelligent in that particular branch, to the pamphlet itself, where they will find an ample field for the exercise of their numerical talents, be they ever so extensive.

This celebrated pamphlet concludes, as it began, with an address to the landholders, &c. in which it is asserted, that the powers of corruption, which have been thought more than sufficient for all the purposes of all former administrations, instead of satisfying the inordinate appetites of our present ministers of despotism, have only imparted to them the daring confidence of still further augmenting that corruption to so scandalous a degree, that if his Majesty should now chuse to promote his postilion, or, with the Roman Emperor, his *horse*, to the office of First Lord of the Treasury, his neigh would be attended by as great a *majority* as that which now follows the heels of the present noble Lord in possession.

#### 33. *A Letter to the Rev. Dr. Richard Watson, King's Professor of Divinity in the University of Cambridge. 8vo. 1s. Cadell.*

THE extraordinary sermon which occasions this address was noticed p. 141. The writer says, "he partook formerly of the same board, but is now settled in an obscure vicarage." With great regard for the Professor's personal character, he deals very freely with his late publication and politics. At the conclusion he says, "It has been my endeavour to shew, that, by the manner of your deductions, the best principles of Government may be tortured not only to overturn the present system in our own country, but every Government on earth : I subscribe to your principles most sincerely, but in the application of these the fallacy of all political reasoning lies. My aim is, to bring rational people back to the admiration of that constitution, which, with all its errors and corruptions, is still the noblest in the world ;—to warn them against the seduction of over-heated zealots in the cause of Liberty ;—to shew them that charges of bribery, corruption, and venality



venality, have been the cant of opposition in all countries and all ages;—to teach them, that, when that opposition has obtained its own ends, the people will be forgotten as much as they have been by all former oppositions; and to set forth the danger every free people runs in subverting fundamentals on account of evils, which, though visible, are not destructive; though livid on the surface, not yet cankerous at the heart.

“ You, Sir, hold a different course; and, as mankind have ever delighted in abuse of their superiors, as the sense of evil is much stronger than the perception of good,—your argument must be popular, while mine will be scorned, flouted, and derided;—still I had rather be Abdiel than Belial, Moloch, or Satan.”

34. *Remarks on Johnson's Life of Milton. To which are added, Milton's Treatise of Education, and Areopagitica.* 2s. 6d. sewed. Payne, &c.

THESE Remarks, we are told in an advertisement, “ are a small part of a work \* lately given to the public, wherein occasion is incidentally taken to exhibit some instances of the manner in which Milton's character has been treated by some of his former biographers and others. About the time *that* specimen was closed, Dr. Johnson's *New Narrative* was thrown in the way of the editors, and could not be overlooked without leaving some of the more candid and capable judges of Milton's prose-writings to suffer by the illiberal reflections of certain (perhaps well-meaning) men, who may be led to think that truth, judgment, and impartiality are small matters, when contrasted with what Dr. Johnson's admirers have thought fit to call an inimitable elegance of style and composition. Our countrymen are certainly interested, that wrong representations of the character of so capital a writer as John Milton should be corrected, and properly censured; and therefore, as the work from which the following Remarks are extracted may fall into the hands of a very few of the numerous readers of Dr. Johnson's *Prefaces*, we hope the public will approve of our republishing these strictures on the Doctor's account of Milton, in a form to which may be had an easier and more general access.”

\* “ *Memoirs of Mr. Hollis* ;” which have not yet come within our inspection.

“ We were in hope” (say the Editors of these Remarks) “ that we had done with Milton's Biographers; and had little foresight that so accomplished an artificer of language would have condescended to bring up the rear of his historians. But it was not for the reputation of Dr. Johnson's politics that Milton should be abused for his principles of Liberty by a less eminent hand than his own. The minute snarlers, or *spumose* declaimers against the sentiments and diction of Milton's prose-works, had ceased to be regarded, till the maxims of some of those who pay Dr. Johnson's quarterages had occasioned an enquiry into the genuine principles of the English Government, when the writings of Milton, Sydney, Locke, &c. which the moderation of the last reign had left in some degree of neglect, were now taken down from the shelves where they had so long reposed, to confront the doctrines which, it had been presumed, would never more come into fashion. No man contributed more to restore the esteem and credit of these noble patriotic writers than the late ever-to-be-honoured Mr. Hollis, of whose beautiful and accurate editions of Sydney's Discourses, of Locke on Government and Toleration, and of Toland's Life of Milton, we have spoken largely in another place. Dr. Johnson's peace of mind required that this recovering taste of the public should not ripen into appetite, particularly for Milton's works, whose reputation he had formerly taken so much elegant pains to depreciate. The source of his disaffection to Milton's principles can be no secret to those who have been conversant in the controversies of the times. Dr. Johnson's early and well-known attachments will sufficiently account for it; and posterity will be at no loss to determine whether our biographer's veneration was paid to the *White Rose* or the *Red* \*.”

It is not to be wondered at, if the old story of Lauder should be revived in these Remarks. (Our Magazine, it is well known, was the first theatre on which those remarkable scenes were exhibited.)

“ In his alliance with Dr. Johnson, cemented by their mutual antipathy to Milton's principles of civil and religious government, Lauder found a

\* See Preface to Milton, p. 2.

paternal



paternal indulgence of his splenetic animosity.

“Milton was a Whig, and therefore must be a Plagiary; accordingly when the time came that Lauder’s strictures in the Gentleman’s Magazine had swelled into the size of a pamphlet of 160 pages, it was ushered into public by a preface, and finished by a postscript, from the illustrious hand of Dr. Samuel Johnson.

“The Lion roared in the Afs’s Skin; and if the Lion had not the whole asinine plan communicated to him *à priori*, Lauder’s confidence in his friend Johnson was neither implicit nor unlimited.—Dr. Johnson, indeed, *it is to be suspected*, took upon him the patronage of Lauder’s project from the beginning; and bore his part in the controversy retailed in the Gentleman’s Magazine for the year 1747. There is at least a HIGH DEGREE OF PREPOLLENT PROBABILITY, that the Letter in that Magazine for the month of August, pp. 363, 364, signed WILLIAM LAUDER, came from the amicable hand of Mr. Samuel Johnson.”

Impartiality calls on us to contradict the *suspicion* of the Remarkers; and we are on this occasion justifiable in repeating what we ourselves have heard this excellent writer assert, that “in the business of Lauder he was deceived, by thinking the man too frantick to be fraudulent.”

Our great Biographer is next accused of having degraded Milton in a “poetical scale of merit” in the Literary Magazine. [It is not quite certain that Dr. Johnson wrote this scale; and “there is at least a HIGH DEGREE OF PREPOLLENT PROBABILITY” that he did *not*. But this is both foreign to our purpose, and too large a field for our discussion.]

The conjecture of the Remarkers, as to Dr. Johnson’s motives for writing the Biographical Prefaces, may amuse our readers:

“When the Doctor found, on some late occasions, that his crude abuse and malicious criticisms would not bring down Milton to the degree of contempt with the public which he had assigned him in the scale of prose-writers; he fell upon an expedient which has sometimes succeeded in particular exigences. In one word, he determined to write his Life. There are no men so excellent who have not some personal or casual defect in their bodily frame, some awkward peculiarity in their manners or conversa-

tion, some scandalous calumny tacked to their private history, or some of those natural failings which distinguish human from angelic beings. On the other hand, few men are so totally abandoned and depraved as to have no remnants of grace and goodness, no intervals of sobriety, no touches of regret for departed innocence, no sense of those generous passions which animate the wise and good to praiseworthy actions, or no natural or acquired abilities to abate the resentment of the reputable public, and to atone, in some degree, for their immoralities. A man of genius, who has words and will to depress or raise such characters respectively, will consider little, in his operations upon them, but the motives and occasions which call for his present interference; and the world who know the artificer will make it no wonder that the encomiast and apologist of the profligate Richard Savage should employ his pen to satirise and calumniate the virtuous John Milton.

“The Life of Milton,” says Dr. Johnson, “has been already written “in so many forms, with such minute “enquiry, that I might perhaps more “properly have contented myself with “the addition of a few notes to Mr. “Fenton’s elegant Abridgment; but “that a new narrative was thought “necessary to the uniformity of this “edition\*.” The uniformity of editions is commonly the bookseller’s care, and the necessity of such uniformity generally arises from the taste of the public; of which, among the number of names exhibited in the title pages of these volumes, there must be many competent judges. It would be a pity, however, that a conformity to this taste should engage Dr. Johnson, in writing this Life, to go beyond what would *more properly* have contented himself; the least intimation from the Biographer of the *impropriety* of a new Narrative would, we are persuaded, have made the undertakers of the edition contented with the Doctor’s plan. He might not indeed have found the means to introduce certain particulars, which embellish his *new Narrative*, into his notes on Mr. Fenton’s abridgement, in which there is a vein of candour that does the writer more honour than the ingenuity of his performance; not to mention the different judgment, from

\* Life of Milton, p. i:



that of Dr. Johnson, formed by Mr. Fenton, on some of Milton's poetical pieces. We therefore believe this *new Narrative* was calculated rather for Dr. Johnson's private *contentment* than the necessities of the edition."

We have not room for further extracts; but shall take up the remainder of these Remarks, which on the whole are not ill managed, in a future Magazine.

35. *A Select Collection of Old Plays. With Notes Critical and Explanatory. The 2d Edition, corrected and improved. 12 Vols. crown Octavo. 2l. 8s. in Boards. Doddsley.*

MR. Doddsley's edition of this work, published in 1744, is well known, and was a valuable acquisition to the literary world. Of the additions and improvements made in this, a full account is given by the present anonymous editor, in a very sensible preface, to which we shall, for the present, confine ourselves. After endeavouring to account for the general disregard of our early dramatists, and paying a just tribute to the literary merit of Mr. Garrick, by whom the Harleian collection, from which these volumes were compiled, was bequeathed to the British Museum, our editor makes the following honourable mention of his predecessor:

"The first edition of the present volumes was one of the many excellent plans produced by the late Mr. Robert Doddsley; a man to whom literature is under so many obligations, that it would be unpardonable to neglect this opportunity of informing those who may have received any pleasure from the work, that they owe it to a person whose merit and abilities raised him from an obscure situation in life to affluence and independence. Modest, sensible, and humane, he retained the virtues which first brought him into notice, after he had obtained wealth sufficient to satisfy every wish which could arise from the possession of it. He was a generous friend, an encourager of men of genius; and acquired the esteem and respect of all who were acquainted with him. It was his happiness to pass the greater part of his life with those whose names will be revered by posterity; by most of whom he was loved as much for the virtues of his heart, as he was admired on account of his excellent writings. After a life spent in the exercise of every social duty, he fell a martyr to

the gout, at the house of a friend \*, in the year 1764, when he had nearly arrived at the age of 61 years."

We are then informed, that in this edition his several innovations of changing many obscure words and phrases for others more familiar and intelligible have been silently removed, few alterations have been made from conjecture, and none without noting the variations; and contemporary writers have been generally consulted for the explanation of antique words or phrases, though some obscurities, but few, remain unattempted. The notes signed S. we are farther told, were communicated, in the politest manner, by the excellent Commentator on Shakespeare; those marked S. P. (an old correspondent, if we guess right, of ours) by another; and those with N. annexed, by the printer of the first six volumes: with others, marked differently, by other friends.

Two great improvements are the arrangement of the plays chronologically as they were published, and the removal of some which were formerly printed, for others more worth preserving †.

\* Mr. Spence, at Durham.

† The following is a List of the rejected Plays:

1. Mustapha, by Lord Brooke.
2. The Shepherd's Holiday, by Joseph Rutter.
3. The City Madam,
4. A new Way to pay old Debts,
5. The Guardian,
6. The Unnatural Combat,
7. The Picture,
8. The Lost Lady, by Sir W. Barclay.
9. The Marriage Night, by Ld. Falkland.
10. Love will find out the Way, by T. B. This is no more than Shirley's *Constant Maid*.
11. All Mistaken; or, The Mad Couple, by James Howard.
12. The Revenge; or, A Match in Newgate.—This is Marston's Dutch Courtezan, altered by Betterton.

Instead of which are inserted,

1. The First Part of Jeronimo.
2. The Second Part of the Honest Whore, by Thomas Dekker.
3. All Fools, by George Chapman.
4. The Miseries of Inforced Marriage, by Geo. Wilkins.
5. Ram Alley, by Lodowick Barry.
6. The Roaring Girl, by Middleton and Dekker.
7. The Four Prentises of London, by Thomas Heywood.
8. The Jew of Malta, by Chr. Marlow.
9. The Wits, by Sir Wm. Davenant.
10. Chichevache and Bycorno.

Those



Those of Massinger have been lately published in his works. A fuller account is also given of the several authors: and the History is continued (in a Supplemental Preface) from the time of the Restoration (where Mr. Doddsley ended) to the year 1776, that important theatrical æra when Mr. Garrick quitted the stage.

The following paragraph, which concludes the preface, must impress the reader with very favourable sentiments of the singular modesty, as well as abilities, of the writer, and, we doubt not, the publick, is too good-natured to be uncandid, and too discerning to be unjust.

“How far the present edition of Mr. Doddsley’s work is calculated to answer what the publick have a right to demand, the editor is afraid to reflect on. It was begun at first merely for amusement; and hath been carried on through much ill health, and with many real doubts of his ability to finish it in such a manner as to merit applause. He hath not been seduced by vanity so far as not to perceive the many defects which will be found in his part of these volumes. He is truly sensible of them; but can at the same time declare, they have not been caused by any relaxation of his endeavours to render the performance as perfect as he was able. Whatever is the determination concerning it (though the subject is what he acknowledges himself to feel some anxiety about), he professes himself not to have the slightest inclination to dispute the propriety of any censure which may be passed on his labours, either in part, or in the whole. Perfectly satisfied with the pleasure he has received in the course of this work, he hath no expectation or wish for fame, on account of his concern in it. The employment hath been a very agreeable one to him. It hath soothed many an hour when depressed by sickness and pain; and hath contributed, in some measure, to the happiness of his life, by the opportunity which he hath, by means of it, enjoyed of becoming known to several gentlemen, whose friendship and acquaintance he esteems highly honourable to him. To those who may be dissatisfied with the manner in which this work is conducted, he can only say, that the undertaking appeared to him much easier before he engaged in it, than he found it afterwards in its progress through the press. He might safely rely on the candour of

those who have experienced the trouble and difficulty attending such performances as the present; and to those who have not, could wish to address himself in the words of one who had, says the gentleman who quotes him, long laboured in the province of editorial drudgery; and who thus appeals to the judgment and benevolence of the reader: “If thou ever wert an editor of such books, thou wilt have some compassion on my failings, being sensible of the toil of such sort of creatures; and, if thou art not yet an editor, I beg truce of thee till thou art one, before thou censurest my endeavours.”

A specimen of the very useful notes shall be given in a future Magazine.

36. *An Historical Account of the Virgin Islands, in the West-Indies, from their being settled by the English near a Century past, to their obtaining a Legislature of their own in the Year 1773; and the lawless State in which his Majesty’s Subjects in those Islands have remained since that Time to the present. By George Suckling, Esq; 8vo. 2s. White.*

“THE Virgin Islands, consisting of upwards of thirty islands and keys, are situated in about 18° N. Lat. and 63° W. Long. from London; lying between St. John de Porto Rico and the Leeward Caribbee islands, and are possessed by the English and Danes. Sir Francis Drake sailed through them in the year 1580, and, it may be presumed, in honour of Queen Elizabeth, named them *The Virgin Islands*.” The principal island is Tortola, from which the English expelled the Dutch in 1666. The public grievances of these islands, and the private hardships of the author, as their Chief Justice, are here detailed from authentic documents, in twelve chapters, and will briefly appear from the following epitome, which concludes the book. “Upon the whole, Mr. Suckling has been put to an expence of upwards of 700l. (besides his loss of time) for his voyages to and from the *Virgin Islands*, and his expences there, in the employment of Government; and since his return to England, in fruitless attendances for redress; nor has he received one shilling from government for more than two years arrears of salary, or any part of his expences, to enable him to return to the *Virgin Islands*. From hence, and the causes before set forth, his Majesty’s orders for establishing constitutional Courts of Justice in



in the *Virgin Islands* have been rendered of no manner of use or benefit to the people, who are likely to continue in the same lawless state they have been reduced to for several years past, although they still continue to pay the  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. duty towards the increase of his Majesty's revenue. And those merchants, by whose means and credit the planters have been enabled to raise those duties, must give up all hopes of obtaining the means of enforcing payment of their long outstanding debts; unless from what may happily be effected by a public and lawful enquiry into the grievances and lawless state of his Majesty's subjects in the *Virgin Islands*." The case seems a hard one, and, if fairly stated, calls aloud for enquiry and redress.

37. *Poems. With Notes.* By John Walters, *Scholar of Jesus College, and Sub-librarian in the Bodleian Library.* 8vo. 5s. Kearsly.

THE following are the contents of the volume before us:

Preface. The Bodleian Library [the longest and best poem in the collection]. Epistle to Mr. Talbot. The Death of Lord Chatham. The Vision of Slander and Innocence. On Religion. To Miss T——, on her Shell-Work. Song to the Birds. Life: An Elegy. The Progress of Religion: in Latin verse. Botany: a Latin poem. Landonough: a Loco-descriptive poem; written by Daniel Walters. Appendix.

The following little poem, equally happy in the choice of its subject, and the manner of its execution, will not, we presume, be unacceptable:

To Miss T—— of Oxford, on her Shell-Work, representing the interview of Prospero and Miranda in the Cell\*.

"WITH fond regard the scene I view  
Which Shakspeare's mighty genius drew,  
While female Fancy's rival store  
Imparts a charm unfelt before.  
O would that great magician deign  
To lend awhile his golden pen,  
Then would I point each secret spot,  
Each coral cave, and pearly grot,  
Where the blue tides of ocean spread,  
Or Avon wears his ancient bed,  
Whence the rich spar, the crystal bright,  
The golden-glittering marcasite,  
Adorn the curious cell, that stands  
The boast of young Miranda's hands.

\* See the *Tempest*, Act I. Scene II.

And first behold the maid admir'd  
In sweet simplicity attir'd,  
The rose that blushes all unseen  
Amid the desert's wildest green!  
Oh that Ferdinand were by,  
From his own Miranda's eye,  
With soothing sympathy sincere  
To kiss the silver-shedding tear!  
Yet oh forbear to wipe away  
A tear that shines with pity's ray,  
Nor from the virgin's breast remove  
The gentle sigh of filial love!  
Whoe'er th' enchanting scene shall view,  
Shall catch the pleasing charm anew,  
Impatient shall resolve the while  
To seek the poet's desert isle,  
And wish for Ariel's wings to dwell  
In magic Prosper's lonely cell.

Fair architect, your plastic art,  
That thro' the eye can touch the heart,  
Embellish fiction's wildest theme,  
And realise the poet's dream,  
With brightest fancy's potent spell  
Hath built the hoar magician's cell,  
Where oft he waves his sudden wand;  
And with your graceful flowing hand  
Supplied each volume's wondrous store  
Where still he cons his mystic lore:  
Yours is the charm, with flowery bloom  
That animates the rocky gloom;  
That peoples the enchanted grove  
With virtue, science, beauty, love,  
Far in the desert shades retir'd;  
And makes Miranda more admir'd."

38. *An Essay towards attaining a true state of the character and reign of King Charles I. and the causes of the Civil War.* Extracted from and delivered in the very words of some of the most authentic and celebrated Historians, viz. Clarendon, Whitelock, Burnet, Coke, Echard, Rapin, Tindal, &c. Printed for W. Parker, printer of the *General Advertiser*. 8vo. 3s. 6d.

OF this Essay, as it consists wholly of extracts, we should take no notice, were it not to observe, that the slander which this compiler has revived on the characters of Aldrich, Smallridge, and Atterbury, for interpolating Clarendon's History, first published by Oldmixon, on the hearsay evidence of Duckett, has been long since refuted, and universally exploded, as the reader may see at large in Dr. Johnson's *Life of Smith*, quoted in our Magazine for 1779, p. 455.

King Charles I. though a bad *King*, was far from being a bad *Man*, as this writer, for party purposes, has grossly misrepresented him. This tract is published for the benefit of the printer, now suffering under a sentence of imprisonment in Newgate; but a libel on the dead will scarcely redound to his credit or emolument.

\* \* \* "The *Memoirs of Mr. Garrick*" in our next.

Mr.



Mr. URBAN,

**I** Transcribe for you a beautiful Apostrophe to Peace, which appeared in the Cambridge Gratulations of 1748; and doubt not but it will be acceptable to the readers of your classical repository. ALCÆUS.

Daughter of Him, at whose command  
The sword devours a guilty land;  
Who calls the Furies from the realms profound,  
And bids Destruction walk the dreadful round;

Tho' stranger long to Britain's isle,  
Propitious deign at length to smile;  
At length propitious deign to turn afar  
The horrid edge of wide-destroying War.

Long has the earth, with blood distain'd,  
Implor'd in vain thy saving hand;  
While war licentious spread the ample plain  
With blood and dust and mountains of the slain.

From the fair mansions of the sky,  
Where Thou enthron'd dost sit on high,  
Goddess, descend; tho' of celestial birth,  
Revisit once again the sons of earth.

For Thee at first th' Almighty Power  
Call'd forth in the creating hour;  
Bade jarring elements their discord cease,  
And anarch Chaos yield the throne to Peace.

Descend, bright Power, and bring with Thee  
Thy well-belov'd fair Liberty, [train,  
And Plenty blithe, that, 'midst thy shining  
Her flowing tresses decks with golden grain.

Thy balm the rankling wounds can heal,  
Deep open'd by the vengeful steel;  
Thy lenient arts the glowing pangs assuage  
Of foreign tumult and intestine rage.

Long on the globe mayst Thou thy gifts dis-  
On Britain shed thy kindest influence; [pense,  
With joy her sons, with plenty deck her plain,  
That Wealth and Peace may speak a  
GEORGE's reign.

J. Frank, Coll. Regal. Alumnus.

*An Sensibus sit fidendum? Aff.*

**H**ispani Auroram post se solemque relin-  
quunt,

Occiduo audaces credere vela falo,  
Auspice Columbo; dubiis dum fluctibus errant,  
Induerat vultus septima luna novos.  
Deficiunt tandem miseris cerealia dona,  
Deficiunt almi munera læta Dei.

Ergo abit in furias, malo & suspendit ab alto  
Devotum fatis nautica turba ducem.

Ille animi præsens, quamvis in morte tenetur,  
"Ductori," exclamat, "parcite: litus  
adeft.

Litus adeft: sensi suaves in flamine flores,  
Auraque sæcundo signat odore viam."

Hispani incolumes hinc Floræ nomen adorant;  
Dives & à Florâ florida nomen habet.

O fidi sensus! non per mare certius astra,  
Non monstrat melius nautica Pyxis iter.

*An Ars sit perfectior Naturâ? Neg.*

**F**lorellæ, Spensere, tuæ dum gnara nocendi  
Intentat magicos saga duessa dolos,  
Fictitiam ut formet præstanti corpore nym-  
pham,

Collectam mirâ temperat arte nivem,  
Omnia Florellæ similem, vocemque coloremque,  
Et graciles artus, molliculasque genas.  
Divino larvam incessu, lapsuque decoro,  
Edocet ad numeros ferre referre pedes.  
Deperit hanc, nubemque ardens, Ixionis instar,  
In pretium pugnæ plurimus ambît hêros\*.  
Ut vera accessit virgo, quâs conscia fraudis  
Labitur, inque undas nix resoluta redit.  
Guttatim nitidi languescit fulgor ocelli,  
Et fluit à roseis gratia fusa genis.  
Naturam artifices frustra superare laborant,  
Cum magicos vincit pulchra puella dolos.

*A translation is requested.*

SPECIMEN OF OLD FINNISH POETRY.  
*From Mr. TOOKE's Historical Account of*  
RUSSIA.

*Sung at the Death of the Bear †.*

**B**EAST of all forest beasts revered, sub-  
dued, and slain,  
Health to our huts, and prey an hundred fold  
Restore; and o'er us keep a constant guard!  
I thank the gods, who gave so noble prey!  
When the great day-star hides behind the  
Alps\*,

I hie me home; and joy, all-clad in flowers,  
For three long nights, shall reign throughout  
my hut. [side.

With transport shall I climb the mountain's  
Joy op'd this day; joy shall attend its close.  
Thee I revere, from thee expect my prey;  
Nor e'er forget my carol to the bear."

*The L A W Y E R's Prayer.*

**O**rdain'd to tread the thorny ground,  
Where few, I fear, are faithful found;  
Be mine a conscience void of blame,  
The upright heart, and spotless name;  
The tribute of the widow's prayer,  
And righted orphan's grateful tear.  
To virtue, and her friends, a friend;  
Still may my voice the weak defend.  
Ne'er may my prostituted tongue,  
Protect or praise th' oppressor's wrong;  
Nor wrest the spirit of the laws,  
To sanctify the villain's cause.  
Let others, with unsparing hand,  
Scatter their poison thro' the land;  
Inflame dissention, kindle strife,  
And strew with ills the path of life;

\* A false quantity. See Virg. *passim* EDITOR.

† Bears are held in great estimation among all the pagan nations of the North and North-East. These people believe that the souls of these animals continue to live after their death, as well as those of the human race; and that it is that has occasioned all that superstitious observance in the hunting of this animal.



On such her gifts tho' fortune shower,  
Add weal to wealth, and pride to power,  
On me may bounteous heaven bestow,  
That peace the good can only know ;  
The boon of joy, by few possess'd,  
Th' eternal sun-shine of the breast:  
Power, fame, and riches I resign,  
The praise of honesty be mine;  
That friends and foes alike may sigh,  
And the poor bless me when I die.

AN ODE ON SPRING.

**N**O more the gloom of winter's dreary  
days  
Makes the dull birds set moping on the sprays;  
The genial sun expands their gelid throats,  
And fanning breezes catch the varied notes.  
May blasts malicious never rise  
Or nipping frosts invade our skies,  
To check the bloom of spring;  
But gentle gales, and trickling showers,  
The fragrant sweets of woodbine bowers,  
Most gratefully we'll sing.

To guard the blossoms, harbingers of fruit,  
Pomona hastens to obtain her suit;  
Where the rough winds old Æolus confines,  
And to his will their furious rage resigns.  
"Great God, a female suppliant bear,  
"And deign to smile and grant her prayer.  
"No more let Eurus blow;  
"Confine him in the realms of night;  
"Let Boreas view never the light,  
"Pent close in rocks below;

"Until the Sun has fled the Virgin's arms,  
"And for the Balance leaves her beauteous  
charms: [care,  
"Then my stript trees no longer claim my  
"Their solid trunks can wintry rigours bear."  
The shaggy cave, in murmurs hoarse,  
Responsive echoes to her voice,  
Around mild Zephyrs play;  
The ruder winds enclasp the God,  
Till, sentenc'd by his dreaded nod,  
They leave him and obey.

"No more their blights shall pierce your fruit  
(he cries), [the skies,  
"Except, when Jove's high mandate leaves  
"To will, that blasts and direful storms be  
hurl'd, [world."  
"The crimes to punish, and reclaim the  
Thy blessings, Spring, diffuse around,  
With various tints bedeck the ground,  
Pour forth thy fruitful store;  
The luscious peach, the blooming plum,  
The Tyrian grape that clasps the elm;  
O! who can wish for more?

VERTUMNUS.

Epigram, from the Window of an Inn at  
ABINGDON.

**W**HENCE comes it, that in Clara's face  
The Lily only has a place?  
Is it because the absent Rose  
Is gone to paint her husband's nose?

\* The name of that chain of mountains,  
almost always covered with snow, which  
crosses Lapland.

Mr. URBAN,

The following verses were written by a lady  
of this city (now deceased) after she was  
seventy-three years old; a sufficient apology,  
it is presumed, for small inaccuracies.

Yours, &c.

X.

Canterbury, May 8, 1780.

The RUINS of St. Augustine's\*, Canterbury.

**S**TAY, gentle stranger,—here with caution  
tread,  
Nor walk unthinking where these ruins lead.  
This more than common rubbish, view it well:  
See'st thou no marks that its past grandeur tell?  
Hath Time's devouring fang no pity shown,  
Nor left one character which may be known?  
That form which in its youth had every grace,  
Of beauty ev'n in age retains the trace.  
What tho' the flash of giddy praise be o'er,  
We consciously revere what charms no more.  
If distant Rome her antique glories boast,  
And curiosity, at so much cost,  
Engage attention, let us look around,  
And first observe what may at home be found.  
August in their decay these relics show  
What christian zeal in pious times can do;  
When the world's various nothings lose their  
charms,

And future joy th' enraptur'd bosom warms.  
Tho' falling towers and shatter'd walls appear,  
Yet † prelates, † kings, & saints lie buried here;  
Princes, who transient glories could contemn,  
Ambitious of a heavenly diadem.  
Hail, royal § Saxon! reverend Austin, hail!  
Those names will live when earth's founda-  
tions fail:

Secure from all the ills we prove below,  
In perfect peace long centuries ago,  
Could you from seats of endless bliss look  
down,  
This fatal truth with sorrow you must own,  
'Tis less to make a saint than keep him one. }  
Too much compassion to the humbled soul,  
Made holy piety relax her rule.  
And then how soon devotion lost its heat,  
Pride rul'd the church, and luxury the state,  
Witness this desolated scene! that power,  
Which did, like Pharoah's locusts, all devour.  
Thus a destroying angel might reform,  
And good and bad all perish in the storm.  
Pause here a moment—mark that dreary  
gloom,  
As unfrequented as the silent tomb,

\* First founded by King Ethelbert and Au-  
gustine the Monk, A.D. 605, and dedicated to  
St. Peter and St. Paul. It was re-dedicated to  
them and St. Augustine, A.D. 978, by Archbp.  
Dunstan.

† St. Augustine and five succeeding Arch-  
bishops were buried in the porch, and five  
more in the church.

‡ Kings Ethelbert, Eadbald with his Queen,  
Ercombert, Lothair, Mulus (a stranger king),  
and Withred. After the dissolution, Queen  
Elizabeth, King Charles I. at his marriage,  
and King Charles II. at his restoration, kept  
their courts there.

§ King Ethelbert.

Obscur'd



Obscur'd from the bright sun's all-cheering  
light,  
O'ergrown with horrors shocking to the sight;  
Where croaking ravens & the screaming owls  
Chant their night dirges to departing souls;  
Where all beneath in slimy noxious weeds  
The swelling toad or curling serpent breeds.  
It leads to where in peace their ashes rest,

Who now sing hallelujahs with the blest.  
Woden and Thor, the Pagan deities,  
Were here invoc'd with hellish sacrifice;  
Their blind idolaters at length were taught  
Those sacred truths which their salvation  
wrought. [great name

Purg'd from those rites, St. \* Pancrace, thy  
Gives to those mean remains a lasting fame.  
Refulgent light! which with so strong a ray  
To gospel-truths then pointed out the way,  
Dart one bright beam on our degenerate race,  
And once more make us proselytes to grace!  
You † tower once stately, and that tottering  
The memory of Ethelbert recall, [wall,  
And their last atoms for that grateful age,  
Till time shall cease, our reverence must engage.  
Eastward, where flies the sportive ball ‡, behold  
The spot where stood the sacred choir of old!  
There once the consecrated chapel rose,  
And here the hooded fathers took repose;  
In decent order each had there his cell §,  
Wak'd from soft slumbers by the midnight  
bell.

A hospitable gate ¶ there open'd wide,  
And daily alms and nourishment supply'd,  
Grac'd with no proud, no pompous equipage,  
Save infancy and want, distress and age.

Where now contagious weeds and thistles  
grow,  
Were shady walks & bubbling brooks below;  
All unadorn'd by fountain or cascade,  
By Nature's hand for sweet retirement made.  
The lark and thrush the morn'g chorus join'd,  
And \*\* compline ended in the peaceful mind.  
Strict to their rule, and mortify'd on earth,  
Resign'd they flew to an immortal birth;  
There reap those joys in contemplation shown,  
And now th' indulg'd idea is their own.

\* The chapel of St. Pancrace, built before  
Augustine came, and used by the King, before  
his conversion to christianity, for the place of  
his idol worship; but after it, the first that  
Augustine, after he had purged it from the wor-  
ship of the false, consecrated to the service of  
the true God, and dedicated to St. Pancrace.  
Somner.

† Built in honour of King Ethelbert about  
the year 1047. *Ibid.*

‡ The fine chapel adjoining to the north  
side of the church is turned into a five-court.  
Gostling.

§ The great gate has still buildings adjoining,  
which once had some handsome apart-  
ments, and particularly a bed-chamber, with a  
ceiling very curiously painted. *Ibid.*

¶ An almonry without its gate, which still  
retains its name, and some tokens of its anti-  
quity. *Ibid.*

\*\* The last act of worship at night, by  
which the service of the day is completed.

Johnson.

If to relinquish all that man calls good,  
Joys most alluring to frail flesh and blood,  
Wealth, friendship, power, all pleasure and all  
To lead a life recluse like one of these, [ease,  
In watching, fasting, penitence and tears,  
Forgetful of the world, but in their prayers,  
Can promise heaven, and gain a hope secure,  
What coward heart but would as much endure?  
That rugged, thorny, salutary way  
Leads to the portals of eternal day:  
Exulting there, no monumental pride  
Needs to declare how well they liv'd and died.  
With mother earth they now incorporate lie;  
A fate attendant on each passer-by.  
O'er their remains then, stranger, gently tread,  
And think that here rests many a holy head!

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS on an Urn  
in the Gardens at Marston \*.

*Hic sepultus est*  
REX NOBBY,  
*Equorum Princeps,*  
*Omnium sui generis*  
*Longè præstantissimus.*  
Ob. 12 Feb. 1754.  
*Ætatis 34.*

On another side.

Under this Urn are interred the bones of KING  
NOBBY; a Horse, who was superlatively  
beautiful in his kind. He loved his master  
with an affection far exceeding the love of  
brutes. He had sense, courage, strength,  
majesty, spirit, and obedience. He never  
started, he never tript, he never stumbled.  
He lived to an uncommon age, and till  
within two years of his death retained all  
his natural excellences and vigour. His  
limbs were sound to his last moments, he  
having enjoyed the peculiar felicity of scarce  
ever having been lame or sick during the  
long course of his life.

On the third side.

KING NOBBY  
Drew his first breath May 7, 1720.  
He was purchased in a lucky hour  
By John Lord Boyle, March 30, 1726;  
With whom he lived near 28 years,  
and to whom he proved himself

An incomparable horse,  
A docile, social, and even a domestic animal,  
A sagacious brute, and a faithful servant.

On the fourth side.

KING NOBBY performed two journeys into  
Ireland, without accident and without fa-  
tigue. Though he was strong and hardy,  
his limbs were light and delicate. His mane  
shone like jet, and flowed gracefully from  
his crest to his shoulders. His ears were  
small. He was—— Oh! he was all per-  
fection.

EPITAPH, on an elegant marble Monument in  
a Church at Rome,

"Vir probus."

With the name and date.

\* See Dr. Kippis's Life of John Earl of  
Cork in Biogr. Britann. II. 526. "Even his  
domestics of the brute creation had their la-  
bours rewarded with tenderness, and their  
lives prolonged by attention." HIS-



## HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

*Articles omitted in last Magazine for want of room.*

**A**DVICES lately received from Malta mention three violent shocks of an earthquake happening in that city on the evening of the 27th of February, which threw the inhabitants into inexpressible consternation. They flocked from all quarters to the churches. Several were crushed to death in crowding out of the playhouses; and nothing but prayers and supplications to the saints were to be heard. No material damage having succeeded, great merit was ascribed to St. Francis.

The Court of Spain, it is observed, has lately changed its conduct towards the Dutch. From treating their ships captured on a contraband trade with the utmost severity, they have softened their rigour, and assured their High Mightinesses' Ambassador that they shall receive all possible indulgence.

*April 5.*

At a meeting of the Society for the Encouragement of Agriculture in the East-Riding of York, honorary premiums were adjudged to Christopher Sykes, Rt. Grimston, and Rd. Carlisle Broadley, Esqrs. for planting the greatest number of larch-trees, viz. 54,430 by the first; 25,500 by the second; and 13,700 by the third. At the same time a servant received two guineas for killing the greatest number of rats in one year, not being a rat-catcher by profession, viz. 482.

Previous to the sailing of the Squadron under Commodore Walsingham, (see p. 200,) a mutiny arose on board the Invincible man of war, just as the men had orders to heave up the last anchor, which they refused to obey till they were paid their wages. Capt. Cornish had quitted the ship the day before; they were therefore interrogated as to their like or dislike of their new captain; their answer was, they wanted their pay. The marines were then drawn up on the quarter-deck, and, being ordered to fire on the crew in force upon the main-deck, they laid down their firelocks and joined the mutineers. On signal, upwards of 30 boats full of men from other ships came along-side; but were threatened by the crew if they attempted to board. In vain the officers represented to them the consequence: they remained resolute till Ld. Longford, of the Alexander, came and entered into parley with them; when they agreed to sail in other ships, to which they were immediately conducted, four of the ring-leaders only excepted, who were put on board the Ariadne in irons, and have since been tried.

*April 10.*

A motion was made in the H. of C. by Mr. Dunning, for excluding the Officers of his Majesty's Household from sitting in

that House, which was carried by 215 to 213.

He also made another motion, that on the first day of every session there should be laid before the House an account of all the emoluments of office, pensions, &c. received by the members of both houses during the former sessions, which was carried without a division.

One Read, a coachman, and one Smith, a plaisterer, stood in the pillory, St. Margaret's Hill, for unnatural practices; the former of whom perishing before the time expired, owing to the severity of the mob, the same was taken notice of in the H. of C. The Attorney-General was desired to prosecute the officer whose business it was to see the sentence of the law executed, and a hint thrown out for a new law to alter the mode of punishment.

*April 11.*

At a Court of Aldermen held at Guildhall, the thanks of the Court were ordered to be presented to the Lord Bp. of Chester, to the Rev. Dr. Douglas, and to the Rev. Mr. Apthorpe, for their excellent sermons before the Governors of the several Hospitals in Easter week.

At an adjourned meeting of the County of Chester, held at the Shire-Hall in the castle of Chester, a very respectable number of gentlemen, clergy, and freeholders being present, the High-Sheriff took the chair, and, after explaining the intention of the meeting, called upon the Committee of Correspondence, appointed at the meeting at Northwich, to declare whether they had taken any, and what, steps, in consequence of their appointment, and whether they had any-thing to report relative thereto; and being answered in the negative, Sir Thomas Boughton, Bart. rose, and, after a very masterly speech, moved, "That, on the fullest consideration, it is the opinion of this meeting, that the Committee of Correspondence appointed at the original meeting at Northwich is not necessary, and that the same be and is hereby dissolved, and that this meeting be adjourned sine die."

*April 12.*

Six malefactors were executed at Tyburn, pursuant to their sentences, for various crimes; John Franque for robbing the house of Jeremiah Bentham, Esq; John Cormach for robbing the house of Mrs. Crucius (see p. 45); Robert Hughes for robbing the house of Samuel Lindsay, Esq; Robert Andres and Richard Palmer for robbing the house of Francis Lumm, Esq; and John Benfield and Wm. Turley for counterfeiting the current coin.

On the first reading of the new Malt Tax Bill in the House of Commons this day Sir Charles Bunbury observed, the Minister was so exceedingly prolific in the generation of taxes, that not an object met his senses that did not revive the idea in his mind of begetting a new progeny.

The



The Directors of the Bank for the year ensuing were this day chosen.

D. Booth, Esq;	Gov. W. Ewer, Esq;	Sub G.
Sam. Beachcroft,	Thomas Raikes,	
Roger Boehm,	William Snell,	
Samuel Bosanquet,	Godfrey Thornton,	
Richard Clay,	Mark Weyland,	
Thomas Dea,	William Cooke,	
George Drake,	Edward Darell,	
Peter Gaussen,	Martyn Fonnereau,	
Christopher Hake,	Tho. Scot Jackson,	
William Halhed,	Benj. Mee, jun.	
George Hayter,	Christ. Puller,	
Richard Neave,	Thomas Thomas,	
Edward Payne,	Sa. Thornton, Esqrs.	

*April 13.*

At a Court of Common Council held at Guildhall, a plan for an Association and a Committee of Correspondence, similar to that of the county of York, was unanimously agreed to; and the following articles recommended to electors to be required of all candidates previous to their choosing them members of Parliament.

1st, That they shall vote for one or more bills to correct Profusion in the Expenditure of Public Money;—to regulate the Manner of making all Public Contracts, and the Mode of keeping and passing Public Accounts;—to reduce exorbitant Emoluments of Office,—and to reform the Abuses of Sinecure Places and Pensions unmerited by Public Service.

2d, For a Bill for shortening the Duration of Parliaments.

3d, For a Bill to establish the greater Equality in the Representation of the People in Parliament, by allowing the several Counties of the Kingdom of Great-Britain to elect, in a due proportion, one hundred Members at least, in Addition to the present Number.

*April 14.*

Mr. Devaynes was chosen Chairman to the Directors of the East India Company, and Mr. Sullivan Deputy Chairman.

In the H. of Commons, business was all at once interrupted by the Speaker's being suddenly taken ill. The House expressed the greatest concern. He wished to resign; but that was over-ruled: a new Speaker *pro tempore* was proposed, but that too was rejected, and it was agreed to adjourn for a week.—Mr. Eden urged the irreparable injury to the merchants from the least delay to the American Exportation Bill, which was hourly expected from the Lords; to obviate this, Treasury warrants were allowed to supply the place of the bill.—This happened to be a lucky circumstance; for the bill came down from the Lords so altered, that, to avoid a breach with the Lords, it was judged proper to reject the bill entirely, and to frame a new one.

*April 15.*

Serjeant Davy moved the Court of Common Pleas for a rule to shew cause

why a defendant should not be discharged upon a common appearance to a writ issued in that Court for a pretended debt of 70*l.* The case, as laid before the Court, was singular. The parties were *husband and wife*; were Roman Catholics; were married according to the rules of that church, and had lived happy together for eleven years, when the wife went into Northumberland with three surviving children out of seven, upon an allowance of 20*l.* a year. During her stay her husband had written to her, and she returned at his request. They again lived together amicably, till the husband meeting with a woman of some fortune who seemed to favour his addresses, he courted her as a single man. This coming to the knowledge of the *wife*, she put a stop to the match, which so exasperated the husband, that he vowed revenge; caused her to be arrested in her maiden name, swore a debt against her of 70*l.* had her confined first in a spunging-house, and afterwards in Newgate, where terms were offered for her release, provided she would renounce her marriage, and quit her claim; this she absolutely refused. Serjeant Davy, after relating the case, wished to superadd a clause to the rule, to call the attorney to account who could prostitute the process of that Court to so shameful a purpose; and what he prayed for was granted.

*April 16.*

At Drayton, near Abingdon, a fire broke out, by which near 30 houses, with out-houses, barns, stables, and ricks of corn, to a vast amount, were entirely consumed.

*April 18.*

Letters patent passed the seals creating the Procurators of Edinburgh into a Corporation.

The clergy of the city of London held their annual meeting, agreeable to the will of the Rev. Thomas White, founder of Sion College. The Oration on that occasion was pronounced in Latin by the Rev. Mr. Williamson; and the following clergymen chosen officers for the year ensuing, viz. Rev. Dr. James Waller, President; Rev. Mr. Steph. Eaton, and Rev. Mr. Rt. Wright, Deans; Rev. Mr. Peter Whalley, Rev. Mr. Wm. Romaine, Dr. Th. Wealer, and Rev. Mr. Samuel Carr, Assistants.

*April 25.*

Mr. Justice Wilmot, prosecuted to conviction by the City of London, for imprisoning a fellowship-porter under the late act for impressing men for his Majesty's service, (see p. 99,) surrendered himself at the bar of the Court of King's Bench, in order to receive sentence. He was fined 100*l.* and his attorney undertaking to be answerable for that sum, he was immediately discharged, and next day was in the gallery of the H. of C. when his



his delinquency was urged as an argument against the act, in terms of great severity.

In the Irish house of commons it was moved, that the king's most excellent majesty, and the lords and commons of Ireland, were the only power competent to bind or enact laws in that kingdom, which after a long and warm debate was negatived 136 against 97.—But at a numerous meeting of the citizens of Dublin, it has since been unanimously agreed, that a committee of correspondence be immediately appointed to hold counsel with the rest of the associations in Ireland.—At the same time

*Resolved unanimously,* That we never will, as magistrates or jurors, give operation to, or allow the force of any English act of parliament.

A new musical farce was performed at the theatre royal in Covent Garden, called *The Siege of Gibraltar*, composed by Mr. Pillon, and favourably received.

*April 26.*

The under sheriff of Surrey shewed cause in the court of K. B. against the rule prayed for by the attorney general, on account of the death of the man on the pillory (see art. Apr. 10.), when he made it appear that the fact did not originate from any neglect of duty, and the rule was discharged.

A great riot happened at Windsor, between a regiment of militia quartered there and the townsmen, which was terminated by the interposition of a party of horse.

Letters were this day received at Ld Geo. Germaine's office from Sir Henry Clinton, dated Head Quarters, James's Island, South Carolina, March 9, 1780, of which the following is the substance :

“ That intelligence of Mons. D'Estaing's having quitted the coast arriving late in December, it was the 26th of that month before the admiral was enabled to sail ; that the only particulars of a very tedious voyage, in uncommonly bad weather, which he thought proper to mention, were, that in our losses in transports the lives of the crews have been saved ; that only one ship is missing, having on board a detachment of Hessians, and supposed to have bore away for the West Indies ; that an ordnance ship foundered at sea, and that much the greater part of the horses brought for cavalry or other public uses, died ; that it was judged best to proceed by a second navigation from Tybee to North Edisto, and from thence to pass to John's and next to James Island ; that by a bridge over Wappoo Cut they had gained the banks of Ashley River, and that his intention is to pass to the neck of Charles Town as soon as possible ; that the enemy have collected their whole force at that place. This is said not to exceed 5000 men at present ; but reinforcements are daily expected. That in the mean time, as the rebels have made the defence of Charles Town their prin-

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cipal object, he had determined to assemble in greater strength before it ; and, with this view, had called immediately to this army a corps he had left in Georgia.

“ The force afloat at Charles Town is four rebel and one French frigate, with an old 60 gun ship, and some brigs and gallies.

“ That their long voyage and unavoidable delays since had given the rebels time to fortify Charles Town towards the land, a labour their numbers in negroes has greatly facilitated ; confiding in the merit of his troops, he still entertained great hopes of success.

“ He concludes his letter with a very high encomium on Adm. Arbuthnot, and the assistance he received from him through Capt. Elphinstone ; an officer equally acquainted with the navigation of the coast, and the inland navigation of the country.

“ P. S. Since the above, a reinforcement is arrived in Charles Town, said to consist of 2000 men from the northern army.”

*Extract of a letter from Lieut. Gen. Knyphausen to Ld Geo. Germaine, dated New York, Mar. 27, 1780.*

“ I have the honour to inform your lordship, that since Gen. Clinton's departure from hence on the 26th of Dec. last, we have had the longest and most severe winter that was ever remembered : all was continent ; and horses with heavy carriages could go over the ice into the Jerseys from one island to another ; and it is only since the 20th of Feb. that the rivers and straits have been navigable.

“ The rebels thought to avail themselves of this easy communication, and threatened an attack upon Staten Island, where there were about 1800 men under the command of Brig. Gen. Sterling, who were pretty well intrenched. For this purpose Gen. Washington, whose army was huddled at Morris Town, sent a detachment of 2700 men, with six pieces of cannon, two mortars, and some horse, commanded by Lord Sterling, who arrived on the island early in the morning of the 15th of Jan. our advanced posts having retired upon their approach. They formed the line ; and having made some movements in the course of that day, withdrew in the night, after having burnt one house, pillaged some others, and carried off with them about 200 head of cattle. The day of their arrival on the island I embarked 600 men to attempt a passage, and support Gen. Stirling ; but the floating ice prevented their success, and obliged them to return. I imagine that the appearance of these transports, with troops on board, which they could see towards the close of the day, induced them to make this sudden retreat, as they could not tell what success they might have. Some prisoners were made in their retreat.

“ Some days after, an advanced post, which



which they had at Newark, consisting of one company, was surprized and taken by a detachment from hence and from Paulus Hook, under the command of Major Lumm; and the same day Gen. Stirling sent another detachment under Lieut. Col. Boskirk, who surprized the piquet guard at Elizabeth Town, and made two majors, two captains, and 47 men, prisoners of war. Both these enterprizes were effected without any loss on our side. Some time after Gen. Mathew sent a detachment of guards and provincial horse, under the command of Lieut. Col. Northon, to attack a post at John's House upon the White Plains. This did not succeed entirely to his wishes; but the rebels who were posted in a house were however attacked and dislodged, with the loss of 40 men killed and 97 made prisoners, among whom were 1 lieut. col. 1 major, and 5 inferior officers. We had 3 killed and 15 wounded.

"In the night of the 22d of this month we partly surprized and took a rebel post in the Jerseys, consisting of 250 men, of whom we made only 65 prisoners, owing to two embarkations, one from hence under Lieut. Col. Macpherson, and another from Kingsbridge under Lieut. Col. Howard, not arriving at the appointed time. Our loss upon this occasion was very inconsiderable. Capt. Armstrong of the 42d regiment is wounded. By these little enterprizes during the winter, as far as we can ascertain, we have made 320 prisoners, and killed about 65 of the enemy.

"By the best intelligence I have been able to get, Gen. Washington's army at Morris Town consists of about 5000 men, besides militia. There has been a great desertion among them: tired of the war, and dissatisfied with the depreciated value of their money, a general discontent pervades the whole army."

*Extract of a letter from Maj. Gen. Pattison to Ld Geo. Germaine, dated New York, Feb. 22, 1780.*

"The intense frost, accompanied with great falls of snow, which began here about the middle of Dec. shut up the navigation of this port from the sea, within a few days after Adm. Arbuthnot's fleet, with the troops under the commander in chief, had taken its departure from Sandy Hook. The severity of the weather increased to that degree, that towards the middle of January all communications with this city by water were entirely cut off, and as many new ones opened by the ice. We could scarcely be said to be in an insular state. The passage of the North River, even in the widest part from hence to Paulus Hook (2000 yards) was about the 19th practicable for the heaviest cannon, an event unknown in the memory of man; and very soon after provisions were transported upon sleighs, and detachments of cavalry marched from New York to Staten (11 miles) upon the ice. The East River

to Brooklyn on Long Island was also, for many days, blocked up.

"Thus circumstanced, the city was laid open on many sides to an attack from an enterprising enemy; and notwithstanding the unsuccessful attempt they made upon Staten Island the 14th of Jan. it was nevertheless strongly reported that Gen. Washington was meditating a great stroke upon New York, with his whole force, by different attacks; and although the undertaking would perhaps have been too daring and unwarrantable, yet the repeated intelligence we received of the many preparations they were making for that purpose, forbid the absolute disbelief of such a plan's being under contemplation: therefore, having received in Nov. last an address, signed by the principal inhabitants, in behalf of themselves and fellow citizens, to put themselves in military array, I thought it a favourable occasion of putting the sincerity of their professions to the test, and of adding in the present instance to the security of the city and garrison. I consulted with Gen. Tryon upon the expediency of this measure, and, as he entirely concurred in my opinion, I did not hesitate to issue a proclamation, calling upon all the male inhabitants, from the age of 17 to 60, to embody and take arms. The cheerfulness and alacrity with which it was universally complied, exceeded all expectation; and, in the space of seven days after the proclamation, we had the pleasure to see 40 companies, from the six wards of the city, enrolled, officered, and under arms, to the number of 2660. many of the most respectable citizens serving in the ranks of each company. Above 900 purchased arms at their own expence, and the whole were desirous of doing the same, if there had been a sufficient number of firelocks in town for sale; but that not being the case, it was necessary to supply the deficiency from the king's stores.

"The laudable spirit and ardour being happily raised, quickly diffused itself amongst all orders of men. The several publick departments vied with each other who should be most forward in offering me their services as volunteers.

"The very meritorious and distinguished zeal which the officers of the royal navy have testified upon this singular occasion, demands my most grateful acknowledgements.

"The several captains of militia, desirous of being as useful as possible, readily agreed to, and subscribed many regulations for the good government of the city.

"The rigour of the frost is now happily abated, and we are flattered with the prospect of a complete thaw; so that all ideas of an attack are now at an end.

"Present strength of the armed force in New York, exclusive of the king's troops of the garrison, the 19th of Feb. 1780, amount to 5796 effective men.

"N.B. A troop of 60 light cavalry, formed



formed from the artillery horse department, to act as occasion may require, are armed with sabres and pistols, and clothed at their own expence, commanded by Capt. Scott. New York marine artillery, formed from the marine society established by royal charter.

(Signed) J. A. PATTISON, M. G."

Capt. Drake's dispatches contain nothing interesting, as he himself acknowledges, except that he was intrusted in his majesty's ship *Russell* with the command of the port at New York. [*Gaz.*]

In consequence of the above arrangements Congress have passed the following act:

"Whereas several citizens and natives of New York have not only given every assistance to the enemies of this country, but have put themselves in arms in order to enslave the same, and, in consequence, have been guilty of felony, murder, and every other act of high treason against these United States: It is therefore hereby declared and enacted, that the said persons being enemies of these States, they are hereby outlawed for ever from this Continent, and that their property, real and personal, be seized and confiscated for the use of these States; and all officers, civil and military, are hereby required to seize and apprehend the above-mentioned persons (if to be found) so that they may receive condign punishment, according to law."

*April 29.*

Capt. Gowland arrived in London from Calcutta with dispatches for government, which he brought by sea to Bassora, and from thence by land through Aleppo, Asia the Less, Constantinople, and Vienna. In his way from Bassora to Aleppo, being accompanied only by six guards, a servant and interpreter, he was attacked three times by the wild Arabs, against whom he defended himself; but within a day's journey of Aleppo he was surrounded by a hundred Rashwans, by whom he was plundered of his money and other effects. Capt. Gowland saved, however, his dispatches, by sitting upon them, and swearing that he would only surrender them with his life. The object of the dispatches is to bring the complaints both of the British and native inhabitants of Bengal against the court of judicature. The English law is so totally contrary to the ideas of the people of the East, that it is regarded by them as in the highest degree odious and oppressive. He brought an account of the loss of the *Stafford*, a company's ship, in Bengal River, with 80,000*l.* in specie aboard.

*Apr. 30.*

A fire broke out in the reed loft of Mr. Abbot, boat-builder, Horsleydown, which burnt that and 20 houses in the neighbourhood, some of which had large storehouses full of corn, others ship's furniture, sails, cordage, blocks, and provisions of all kinds; and to add to the misfortune, a ship just purchased by Capt. Abbot for 950*l.* which was

repairing near the wharf, was likewise consumed, with lighters, barges, and small craft, the number unknown. Increased by such a quantity of combustibles, the fire raged with uncommon violence, and made its progress so rapid that five persons perished in the flames.

*MONDAY, May 1.*

A petition was presented by Sir G. Yonge against the new malt tax bill, signed by 18,000 inhabitants of Devonshire. Sir Geo. Savile presented a like petition, signed by 7000 inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood of Halifax in Yorkshire, as did several other members, but all to no effect, as the bill has since passed into an act.

*Tuesday 2.*

About three in the afternoon, during the violent storm by which many ships in the channel suffered severely, the *Ranger* privateer was struck by a flash of lightning, her mast shivered, and a boy between decks killed on the spot.

*Wednesday 3.*

Three notorious villains, Barrington, Grant, and Eyres, were this day examined before the magistrates in Bow-street, charged with breaking into and robbing the house of Dr. Miller of Walthamstow, wounding him in a desperate manner, and carrying off goods and money to a considerable amount. The Dr. being ill of the wounds he received, they were remanded for farther examination.

Some remarkable counterfeit shillings, resembling the coin of K. William, have lately made their appearance. They are well executed, but greatly deficient in weight.

Ld Beauchamp complained, that through wantonness, or some other cause, some alterations had been made in the accounts laid before the House by Mr. Alderman Harley, and a committee was appointed to enquire into the cause.

On a motion for taking into consideration the extraordinaries of the army for the year 1780, Col. Barré moved the following resolution:

"That it appears to this committee, that the sum of 1,588,027*l.* 2*d.* have been stated to be expended for the service of his majesty's army in America, for which sum no account has been laid before parliament, the same sum being over and above all charges for pay, cloathing, provisions, transport service, ordnance, general and staff officers, and other expences."

Ld North strongly opposed this motion on the ground of necessity. When, said he, a general at the distance of 3000 miles draws upon the treasury for services incurred, or in contemplation, was it for the treasury-board to refuse his bills? He submitted the question to the decision of the House. The motion was negatived 121 to 57.

Mr. Dunning made a motion in the court of K. B. on the part of the duke of Richmond, to make a rule absolute against Mr.

Bate,



Bate, the editor of the Morning Post, for being, as the printer stated, so far accessory in the publication of certain queries addressed to his grace in that paper, as to deliver them to him among others for insertion. The counsel in behalf of Mr. Bate produced that gentleman's affidavit, in which he denied any knowledge or concern whatever of those queries till he saw them annexed to the duke of Richmond's affidavit. Ld Mansfield was notwithstanding of opinion, that the rule should be granted, that the merits might come fairly before a jury.

A very interesting question was argued and determined in the court of K. B. wherein the inhabitants of Richmond and the city of London were particularly concerned, the former claiming the property of the soil of the river Thames, so far as their jurisdiction reaches, down to low-water mark, had caused the works now carrying on by the latter, under the authority of an act of parliament, to be obstructed, on which the city had commenced a prosecution against the persons employed in that service, and had obtained a verdict against them at the last Surrey assizes; but the counsel on the opposite side still insisting on their right to the soil, the case came to be argued on that particular point; and after many learned arguments, in which the matter seemed to receive a full investigation, Ld Mansfield and the other judges were unanimously of opinion, that the river being a public navigable river, the inhabitants could have no particular interest in any part of its soil. The decision therefore of this cause entirely removes the general idea, that owners of the adjoining lands have property in the soil of navigable rivers as far as low-water mark.

*Thursday 4.*

A respite, till further signification of his majesty's pleasure, was sent to the marshal of the high court of admiralty for John Williams and James Stoneham, convicts in Newgate, for mutiny. They were to have been executed this day.—This respite was in consequence of notice taken of the case in the house of commons. The captain, it seems, had been concerned in some illicit practices, and they had resisted going into port for fear of being pressed.

This day the royal assent was given to 42 public and private bills by commission. Among the former were the following:

A bill for several additional duties upon wines and vinegar.

— for several additional duties on advertisements, and receipts for legacies.

— to protect goods, &c. of the growth of the islands of Grenada and the Grenadines, on board neutral vessels bound to neutral ports, during the present hostilities.

— for allowing a bounty on the exportation of British corn and grain in ships of any kingdom in amity with his Majesty.

— for the encouragement of seamen, and the speedy manning his Majesty's navy.

A bill for repealing the duties on pot and pearl ashes, wood and weed ashes, imported into G. Britain, and for granting other duties.

— for repairing and enlarging the harbour of Aberystwyth, co. Cardigan.

*Friday 5.*

Ld Geo. Gordon presented a petition from Plymouth, praying a repeal of the late act of parliament in favour of Roman Catholics, which was ordered to lie upon the table.

Gen. Conway moved, for bringing up a bill for quieting the disturbances, and putting a period to the war, now raging in America. He read the heads of the bill which he had prepared for that purpose, the principle of which was universally approved, and on that account it was seconded by Ld Nugent; but the bill itself not meeting the ideas of the majority, the order of the day was moved for and carried, and by that means the general motion was withdrawn.

Advices from India mention a fire happening in the company's warehouse in Bengal, by which thirteen lacks of raw silk were consumed. The same advices give an account of the ceremony of investing Sir Hector Munro with the ensigns of the most honourable order of the Bath, by the nabob at the Durbar near Madrats, Oct. 13, 1779. The ceremony was performed by all that Eastern magnificence to which European powers are strangers.

*Monday 8.*

The bill for laying a duty on salt and five others received the royal assent by commission.

Mr. Sawbridge made his annual motion for shortening the duration of parliaments, which underwent a thorough investigation; but, on a division, was rejected 182 to 91.

The great cause respecting the disputed claim of the great chamberlainship of England, was put off *sine die*.

*Tuesday 9.*

Great damage was done on the river Thames by the violence of the wind; but much more in the channel and British and French coasts, where many ships were driven on shore, and some foundered. Two of our men of war, the *Ramilies* and *Bienfaisant*, suffered severely in their masts and hulls.

*Wednesday 10.*

Arrived the *Edgar* man of war of 74 guns, Capt. Elliot, at Portsmouth. She was stationed at Gibraltar by Adm. Rodney, and her arrival occasions some speculation.

Sir Robt. Clayton moved the standing order of the house against the admission of strangers, and the door was accordingly locked. This gave rise to many indignant reflections, as if some dark business was to be debated that would not bear the light.

*Thursday 11.*

This day was held the anniversary meeting of the sons of the clergy, when the collection upon the whole amounted to 911. 15s 6d. of which sum his grace of Montague, being one of the stewards, gave 100l.

Mrs.



Mrs. Margaret Dungworth, a single lady, late of the city of Durham, has bequeathed 1000*l.* to be applied to the purposes of the aforesaid charity, which will become due in July next.

*Friday 12.*

Mr. Holmes called the attention of the Irish parliament to a matter which he thought of importance to the state, namely, a reform of the criminal law, in which, he said, there was at present no kind of proportion observed between the crime and the punishment. He recounted more than a hundred different felonies committable without benefit of clergy, many of them so trifling as scarce to deserve a whipping, while others were of such enormity as no punishment could be equal to, yet one common mode of hanging was the portion of all. This, he insisted, was a notorious violation of justice under the sanction of law not to be paralleled in any other state ancient or modern. He hoped therefore it would be taken into serious consideration, if not in the present session early in the next. He was seconded by Mr. Ogle; but many difficulties were started, and the farther prosecution deferred.

*Saturday 13.*

An express arrived from Sir Joseph Yorke with an account, that, after the German recruits by permission had embarked in one of the ports of the Dutch Republic, an order came from the States General to stop their sailing. The reason assigned is, that their High Mightinesses have a claim on the King of Great Britain, which they have formally made, of the ships taken under the convoy of Count Byland.—*We mention this, AS PROBABLE, from the CLAIM applauded in the French king's memorial, as we know of no other claim.*

*Monday 15.*

The sessions at the Old Bailey, which began the preceding Wednesday, ended, when four convicts received sentence of death; Jas. Purse, for a rape on the person of Eliz. Midwinter; Wm. Edwards, for robbing Wm. Randail on the highway, and brutally cutting off two of his fingers; Joseph Biley, for stealing a cow; and Tho. Humphrys, for robbing Wm. Biliary on the highway near Pancras. At this sessions Albert Lowe was tried for the murder of his wife, and found guilty of manslaughter; to whom the judge made a very moving speech, addressed to the feelings of the criminal, who had been guilty, he said, of the most aggravated instance of manslaughter he had ever remembered to come before any court. He did not arraign the jury for their verdict, but he sentenced the prisoner to 12 months imprisonment in Newgate, which doubles the usual punishment.

*Tuesday 16.*

Admiralty-Office. Letters from Vice-adm. Sir Peter Parker give an account of an action that happened on the 20th of April, between his majesty's ships the Lion of 64 guns, Capt. Cornwallis, the Bristol of 50, together with

the Janus of 44, and a French convoy, consisting of four ships of the line, commanded by M. de la Motte Piquet, in which Capt. Cornwallis gained much honour, by engaging in so unequal a conflict. The Janus maintained a running fight for some time against the whole French force, and notwithstanding she was much disabled escaped the enemy.—We see in the Paris Gazette a commendatory letter addressed to M. de la Motte Piquet, signed Hyde Parker, which wants explanation.

*Wednesday 17.*

The fleet under Adm. Greaves sailed this day from Plymouth.

*Thursday 18.*

The clause in Mr. Burke's civil list bill, which states that the places of lieutenant and ensign and all inferior offices belonging to the yeomen of the guards and the band of gentlemen pensioners, shall not, after the determination respectively of the present possessors, be sold, but filled by officers of the army and navy of 15 years standing, was agreed to by the commons.

Resolutions reported and agreed to this day from the committee of supply:

1,500,000*l.* to pay off the navy debt.

15,700*l.* to make good sums issued in pursuance of addresses.

14,348*l.* charged for convicts on the Thames.

11,712*l.* for cloathing additional companies of militia.

4,680*l.* deficiencies on ditto.

30,296*l.* charged for new-raised levies.

This day a messenger arrived at the admiralty in six hours from Portsmouth, with an account of the sudden death of Sir Cha. Hardy.

*Sunday 21.*

Being a collar-day, the knights companions of the Garter, Thistle, and Bath, appeared at court in the collars of their respective orders. Dr. Knott, prebendary of Winchester, preached before their Majesties, and the D. of Northumberland carried the sword of state.

*Monday 22.*

Being the birth-day of her R. H. Princess Elizabeth, who then entered into her 11th year, their Majesties received the usual compliments at Kew.

*Tuesday 23.*

Further resolutions reported from the committee of supply:

2,418,805*l.* extra expences of land forces in 1779.

300,681*l.* deficiencies of grants.

37,372*l.* 332,855*l.* and 167,036*l.* to replace the like sums taken from the sinking fund.

Among the deficiencies the house tax was the most considerable.

*Wednesday 24.*

Ld North proposed a new duty of six shillings a barrel upon sweets made for sale, and two-pence a pound upon starch and hair powder, in lieu of the duty proposed upon coals, which he has given up.

Gov.



Gov. Pownall proposed a bill to serve as a basis for a reconciliation with America, which was rejected on the ground that America would soon be obliged to supplicate peace from Great Britain.

*Thursday 25.*

*Admiralty-Office.* Late last night arrived Capt. Uvedale, late of the Ajax, and Capt. Bazely of the Pegafus, with the following account of the defeat of the French fleet under the command of the Comte de Guichen: Extract of Adm. Rodney's Letter to Mr. Stephens, dated off Fort Royal Bay, Martinique, Apr. 26, 1780.

"Since my taking upon me the command of his majesty's ships on this station, the enemy, who had paraded for several days before St. Lucia with 25 ships of the line, and eight frigates full of troops, and were in hopes of surprizing the island, were disappointed in their views by the good disposition made of the troops by Gen. Vaughan, and of the ships by Rear-adm. Parker. They retired into Fort Royal Bay a few hours before my arrival at Gros Ilet Bay on the 27th of March.

"As soon as the fleet could possibly be got ready, I determined to return their visit, and offer them battle; and accordingly, on the 2d of April, proceeded with the whole fleet off Fort Royal Bay, where, for two days, I offered the enemy battle; the fleet being near enough to count all their guns, and at times within random shot of some of their forts. As Monsieur de Guichen, notwithstanding his superior number, chose to remain in port, I thought it most proper for his majesty's service to leave a squadron of copper-bottomed ships to watch the motions of the enemy, while I anchored in Gros Ilet Bay, ready at a moment's warning to cut or slip, in order to pursue or engage the enemy, should they leave Fort Royal Bay.

"In this situation both fleets remained till the 15th instant, when the enemy with their whole force put to sea in the middle of the night. On the 16th we got sight of them. A general chase to the North-west followed, and at five in the evening we plainly discovered that they consisted of 23 sail of the line, one 50 gun ship, 3 frigates, a lugger and cutter. When night came on, I formed the fleet in a line of battle a-head.

"The manœuvres the enemy made during the night indicated a wish to avoid battle, which I was determined they should not, and therefore counteracted all their motions.

"Their different movements next morning obliged me to be attentive, and watch every opportunity that offered of attacking them to advantage.

"At 50 minutes after eleven A. M. I made the signal for every ship to bear down and steer for her opposite in the enemy's line. At 55 minutes after eleven A. M. I made the signal for battle, and a few minutes after, the signal that it was my intention to engage close, and of course the admiral's ship

to be the example. A few minutes before one P. M. one of the headmost ships began the action. At One P. M. the Sandwich, in the center, after having received several fires from the enemy, began to engage. Perceiving several of our ships engaging at a distance, I repeated the signal for close action. The action in the center continued till 15 min. after four P. M. when Mons. Guichen in the Couronne, in which they had mounted 90 guns, the Triumphant and Fendant, after engaging the Sandwich for an hour and an half, bore away.

"The superiority of the fire from the Sandwich, and the gallant behaviour of her officers and men, enabled her to sustain so unequal a combat; though, before attacked by them, she had beat three ships out of their line of battle, had entirely broke it, and was to leeward of the wake of the French admiral.

"At the conclusion of the battle the enemy might be said to be compleatly beaten; but such was the distance of the van and rear from the center, and the crippled condition of several ships, particularly the Sandwich, who for 24 hours was with difficulty kept above water, that it was impossible to pursue them that night without the greatest disadvantage: however, every endeavour was used to put the fleet in order; and I have the pleasure to acquaint their lordships, that on the 20th we again got sight of the enemy's fleet, and for three successive days pursued them, but without effect, they using every endeavour possible to avoid a second action, and endeavoured to push for Fort Royal, Martinique, where alone they could repair their shattered fleet. We cut them off: to prevent the risque of another action, they took shelter under Guadaloupe.

"Adm. Parker acquaints me, that several ships of the enemy's van were greatly disabled, and forced to bear away; his own ship was damaged, and the main-mast in great danger.

"I cannot conclude without acquainting their lordships, that the French admiral, who appeared to me to be a brave and gallant officer, had the honour to be nobly supported during the whole action.

List of killed and wounded in the engagement with the French fleet, April 17, 1780.

Sh ps.	Ki. W.	Ships.	Ki. W.
Sterling Castle	4 34	Sandwich	18 51
Ajax	4 13	Suffolk	— 12
Elizabeth	9 15	Boyne	2 —
Princess Royal	5 14	Vigilant	— 2
Albion	3 2	Vengeance	1 6
Terrible	— —	Medway	2 3
Trident	14 26	Montagu	9 25
Grafton	2 30	Conqueror	13 36
Yarmouth	5 15	Intrepid	7 9
Cornwall	21 49	Magnificent	1 10

Total, Killed 120. Wounded 353.

Officers killed Hon. Capt. St. John, Lieut. Dea on, Lieut. Hooper, and Mr. Dam, a Danish lieut. of the Intrepid; Lieuts. Monckton and



and Wigmore, of the Sandwich. Wounded. Capt. Houlton, Hon. Lieut. Alex. Cockrane, of the Montagu; Capt. Carey, of the Marines; Capt. Ogle, of the 87th reg.; Capt. Newnham, Lieuts. Steward and Jas. Smith, of the Grafton; Lieut. Edw. Smith, of the Sandwich; Lieut. Harriott (marines), of the Elizabeth; and the gunner of the Intrepid.

G. B. RODNEY."

*Friday 26.*

The long-debated malt bill received the royal assent by commission.

News arrived this day, that 14 sail of the line, with transports having 11,000 troops on board, sailed from Cadiz to the westward on the 28th of April last.

*Wednesday 31.*

The Jamaica papers give a melancholy account of the destruction among the shipping, occasioned by a hurricane that happened on the 22d of Feb. at Montego Bay, which continuing to blow with astonishing fury till day, caused such a swell of the sea that nothing could resist its violence. That evening the whole harbour was covered with the wrecks of different vessels, for neither ship nor boat could escape the undistinguishing destruction. Most happily no lives were lost, or next to none, the fury of the storm being chiefly exerted during the day. The houses that were situated near the beach suffered considerable, and the wharfs were torn from their foundations. The oldest person living never remembers a scene of such desolation. Twenty-seven vessels (11 square-rigged), 4 schooners, 3 large sloops, the rest smaller craft, all bearing canvas, were either bulged or beat to pieces, few or none of which will ever be fit again to go to sea.

#### BIRTHS.

**T**HE lady of — Wilton, esq; dau. of Lady Greenwich, of a son and heir.

The lady of Sir Geo. Brydges Rodney, bt. of a daughter.

The lady of Sir M. White Ridley, of a son.

The lady of Sir John Blois, bt. of a daug.

#### MARRIAGES.

**R**EV. Tho. Brookes, D.D. rector of Westcott, to Mrs. Adams.

Rev. Dr. Ferris, dean of Battle, to Miss Dixon, of Cockermouth.

At Edinburgh, Capt. Robt. Mackenzie, to Miss Harriot Anne Mackenzie, second dau. of Dr. Alex. Mackenzie, physician, in Ross.

*Apr.* 26. The Rev. Mr. John Edwards, rector of Tilshead in Wilts, to Miss Jaques.

27. Robt. Oliver, esq; to Miss Waller.

*May* 2. The Hon. Mr. Clifford, eld. son of the Right Hon. Lord Clifford, to the Hon. Miss A. Langdale dau. of the late L. Langdale.

Rich. Brooke, esq; to Miss Mary Cunliffe, second dau. of the late Sir Rob. Cunliffe, bt.

4. Rev. Sandford Harcastle, rect. of Athol in the co. of York, to the dowager countess of Maxborough.

Rev. Hugh Morgan, rector of Ross, to Miss Edwards, only dau. of Jas. Edwards, esq; of the Hill Top, co. of Hereford.

9. Hon. Miss Grenville, to the Hon. Mr. Neville, son of the earl of Abergavenny.

11. Rev. Mr. Evans, of Basingstoke, to Miss Sheppard, sister of the Rev. Tho. Sheppard, D.D. of Amport, in Hampshire.

20. Major Vyse, to Miss Howard, dau. of Sir George Howard.

23. Cha. Jacombe, esq; of Bucklersbury, merchant, to Miss Smart of Enfield.

24. Lord Parker, son to the earl of Macclesfield, to Miss Drake, of Amerisham.

#### DEATHS.

**R**EV. Mr. Sparrow, rector of Moncton-Farley and Chicklade, co. Wilts.

Mr. Martinet, merchant, in Friday-street. At Hanslett, near Leeds, aged 104, Joshua Simpson, esq;

Rev. Mr. Fox, aged 76, vicar of Clirton, Warwicksh. and Watford, Northamptonsh.

The Hon. Rich. Savage Nassau, brother to the earl of Rochford. He was one of the clerks of the board of green cloth, and member for Malden in Essex.

*Apr.* 11. At Boston, aged 70, Richard Fydell, esq; once representative in parliament for that borough.

17. Hon. Henry St. John, son of the late, and uncle to the present, Lord St. John, of Bletsoe, captain of the Intrepid man of war, on board which he was killed, with his 1st and 2d lieutenants, by the same cannon ball, in the fight with the French fleet off Guadaloupe. He married Mary Schuyler of New York, by whom he has left issue one son Henry.

21. Lady Anne Hope, dau. of the earl of Hopetoun.

25. At Tottenham, Matt. Warrington, esq; aged 76.

Edw. Holland, esq; many years general surveyor of the duty on windows for the London district.

26. Jona. Dashwood, esq; formerly a Turkey merchant.

The Right Hon. Lord Cha. Gordon, uncle to his grace the duke of Gordon.

At Abingdon, Berksh. Mr. John Alder, who was so fortunate as to get 20,000l. in a former lottery.

Fra. Cholmeley, esq; aged 75.

27. At Brussels, Mrs. Taylor, wife of the Rev. Mr. Taylor, of Bifrons, Kent.

At Windsor, Mrs. Eliz. Baker, eldest sister of the late Sir Wm. Baker, knt. and alderman of London.

James Pratt, a labourer, aged 113.

28. At Chelsea, the Rev. Jas. Wilkinson, D.D. aged 82.

29. Rev. W. Vernon, rector of Hanbury co. Worcester, and Burton on the Water, co. Gloucester.

Geo. Hartley, esq; counsellor at law.

In child-bed, Mrs. Hughes, wife of — Hughes, esq; of Bettshanger, co. Kent, and eldest dau. of the late John Hallet, esq; of Dunmow Priory, co. Essex.

30. Robt. Parsons, esq; aged 80, comptroller general of his majesty's customs.

At



At West-Mill Farm in Hampshire, Mr. Tho. Dickens, a farmer, aged 105. His wife died last year, aged 98.

May 3. Mr. John Whiston, formerly an eminent bookseller in Fleet-street.

Hon. Capt. Geo. Falconar, commander of his majesty's ship Invincible.

At Bath, Edward Knight, esq;

4. At Kentish Town, Tim. Dawkins, esq; aged 76.

The Rev. Michael Tyson, B. D. F. A. and R. S. rector of Lamborn, co. Essex, late fellow and president of C. C. C. Cambridge.

James Sam. Armstrong, esq;

5. Theodosius Fitzpatrick, esq; aged 98.

At Wellingore, near Lincoln, Lady Sophia Neville, daughter of the late, and sister to the present earl of Gainsborough.

6. Sir Godfrey Webster, bart. of Battle Abbey, co. Suffex. His title descends to his eld. son, now Sir Christo. Webster, bart.

7. Mrs. Fisher, wife of Dr. Fisher, of Covent Garden theatre, and widow of the late Mr. Powell.

At Shrewsbury, Sir Charlton Leighton, bart. He is succeeded in title and estate by his eldest son, now Sir Charlton Leighton, bt.

8. Sebastian Webster, esq; formerly one of the representatives for Scarborough.

9. In Brook-street, Geo. Montagu, esq; hereditary ranger of Sawley Forest, in Northamptonshire, and secretary to the chancellor of the exchequer, to whom he has left a considerable legacy. He was the eldest son of the late brigadier-general Montagu, only brother of George, the second earl of Halifax.

10. At Mortlake, Mrs. Bullock, aged 101.

Cha. Hornby, esq; first secondary of the pipe-office, Gray's Inn.

At Rauceby, Lincolnsh. Mrs. Pugh, wife of the Rev. John Pugh, vicar of that parish, and daughter of the late Sam. Heathcote, esq; of Portland-street, Soho.

11. Mr. Sam. Jones, merch. Tower-str.

12. At Chelsea, aged 74, C. Maynard, esq; Dr. Collet, physician at Newbury, Berks. His amiable qualities and eminence in his profession, deservedly entitled him to that extensive practice which he enjoyed for a great number of years. See a paper by him in Phil. Trans. vol. L. part I. art. 15. on a peat pit near Newbury; exploding the common opinion that peat is renewed in a few years after it has been cut out.

At Newington, Dan. Stow, esq; of the navy office.

At Worcester, Mr. John Bell, attorney at law, and deputy town-clerk of that place.

13. In Bedford Row, Rich. Atterbury, esq; aged 90.

In Great Marlborough-str. aged 78, Gould Clarges, esq; uncle to Earl Ferrers, and Sir Tho. Clarges, bart.

George Lawley, esq;

14. Nath. Stephenon, esq; aged 76.

Rob. Walsingham, esq; aged 99.

15. In Oxford-str. Benj. Thornton, esq;

Wm. Masters, esq; He was formerly a consul up the Levant.

At Edinburgh, Dr. John Boswell, physician; Sir Anthony Buchanan, bart. aged 96.

17. At Appleton, Berksh. the Rev. Dr. Tho. Winchester, rector of that parish, and formerly fellow of Magdalen Coll. Oxford.

At Tottenham, Mr. Rich. Walkden, formerly stationer on London Bridge.

18. Sir Charles Hardy; of whom, see the Memoirs in p. 213.

19. Mr. Collington, woollen-draper, in Whitechapel, one of the people called Quakers. He was one of four children at a birth, all boys; his other three brothers are all living.

In the Close, Salisbury, Edw. Poore, esq; formerly recorder of that city, and one of its representatives in parliament.

21. In Burlington-street, the Hon. Tho. Townshend, one of the oldest tellers in the exchequer, and father of Tho. Townshend, esq; member for Whitchurch in Hants. He was 2d son of Charles, 2d visc. Townshend, and represented the university of Cambridge in five parliaments. He was born June 2, 1701, and married, 1730, Albinia, dau. of Col. John Selwyn, by whom he had three sons, 1. Thomas above-mentioned, 2. Charles, 3. Henry, killed in Germany 1760, and two daughters, Albinia, married, 1752, to George visc. Middleton of the kingdom of Ireland, and Mary.

Rev. Cha. Bishop, M.A. minister of Temple Guiting, and vicar of Lower Guiting and Badgworth, in Gloucestershire.

23. The son of Mr. Allen, attorney, of Kirby street, Hatton-street, aged 11, of a fore throat.

25. Sir Hen. Englefield, of White Knights, near Reading, bart.

27. John Lewis Petit, M.D. F.R. and A.S. of Russel-str. Bloomsbury, physician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, aged 42.

\*\*\* Promotions, Preferments, &c. in our next.

## PRICES of STOCKS.

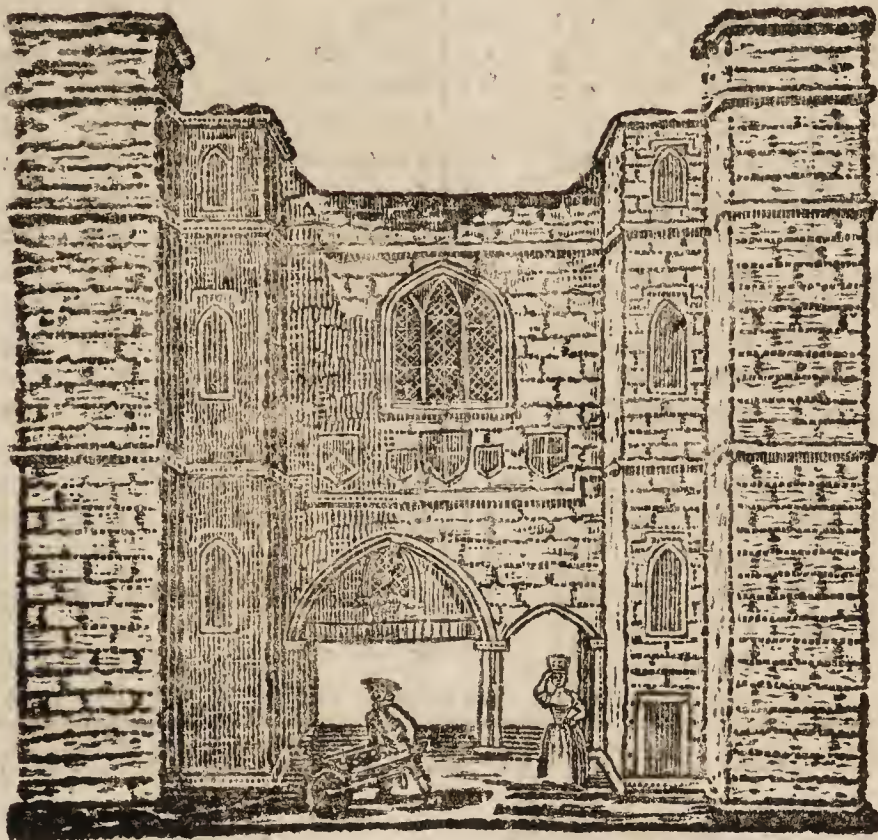
May 15.	May 29.
Bank Stock, —	—
India ditto, —	157 $\frac{1}{2}$
South Sea ditto, —	—
Ditto Old Ann. —	—
Ditto New Ann. 59 $\frac{1}{2}$	59 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{5}{8}$
3 per Ct. Bk. red. 59 $\frac{3}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	—
3 per Ct. Conf. 60 $\frac{3}{4}$ a $\frac{7}{8}$	60 $\frac{7}{8}$ a 61
Ditto 1726, —	—
Ditto 1751, —	—
India Ann. —	—
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Ct. 1758, —	—
4 per Ct. Conf. 1762, 59 $\frac{5}{8}$ a $\frac{3}{4}$	59 $\frac{5}{8}$
4 per Ct. 1777, 73 $\frac{3}{4}$	—
India Bonds, 24s. Pr.	—
Navy & Vict. Bills, 11 per ct. di.	11 $\frac{1}{8}$ per ct.
Long Annuities, 16 $\frac{1}{4}$ a $\frac{1}{16}$	16 $\frac{7}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{16}$
Short ditto, —	—
Scrip. 75 $\frac{3}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	75 $\frac{5}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$
Omnium 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ pr.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Annu. 1778, 12 $\frac{5}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{16}$	—
Lottery Tickets, 131. 9s.	131. 7s. od.



# The Gentleman's Magazine;

ST. JOHN'S Gate.

London Gazette  
Daily Advertiser  
Public Advertiser  
Gazetteer  
Morning Chron.  
Public Ledger  
Morning Post  
Gener. Advertiser  
St. James's Chron.  
General Evening  
Whitehall Even.  
London Evening  
London Chron.  
Lloyd's Evening  
Oxford  
Cambridge  
Bristol 3  
Bath 2 papers  
Birmingham 2  
Derby 2  
Coventry  
Hereford  
Southampton  
Northampton  
Reading  
Whitehaven



Edinburgh 5  
Dublin 3  
Newcastle 3  
York 2 papers  
Leeds 2  
Norwich 2  
Exeter 2  
Liverpool 2  
Chester 2  
Manchester 2  
Canterbury 2  
Nottingham 2  
Dumfries  
Aberdeen  
Glasgow  
Lewes  
Sheffield  
Shrewsbury  
Winchester  
Ipswich  
Gloucester  
Salisbury  
Leicester  
Worcester  
Stamford  
Chelmsford

For J U N E, 1780.

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Embellished with an explanatory Plate of the various Lines and Works by which CHARLES-TOWN, and every other fortified Place, is or can be surrounded [from Mr. Lochee's "Elements of Fortification," lately published].

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

LONDON, Printed for D. HENRY, at ST. JOHN'S GATE.



AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from June 12, to June 17, 1780.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from June 12, to June 17, 1780.

WALES, June 5, to June 10, 1780.

July	1779.	Wind.	Barom.	Therm.	Weather.
1	S E	ditto	29 7	63	a fine bright warm day
2		ditto	29 5	63	ditto
3		ditto	29 2	65	a very wet day
4	S S W	fresh	29 1	64	an exceeding wet day
5		ditto	29 1	62	ditto, some thunder
6		ditto	29	61	ditto, ditto
7	N E	fresh	29 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	62	wet morning, fair afternoon
8	N	little	29 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	62	a very fine bright day
9		ditto	29 9	64	ditto,
10		ditto	29 9	65	ditto, very hot
11	N W	little	29 8	68	very bright and very hot
12	N N E	fresh	29 9	69	ditto, but several flying clouds
13	N W	ditto	29 8	69	ditto, ditto
14	N E	ditto	29 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	68	very bright and very hot
15	S W	ditto	29 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	68	ditto
16	S	ditto	29 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	68	ditto
17	E	strong	29 8	67	a fine bright day, but cooled by the wind
18	S S W	fresh	29 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	67	some flying clouds, but in general very bright and hot
19	W	ditto	29 5	68	ditto
20	S	fresh	29 4	68	a good many flying clouds, some partial showers
21	N E	ditto	29 3	65	a great deal of rain, some little thunder
22	S S W	ditto	29 2	64	a good deal of rain, but some bright intervals
23	S to N	ditto	28 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	65	some very heavy showers, with thunder and lightning
24	W N W	ditto	29 2	64	many flying clouds, but little or no rain
25	S W to N E	little	29 3	65	fine fair day, heavy rains, with thun. & light. all the even.
26	N W	ditto	29 4	60	a close gloomy hot day
27	W	ditto	29 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	61	some flying clouds, but close and hot
28	S W	ditto	29 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	64	chiefly cloudy, with some trifling rain, bright at inter.
29	Ditto	fresh	29 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	62	ditto
30	W S W	ditto	29 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	67	ditto, several partial smart showers
31	W N W	ditto	29 4	66	heavy cloudy morning, fine bright afternoon

Bill of Mortality from May 30, to June 20, 1780.

Christened.		Buried.		Between		Between	
Males	632	Males	689	2 and 5	130	50 and 60	124
Females	584	Females	783	5 and 10	57	60 and 70	112
				10 and 20	55	70 and 80	69
Whereof have died under two years old 460				20 and 30	117	80 and 90	19
Peck Loaf is. 11d.				30 and 40	149	90 and 100	6
				40 and 50	174		



T H E

# Gentleman's Magazine;

For J U N E, 1780.

*Debates in Parliament from p. 212.  
Dec. 8.*



THE House went into committee on the army estimates.

Mr. Sec. *J-nk-nf-n* stated the numbers employed last year, and the troops that would be wanted

this. The former, he said, amounted to 96,000, the latter to 111,000; last year the militia, including fensibles, were 17,000, this year they would be 42,000; foreign troops last year 24,000, this year nearly the same; the artillery about 5000; which with the additional companies and new levies would make a total of 179,500 effective men. He gave, as the reason for applying for so large a land force, our inferiority at sea, and our consequent inability to provide at once for our defence at home, and the protection of our distant dependencies in every other part of the world. He then acquainted the committee with the distribution of the troops. In America and the West Indies, 56,000 British, and 21,000 foreigners; in Africa, Gibraltar, and Minorca, 15,000; in England, Scotland, and the islands adjacent, about 80,000; and upon different services abroad and at home about 17,000. And after making some observations on the late impress act, its defects and advantages, he concluded with passing a high encomium on the spirit, alacrity, and public virtue, of the noblemen and gentlemen who had signalized themselves by contributing to augment the strength of the nation at this important crisis.

Sir Ch. B—n—y objected strongly to the augmentation of our army, as stated by the Secretary at War, on the grounds of inability to support the expence, and insanity in relying upon any other security than what our insular situation pointed out, namely, a strong naval force. The augmentation of our navy, the natural bulwark of this empire, was the object which every Englishman ought to be anxious to promote; and he never, he said, gave a vote in that House with more heart-felt satisfaction than that which was lately demanded for 85,000 seamen. He begged the country gentlemen, before they gave their votes for the immense army which had been stated, to compare the enormity of the expence with the effects the measure intended was likely to produce. All men were united without doors in one opinion, that our views of conquest by land were hopeless, and all men, except some far-fetched advocates from the North, beheld with astonishment the infatuation by which the councils of this nation were influenced. This country has already incurred a debt of 190 millions; the minister has borrowed 20 millions more at an exorbitant interest, by which all private credit is effectually abolished. Under these circumstances is it possible for any man to entertain an idea, that we can continue a war, year after year against two of the richest and most formidable powers of Europe, in combination with that part of our diminished empire which in former wars gave strength and vigour to its operations. Why then continue the contest? America is to be conquered, your army



is too small for the purpose; if to be given up, it is too large. Experience has taught you that 70,000 men in America are barely sufficient to maintain a single garrison, with a portion of land of little more extent than just to fallow forth and muster them. What then must be the number equal to the conquest of that extensive continent! It has been said, by way of encouragement, that we are now in a better situation than at the close of the last session. He doubted the fact. In the British Channel if we had not fled before the enemy, we certainly had made a retrograde motion to Spithead; and to add to our credit, had left them masters of the Mediterranean. We had lost St. Vincent's in the West Indies, shamefully lost it; and we had suffered the valuable island of Grenada to be taken from us. In America we had been driven from West Florida; and we had nothing to boast of in Georgia but a lucky escape. To whatever side he turned, he said, he could see nothing flattering, he therefore blamed ministers severely for rejecting the mediation of Spain, and the terms proposed of a ten years truce on the footing of the *Uti possidetis*; and concluded with declaring against the estimate.

Mr. T. T—n—d exclaimed against the force now to be voted, on a new ground. He observed, that when the established rules of service were departed from, and men of uncertain principles and desperate fortunes were promoted in prejudice to officers of long experience and tried ability, it was time to take the alarm. Such men, at all times, and in all countries, were the instruments to subvert liberty, and establish despotism. By the estimates on the table it appeared, that near 100,000 men in arms were to be kept in this country; and by the management of those who had the direction of the army, the most unprecedented arts had been made use of to garble it. Junior officers were daily put over the heads of veterans; and officers from half-pay were raised to high commands for temporary purposes, in preference to those who had undergone long and painful service. This, he said, was reason sufficient, were there no others, to be jealous of an augmentation of the army, but there were other reasons no less powerful, which it were unnecessary for him to mention; it was sufficient to say, that the influence of the crown swept all before it.

Gen. Gr—t, in reply to the first speaker, rose and gave the House an account of the conduct of the war in the West Indies. When he left New York, his army, he said, consisted of 5000 men, of whom 600 were dead or killed when Adm. Byron was reinforced, and there were 1500 convalescents. He sent two battalions, consisting of 1000 men, on board the fleet to strengthen it; the garrison of St. Lucia was 1200; and there were only 700 that he could spare for the security of Jamaica. He knew there was a strong garrison at St. Vincent's, and though he was apprized that the French meditated a descent upon that island, he was in no pain about the event. Adm. Byron was superior to D'Estaing till he went convoy with the merchants fleet; but in his absence Mons. Le Mothe Picquet's safe arrival turned the scale in favour of the French; a circumstance which, he owned, he had neither foreseen nor expected, any more than that St. Vincent's could be subdued by a force inferior to the defenders. While he was preparing to recover the island, intelligence was received that the French were hastening to attack Grenada. This too was unexpected; for on the arrival of Adm. Rowley it was imagined our superiority at sea was such as would have prevented the enemy from hazarding any operations that might lead to a contest. Though the utmost dispatch was used, the French had landed their troops before our approach, and were ready on our arrival to range along our line with a superiority of force. The result was, that three of our ships being much damaged, and two in danger of being taken, it was thought adviseable to bear away for St. Christopher's and Antigua, where the troops were landed for the defence of those islands, as what had been



been lost could not be recovered with an inferior force. This, he said, was a faithful narrative of what had passed in the West Indies, and of the motives by which his conduct had been directed.

Mr. T—r—r, after stating the scandalous management in both army and navy, instanced a near relation of his, an old lieutenant-col. who was now commanded at Chatham by one who had been raised from a half-pay lieutenant, and he was glad of it. He had told him, that though he was his nearest relation, and there was only a sickly daughter between him and his estate, he would not leave him a shilling if he fought against his American brethren. This had no effect, and now he was rightly served for his zeal\*. He reprobated the American war. Insisted that the interest of all England was sacrificed to that one object. The whole county of York, where he resided, was left so defenceless, that when Paul Jones appeared upon the coast, every one prepared to secure their best effects, expecting nothing less than to be exposed to plunder. In no country upon earth could property, he said, be worse defended.

Mr. F—x rose, and desired to know before he gave his vote, whether the war in America was to be an offensive or defensive war.

Ld N—tb entered into a full justification of his own conduct, and that of the commander in chief. He insisted, that the future intentions of government respecting the American war was an improper subject of discussion in that House. He thought it sufficient to say, it was not abandoned. He then replied to the former speakers. He assured the House, that when the ground of the apparent partialities complained of in the army promotions came to be fully known, every idea of blame would vanish; and that the commander in chief would appear to have acted strictly within the line of his duty. As

to the influence of the crown, which some gentlemen represented as so great a grievance, all he should say was, that at all times it was great, it was necessary it should be so, and that he had never endeavoured to extend it.

Mr. Meyrick observed, that the gentleman who spoke last but one, had been egregiously mistaken in the character of the officer alluded to, as commanding his relation at Chatham. That gentleman had been a captain so early as the last war, had long acted as a major in a militia regiment, and for some years past as a field-officer; that he had no command at Chatham, nor was he stationed at that place.

Gen. C—nw—y declared, that he abhorred and detested the American war, yet gave it as his opinion that the force, enormous as it might seem, fell short of his wishes, considering the present exigency of affairs. He was not only for the force proposed, but for granting it without annexing any conditions.

Col. B—ré observed, that if the noble lord had not extended the influence of the crown, he had certainly been beholden to that influence for every motion he had carried inimical to America. He recounted every measure since his lordship's accession to power which led to bring on the war, and asked at the end of each, if it was not by the influence of the crown that he had carried that measure through this House? He was very full on the conduct of the American war, and contradicted many accounts which had been published here as authentic, particularly the success of Col. Butler, whose defeat he could confirm from actual information. That officer, he said, he well knew; and could not account for his undertaking so infamous a service, as that of carrying fire and sword into the settlements of his fellow subjects. He could, however, assure the House, that the Virginian militia had routed his army, taken him prisoner, and driven the Indians who accompanied him to take shelter beyond the Niagara; that they had laid waste the Indian settlements, and it was thought would

\* On this anecdote the author of *Liberal Opinions* seems to have formed a novel, called Emma Corbet, or the Miseries of Civil War; in which there are several descriptive scenes that are very interesting, and cannot but affect every feeling mind.



would totally extirpate them in that part of the country. He could not help observing, he said, an inconsistency in Gen. C--nw--y's argument, who, though he had condemned the American war in all its stages, had notwithstanding recommended unanimity of sentiment on the only subject in which the House could not agree; he was therefore at a loss to reconcile the hon. General's present opinions with past experience, and concluded with reprobating the American war, which, if B not speedily got rid of, would prove a mill-stone about the neck of the state, that would sink it never to rise again.

Mr. T. L--tt--ll, in the course of a long speech, adverted to a declaration of Gen. Gr--t before the commencement of the American war, that he would undertake to lead 5000 men from one end of the American continent to the other without molestation; and asked the hon. General, if he still thought the Americans the poltroons he had represented them, who from their native aversion to personal danger would never dare to face an English army. See vol. XLV. p. 63.

Gen. G--nt denied the charge; undisciplined as they were at first, his opinion was, that an English army had little to fear from them. But every one knows that habit and actual service will make soldiers.—He could say from experience, that he never saw better troops than some of the rebel regiments are.

Mr. F--x spoke chiefly against the chimerical project of attempting to reduce America by force of arms. He said, we might as well undertake to conquer Turkey. He inveighed with great vehemence against the enlarged influence of the crown; which he considered as the root and the growth of all the malignant humours that have pervaded and infected the healthy constitution of this once happy land.

Other speakers protracted the debate to a late hour, when all the resolutions which had been moved for by the Secretary at War passed without a division.

*Dec. 9.*

The report of the committee of the

preceding day was brought up, which served to renew the former debate.

Mr. T. T--nsb--d asked the Secretary at War how it happened that the charge of the staff in the year 1779 so greatly exceeded the charge of the staff in 1762, the most expensive year of any in the last war.

Mr. J--nk--n acknowledged that he was unprepared to answer that question.

Mr. H--pk--s desired to know what were the real number of provincial troops in British pay in America, as the noble lord at the head of the American department had in a former debate asserted that we had a larger number fighting for us there than Washington's whole army.

Ld G. G--rm--ne said, he spoke then from information that he credited. He now believed the number was from six to eight thousand.

Mr. F--x renewed his former question, in what manner the American war was to be carried on.

Mr. J--nk--n replied, that he was no minister, and therefore could not be supposed competent to answer that question.

Sir W. M--d--b adverted to an assertion of Ld Advocate D--nd--s on a former debate, "That Rome in times of danger had a dictator, to whom the senate delegated its power;" inferring from thence that the minister should now be dictator, to whom parliament ought to resign its right of interference in matters of peace and war. Sir Wm. F abhorred the sentiment.

Ld Advocate denied the inference. He had said, that in times of war and trouble Rome had appointed a dictator to carry on the executive part of government; but never said that the senate had resigned its rights to that dictator. This he had applied to Britain. This he still maintained.

A motion was made to adjourn the report, but passed in the negative, Noes 159, Ayes 113. The resolutions were then reported and agreed to, and bills ordered in accordingly.

*Dec. 10.*

Mr. Wood, member for Middlesex, presented a petition from his electors, com-



complaining of an injury offered by ministers to one of their most essential rights, by vacating the seat of one member whom they disliked, and refusing the same indulgence to another member whom they approved. In consequence of which Mr. Wood moved, for leave A to bring in a bill to enable the members of that House to be elected for any county, city, borough, or place, that is unrepresented in parliament. And

Mr. *W—lk—s* seconded the motion, which passed unanimously.

Mr. *W—lk—s* then moved for a call of the House on the 3d of February, which likewise passed unanimously.

Mr. *T. L—tt—ll* complained of the undue influence used in the election of members to sit in that House, and in- C stanced the county of Southampton as affording a damning proof.

Mr. *W—lk—s* confirmed what Mr. *L—tt—ll* had stated, and produced a letter from the duke of Chandos, lord lieut. of that county, to a freeholder, D recommending in the strongest manner the election of Sir Simeon Stewart; of which an ample account has already been given, vol. XLIX. p. 613.

*Dcc. 13.*

Ld *N—th* opened three propositions E relative to the relief intended to be given to Ireland.

1. To allow Ireland a free export of her wool, woollens, and wool flocks.

2. Also a free export of glass, and all kinds of glass manufactures. And F

3. A free trade with the British plantations in America and the West Indies on certain conditions—the basis of which was to be an equality of taxes and customs.

To demonstrate the justice as well as the necessity of relieving Ireland, his lordship entered fully into the claims of Ireland, as well from the rights of nature as from its connection with Great Britain; and after a full discussion drew this conclusion, that mixing the broad claim of a free trade, and quali- H fying it with the advantages of a connection with this country, Ireland would be more substantially relieved than by any benefits she could possibly derive from a *free trade*, according to

the undefined sense of that general term. He said farther, that he had reason to believe, the most intelligent and unprejudiced commercial people of both kingdoms were of opinion, that the advantages would be greater in proportion as both participated in the common traffick. The commerce, import and export, was held in common till the reign of Charles the II<sup>d</sup>, when by an artful omission in the act of navigation Ireland was excluded from trading

B with the British plantations as much as France, Spain, or any other foreign state. In the reign of K. William the prejudice ran so high against Ireland, to the manifest prejudice of both countries, that parliament passed a law to prohibit the importation of lean cattle from that kingdom. And towards the latter end of the same reign a kind of compact took place, the general terms of which were, that England should enjoy the woollen trade, and Ireland the linen; though, as it often happens, the weakest had by far the worst bargain. England still carried on the linen trade as much as if no such agreement had ever been made, at the same time that the monopoly of woollens remained solely with her. This appeared to him so unfair, and he believed it must appear so to every unprejudiced member of that House, that he grounded the following motion upon it, “That it is expedient to repeal so much of the laws of Great Britain as prohibit the exportation of Irish wool manufactures, &c. from Ireland to any part of Europe.”

The next matter he wished to submit to the consideration of the committee was, the restrictions laid upon Ireland respecting glass. Previous to the 19<sup>th</sup> of Geo. II. Ireland might import glass from other countries, and was beginning to make some progress in the lower branches of that manufacture herself; but, by an act of that year, Ireland was not only prohibited from importing glass from any other country than Great Britain, but was restricted from so much as lading any glass, the manufacture of Ireland, on any carriage with intent to export the same.

This



This gave great offence in Ireland, and has ever since been thought a grievance: he therefore moved, "That so much of the act of 19 Geo. II. as prohibits the importation of glass into Ireland, except of British manufacture, or to export glass from that kingdom, be repealed."

The repeal of those acts his lordship considered as matter of right: what follows as matter of favour. To a commercial intercourse with our Colonies, Ireland, even were she an independent state, could have no pretensions. By every principle of justice, of the law of nations, and the custom of other powers, those colonies that have been settled and raised to opulence by the blood, treasure, and industry, of the parent state, are the property of the nation by whom they have been planted. Were it otherwise, what power upon earth would weaken its own strength to erect colonies? He therefore contended, that admitting Ireland to share with G. B. in the commerce of her colonies was granting, upon the most liberal principles, every advantage she could wish in order to establish her trade and manufactures on the firmest basis, to revive the industry of her people, and to make them rich and happy.

His lordship stated the comparative advantages and disadvantages Ireland would derive should the idea now thrown out be brought to maturity. If we did not open this source of commerce to Ireland, we should be thought to act unkindly by her; on the other hand, if we should open our colony trade to Ireland without accompanying it with similar burthens to those which we submitted to ourselves, we should be guilty of an act of the highest injustice to British traders. He therefore was of opinion, that an equal trade in the sense he had explained it, including an equality of duties both on the export and import, would be the only equitable ground on which the favours intended could be granted or expected. This idea of an equal trade he owned would require much consideration. The equalising the duties must necessarily lie with the Irish parliament, who from

the nature of their constitution could only lay on those duties which would bring the British and Irish commodities upon equal terms to market. He therefore wished to postpone any farther proceedings thereon till after the Christmas recess, when the Irish parliament might be consulted upon the following resolution, "That Ireland be suffered to carry on a trade of export and import to and from the British colonies in America and the West Indies, and her settlements on the coast of Africa, subject to such limitations, regulations, restrictions, and duties, as the parliament of Ireland shall impose." These resolutions were agreed to.

Dec. 14. No debate.

Dec. 15.

Mr. B—ke, after a very long declamatory speech, gave notice, that he had a plan to propose, which he hoped would serve as a basis for establishing public œconomy, and for reducing the influence of the crown; said, he had communicated it to a few select friends, whose approbation had encouraged him to proceed; that he intended to communicate it to several more; and that when it was thus matured he meant to propose it to the consideration of the House. [See a particular account of this plan in our Magazine for March.]

Ld J. C—nd—sh bore testimony to the goodness and expediency of the plan which his hon. friend had to offer.

Mr. D—p—r believed in his conscience the influence of the crown to be the true cause and mischievous origin of all the misconduct that has brought the affairs of this nation into disgrace. He concluded an animated speech with this emphatical expression: "I am as heartily convinced, that the King's interest is as much affected by it as that of the subject. If it continues, I vow to God, I do not think his Majesty will sit securely on his throne."

(To be continued.)

#### NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

\* \* \* J. B's favourable Opinion of our Intentions in publishing Names is very just. We published the Names alluded to, to gratify the Curiosity of the Learned, but certainly with no Intent to injure any of the persons named.

The Strictures on Hume's Posthumous Work are much too long for insertion.

W. A's Correction, the Anecdotes of Tarleton the Comedian, and the Original Letter from An Occasional Correspondent, shall be inserted in our next.

The Calculations of G. E. are under Consideration.

S. D's Hint shall be attended to.



The following is the Copy of a Letter sent by a Gentleman of Switzerland to the Author of *Essays Moral and Literary*. As it contains a vindication of his Countrymen from an Aspersion which he mistakenly supposes thrown on them in general, it is presented to the Public literally as it was received.

To the Rev. Mr. Knox, Master of Tunbridge School, and late Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford.

Berne, in Switzerland,

Mar. 15, 1780.

Reverend Sir,

I Am a foreigner, and write in a country very distant from your own. That previous declaration will, I hope, sufficiently apologize for the inaccuracies of style and language, which I make no doubt I shall be guilty of in this letter.

The awkward dress my thoughts must appear in may hurt your taste; but true taste belongs to none but men of feeling, and in these shines generally one of the loveliest virtues that adorns human society—benevolence and a sense of equity, which screens innocent faults from the cruelty of wit, and which, from many parts of your work, I presume you possess, though in one instance you seem to have rejected its influence.

My design, Sir, is to expostulate with you on a very odious, unjust, and illiberal expression, which dropt from your pen in the 16th page of the second volume of your *Essays Moral and Literary*; a book which does you honour, as a man of sound classical taste, as a true friend to morality, and as a writer, whose principles and language insure him the approbation and good-will of his readers. So much the greater was my surprise when I read the opprobrious line I just mentioned. Have you, Sir, before you connected the low insulting word *renegado* with that of a nation as free and as worthy as your own, have you had an opportunity to study the character of that nation among themselves? Have you found any apology for that epithet in their annals? or is it merely the small figure Switzerland makes in a map, that made you suppose it was of little consequence whether that epithet was ill or well applied? Is it, Sir, so easy a matter to ascertain the reality of national vices? Is it worthy of a writer of character to stamp infamy on a man or a nation without knowing if they deserve such

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abuse? Is it fair to judge of a whole people by a few scattered individuals? Have you even in that respect dealt equitably with us? And have you been unlucky enough to meet with no Swiss in England capable of rectifying your notions and opinion of his country? If you will answer with truth any of these questions, I am convinced, reverend Sir, you will in every one of them find your condemnation.

Had you visited our country, you would have found our liberty more real, our love of it full as strong, our manners less corrupted, our sense of religion and honour much quicker, our love of letters, our hospitality, our kindness towards strangers, our candid and liberal behaviour in society, in some respects equal, in others superior, to what I have observed in the same particulars among your own nation.

No foreigner perhaps is more prejudiced in favour of England than myself. I have not imbibed my notions on this head slightly, and without being able to account to myself for it. During my travels, I made a sufficient stay in England, to be sure that my good opinion of that nation in general is well founded. Though I saw immorality, love of wealth, and the most unbounded spirit of party, break down one after another all the fences of civil society; though I saw almost the whole people corruption-fed on the approach of the dissolution of the last parliament; though I saw many of your own countrymen despair of the welfare of the nation, pronounce its dignity lost, its primacy gone; though I saw the riches of the East insure regard and preferment to men totally unworthy of both; though I found the greatest want of discipline in your universities, and the state of literature very much altered to the worse, since the times of Addison, Swift, and Pope; yet I was still just enough not to settle my judgment on these grounds only: I attributed much of your degeneracy to the degeneracy prevailing all over Europe; I was unhappy to find so many faults in so glorious a nation; and, when drawn by these into splenetic contemplations, cheered myself up again by fixing with a steady eye my looks upon the national advantages and national virtues, which have made me for ever a friend to the English nation, and have endeared that country to me more than any other af-

ter



ter my own. If, on the one side, I saw vice meet barefaced the broadest daylight, I saw frequently, on the other, the enthusiasm of manly virtue carried to the highest pitch.

I delighted in the daily observation of original characters, whose singularities almost always indicated a free spirit and a good heart: I found in your constitution, in your mode of life, in your multiplied public institutions, in the manliness of your character, and in many other topics of observation, ample compensation for what displeased me; and in the study of your language and your books, I secured to myself a fund of entertainment, which I still cherish with the most partial fondness. This is the way, Sir, that entitles a man to form a judgment of the national character of a people; and give me leave to tell you, you did not follow it, when, to round a period, you bestowed the word of *Swiss renegado* on those Gentlemen to whom many of your Nobility and Gentry trust the care of their children for their education, and during their travels. You may say, that the epithet is only applied to individuals: it is so, but it is given in a manner which throws contempt upon the whole nation. You may imagine that I am an advocate in my own cause, because I shew myself so much hurt by your expression; but in this you would be mistaken. I travelled for myself, and improvement was my only view. You may find me over nice in expostulating with a man I never saw, on a word which nobody perhaps, except myself, has taken particular notice of: but in this I am justified by the natural rights of the public over authors, and by a right much dearer to men of character, that of doing justice to my country whenever I see it wronged by those whose good opinion I deem valuable. I certainly would not have given myself the trouble of writing, nor to you, reverend Sir, that of reading this letter, if I had not been highly pleased with your work. It is full of sense and good advice; as much as I am able to judge, well written; and bears evident proofs of your being, like most good English writers, thoroughly acquainted with ancient learning. But why, Sir, do you flatter the taste of your overbearing nation, by undervaluing every thing foreign to it? If it was my business, I could collect a multitude of proofs of this assertion; but I am no critic.

I read to please myself, not to find out faults and specks where I have no right to expect perfection: but I have a very good right to call the word *Swiss Renegado* ill-judged and undeserved abuse. I hope, Sir, from your candour, you will upon reflection find it so likewise, and that you will do yourself the justice to alter the passage in a third edition.

I know you might quote some of your countrymen who have gone much greater lengths than yourself in abusing my nation. But examples, reverend Sir, prove against you. Nothing is more nauseous to elegant minds than low and scurrilous attempts to be witty merely to raise a laugh. The infamous character of *Canton* in a play of some theatrical merit, the *Clandestine Marriage*, reflects infamy against none but its author; I maintain, that amongst the lowest dregs of our nation no model for such a caricature could be found out; it is against all the rules of the stage, for it has neither truth nor decency in it. Shakspeare might as well have called his *Caliban Canton* as the author of the *Clandestine Marriage*, that part which he wrote for the upper galleries of your play-houses, of which he would be a worthy member. He deserves to be cudgelled by every Swiss he meets in his way; but that is the only manner in which a Gentleman would expostulate with so despicable a being: contempt is the only answer he deserves; and I have mentioned him only to shew you, Sir, how disgraceful it is even to look into the road trod by so vile a writer.

I hope, reverend Sir, this may induce you to enquire more particularly into the character, history, and manners, of a nation you seem little acquainted with.

There are some modern travellers among your own countrymen who can materially assist you in the enquiry. Coxe and Moore, though sometimes very inaccurate, have thrown much light upon the subject; and I hope Mr. Brydone may be prevailed on one time or other to publish the observations, which his long stay in Switzerland has enabled him to collect, on our civil, moral, and natural history. Though it is unfair in general to judge of a nation from those individuals, who, through want of fortune, inconstancy of mind, love of wealth, or bad conduct at home, have been induced to emigrate from their mother country:



country; I believe, Sir, the numerous body of Swiss people settled in London would alone be sufficient to rectify your notions of their character. They are known as fair traders, and trusty servants; their clergy is composed of men of learning and exemplary life; their sober industry aspires not to large fortunes; they generally retire from business with a small competency, and acquire it through fair and honest means. They have lately built a fine church at a considerable expence; they take care of their own poor, they avoid all intercourse with the few whose behaviour may disgrace the nation. In one word, they are useful members of society, and far from being a load to your state, to whom they have lately, as they had already done in the year 1745, offered the sacrifice of their blood and fortunes. There may be some who don't answer this description, but the number is comparatively so small that it would be most unconscionable to make these few the standard of your judgment. We frequently see in Switzerland English travellers very deficient in morals, manners, and even tolerable behaviour; but we don't burden their vices upon national habits and character: we despise them; but we love and cherish your nation, and I dare say you will find many of your countrymen, who have resided in this country, speak with pleasure of the reception they have met with. There are some, who think, very presumptuously, that their money entitles them to every distinction, and to every forbearance: these very often find themselves mistaken; but they deserve it, and, though ill pleased, carry away a useful lesson, if they have sense enough to make any thing of it.

Now, reverend Sir, let me crave your pardon for having scolded so long with you in broken English. I spoke from the heart, and to a man, who, I trust, will take kindly what my good-will towards him has prompted me to say. My signing this letter is, I believe, a sufficient voucher for the goodness of my intention; and it is with real pleasure that I once more assure you of the great regard and sincere esteem with which I am, reverend Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,  
F. FREUDENRYCH.

Mr. URBAN,

June 10.

WHEN an event has been communicated to the public, accompanied with such peculiar circumstances as to excite attention, or demand assistance, the public have a claim to every explanation respecting the help afforded, and the benefit produced; but where benevolence and humanity have been peculiarly interested, such information is indispensably requisite, in order to obviate any suspicion of deception, and thereby encourage the future exertions of public generosity. The case I would particularly allude to was inserted in your Magazine for January last, giving some account of a poor family in such extreme distress, that they must have perished, had not immediate succour been extended, which in justice to the community was speedily and abundantly applied.

The assurance that a happy change in the situation of this family has since taken place, I thought would convey pleasure to many of your readers, and exhibit a striking instance of the favourable estimation in which your Magazine is held by the public. I am persuaded also that the well-timed relief which this family has in consequence experienced, was not the only good effect produced. As the distress of many of the poor throughout the nation, and particularly in the metropolis, has increased from various causes to extreme misery, a disposition to beneficence has been proportionally excited in those of superior situations; and where want has crept into the habitations of the poor, charity has been animated by a divine ardour to pursue and expel the unfriendly intruder.

When the present exigencies of the times are considered, it is not a matter of surprize, that a poor man, with a large family, from want of employment, or by the visitation of sickness, should be reduced to extreme indigence. This, however, is gradually incurred; the first step towards poverty, with only trivial aid applied in the instant, is easily reclaimed, and the progressive descent prevented; but as distress increases, the difficulty of obviating it is augmented: it is, therefore, of the utmost importance to the community to close the wound, on the first application, with the oil and the honey, before it cankers, and becomes incurable. This was the conduct of the good Samaritan, who, without en-

\* \* \* This is perhaps the best-written letter by a foreigner in English, which our language can produce, both for sentiment and style. EDIT.



quiring into the principles, or after the country of the traveller, generously administered immediate relief. It is this kind of attention to the first appearances of want, that enables a religious society to boast, that there is not one distressed person in their community unnoticed or unrelieved. I have often lamented that such a system of conduct, which has uniformly succeeded for upwards of a century, has not been adopted more generally in parishes. On the contrary, the poor supplicant, instead of finding pity and protection, is too often repulsed by those who hold the power of relief in their hands, with threats of a work-house, if they renew their petitions and again urge their necessities.—There is a love of freedom in the human breast; it is the birthright and boast of an Englishman, who ill-brooks unmerited restraint.—A man with such feelings, when oppressed with unavoidable want, is apt to ascribe every instance of neglect to a contempt of his poverty; and thus chagrin of mind is added to his other miseries. It is therefore the duty of those in higher stations, to treat the poor with peculiar tenderness, even where they cannot grant their requests; and with respect to persons entrusted with the care and provision of the poor in parishes, the immediate extension of relief, when first required, would not only render the distressed object happy, but eventually save accumulated expences to the community—it would enable him at an easy rate to stem the present torrent, encourage him to future exertions of industry, and thus preserve him from becoming a lasting burthen to the parish, and a real loss to the public.

Though I have mentioned freedom as the birthright of an Englishman, I would be far from defending the least appearance of licentiousness among the labouring poor: but when we consider the immense importance of this class of people, their executive powers in manufactures, in commerce, in arts, and bodily labour, which are great national concerns, we cannot be too cautious of depressing this love of independence, the genuine fruits of which are virtue, industry, and public spirit.

Indeed our happiness requires us to make this part of our fellow-creatures happy, as there is no possibility of intentionally rendering others happy without rendering ourselves so; neither is it possible to procure happi-

ness for ourselves, without first procuring it for others—Happiness, therefore, is reciprocal, and is of all things the most easily purchased; FOR BENEFICENCE IS THE SOURCE OF TRUE HAPPINESS, AND THE OCCASIONS OF EXERCISING IT ARE INNUMERABLE.

J. C. LETTSOM.

P. S. In your Magazine for the last month, a writer, under the signature of "*A Friend to Humanity*," has very politely noticed my endeavours in favour of the late Captain Carver, and recommends a new edition of his *Travels by Subscription*, for the relief of the widow and children—I approve the writer's scheme, and acquaint him that it has been in part executed.

Mr. URBAN,

May 9.

GIVE me leave to add, by way of supplement to your account (Vol. XLIX. p. 552) of Mr. Nichols's most useful "*Account of the Alien Priories*," that there is in a little obscure book, intituled, "*Architecture Militaire composée par le R. P. George Fournier, Par. 1648*," 12mo, a view of Mont St. Michel, which, though not so elegant as that in Mr. Nichols's book, which you have copied as above, seems a more faithful, because more full, representation of that remarkable fortress. The tower concealed by the ship in the later views is in this represented as ruined, and half next the sea fallen away, like one in Caernarvon castle. (See Buck's view.)

Having pointed out this original of St. Michael's Mount, justice obliges me to expose the egregious plagiarism of the editor of the *Antiquarian Repository*, who has borrowed both Mr. N.'s account and plate to fill up the very last number of a work which professes to admit only original pieces: but poverty of genius and correspondence may, perhaps, be admitted as an excuse.

Yours, &c.

\* \* \* Our Occasional Correspondent is requested to enable us to compleat his plan, by communicating the materials. His description of St. Lucia is very satisfactory, and shall be inserted when the map is received.—Mr. Burlington's blunders do not come within the limits of our work. We have cautioned our readers generally against literary impositions; but have neither room nor inclination to descend to particulars. The Story of Packington in our next. A. B's proposition is unintelligible, and seems to be improperly stated. Remarks on the principal paintings in the late exhibition, is postponed to make room for the Narrative of the late Riots.



*Rise and Progress of the late Tumults.*

THE Editors of the Gentleman's Magazine have been careful, at the close of every memorable transaction, to collect the principal circumstances that attended its progress, as well to gratify present curiosity, as to preserve the remembrance of it to posterity: and hence our volumes of the years past are generally observed to afford as much entertainment on the re-perusal as at the time of their first publication.

It must, however, be acknowledged, that, during the long period of our periodical existence, no event has happened that will be read by future generations with so much surprize and astonishment as what we are now about to relate. The narrative therefore will not be thought tedious that is intended to record the late desperate attack upon the lives and properties of the inhabitants of this metropolis, by a set of miscreants, who, assuming the character of men heated with zeal for their religion, and mingling with them, proceeded to commit the most horrible acts of unprovoked desolation that are to be met with in any history.

Some previous explanation will, however, be necessary to those who are strangers to the proceedings which have of late agitated the minds of many serious persons, and which, perhaps, have been the innocent cause of that commotion which alarmed every lover of peace, and provoked their keenest resentment:

The application to parliament a few years ago, from a considerable body of conscientious divines, for some alteration in the liturgy of the Church of England, gave occasion, it is probable, to the Community of Roman Catholics, to review the state in which they stood with regard to the penal laws, and humbly to represent their grievances, and legally petition for relief. The penalties to which they were liable, it must be confessed, were intolerable, and such as, had they been enforced, must have obliged by far the greatest part totally to abandon the kingdom. Popish Bishops \*, Priests, or Jesuits, and Papists, or persons professing the Popish religion, and keeping schools, or taking upon themselves the education or government, or boarding of youth, were liable to perpetual imprisonment †. But what was still more severe, not to say unchristian,

\* It is a vulgar error to imagine that there are Popish Bishops appointed for every diocese in this kingdom. The English Catholics are now divided into four provinces, under the direction of four Bishops in *partibus infidelium*.

† On this act of King William, a person was lately prosecuted, convicted, and imprisoned, and must for ever have been confined, had not the doors of the prison been opened, and a hint given him to make his escape.

Roman Catholics were rendered incapable of inheriting by descent, if any of the next of kin, being Protestants, claimed the inheritance; and even children, abjuring the Popish religion, and turning Protestants, might thereby deprive their parents of their estates, and reduce them to beggary. At laws such as these, human nature revolts; and it was thought just, in this enlightened age, to repeal them. For this reason, as all unprejudiced persons were equally struck with the severity of those penalties, it was thought advisable to preserve government void of offence, and to charge one of the most popular members of the minority with the conduct of a bill for repealing those particular clauses which were thought not only to be unjust, but cruel. Accordingly Sir Geo. Savile undertook the task, made the motion for the tolerating bill, and carried it through the house without a division. There were a few, indeed, within doors, but many without, who foresaw that this inlet to Popery would be attended with very different consequences from what those who were made the instruments to promote it, expected. These thought they could discover a bias in government in favour of Roman Catholics, which led ministry to turn a deaf ear to the petitions of their Protestant subjects, and to reject their remonstrances. But this was not all. The Papists, elated with the favours that had been granted them, instead of prudently and thankfully enjoying the blessings of freedom from penalties that were judged hard to be borne, began to abuse their new privileges, and to extend them beyond what the laws allowed; for though the heavy penalty of perpetual imprisonment was remitted, and they were put upon a footing in common with other subjects, respecting the right of inheritance, and even in the purchase of lands, yet they were still left subject to many prosecutions for propagating their religion, which they very unwisely disregarded, and became apparently more earnest than ever, in preaching, teaching, visiting the sick, and making proselytes, to the no small scandal of many pious divines of the established church, whose duties they usurped, and to whose characters they did not always pay due regard. To this it was owing, as we have been credibly informed, that an Association of worthy Protestants was established, with a view only to endeavour by legal means to obtain security against the abuse of the law that had passed in favour of Catholics, but not to deprive them of the benefits of it. A deputation from this association, we are told, waited upon ministry with their complaints and remonstrances; at the same time requesting to know how far they might rely upon the support of Government to countenance



nance an intended petition. They were courteously received, and dismissed with hopes. In the mean time, disturbances broke out in Scotland, on the bare rumour that similar indulgences were to be granted to Papists in that country, as had been procured for them in England. These disturbances were said to have alarmed Government, and to have deterred Ministry from prosecuting their design.

The proceedings of the Protestant Association of London, about this time, remained in suspense, which induced Lord George Gordon to put himself at the head of it. Observing the effect of the spirited opposition in Scotland, and knowing the temper of the House, he rashly conceived that a formidable appearance of Protestant People was the only means to secure success to their petition; and by the trials he made, he found that such a body might easily be brought together; but he did not foresee the difficulty and danger that would attend dispersing them. After several meetings, convened at various places, and upon various occasions, at which he was attended by numerous bodies of apparently zealous Protestants, but deserted by those temperate and conscientious men who at first composed the majority of the Associating Society, he proceeded to invite by advertisements and handbills, "All the true Protestants of Great Britain, and of civil and religious liberty, to unite in support of the Protestant interest before it was too late; for that unanimity and firmness in that glorious cause could alone protect us from the dangerous confederacy of Popish powers, &c."; and, in a postscript to that resolution, he exhorts those of London and its environs, who wish the repeal of the Popish Bill, to sign the Protestant Petition, which lay for that purpose at his house in Welbeck-street every morning till 12 o'clock."

Having, in consequence of these and other similar notices, procured a sufficient number of subscribers to his Petition; his next step was to draw up and disperse the following Resolutions:

#### PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION.

"Whereas no Hall in London can contain 40,000 persons, Resolved, that this Association do meet on Friday next, in St. George's Fields, at ten o'clock in the morning, to consider of the most prudent and respectful manner of attending their Petition, which will be presented the same day to the House of Commons.

"Resolved, for the sake of good order and regularity, that this Association, in coming to the ground, do separate themselves into four distinct divisions, viz. the London division, the Westminster division, the Southwark division, and the Scotch division,

"Resolved, that the London division do take place upon the right of the ground towards Southwark, the Westminster division second, the Southwark division third, and the Scotch division upon the left, all wearing blue cockades, to distinguish themselves from the papists, and those who approve of the late act in favour of popery.

"Resolved, that the magistrates of London, Westminster, and Southwark, are requested to attend, that their presence may over-awe and controul any riotous or evil minded persons, who may wish to disturb the legal and peaceable deportment of his Majesty's protestant subjects.—By order of the Association. Signed G. Gordon, President. Dated, London, May 29."

Accordingly, on the day appointed, namely, Friday, June 2d, a vast concourse of people assembled from all parts of the city and suburbs, to the number, as it was computed, of more than 100,000 souls, and paraded in St. George's Fields, from ten in the morning till near twelve, when they were joined by Lord George, who harangued them for some short time, and issued his orders how to proceed. Accordingly, by marching one party over London-bridge, another over Blackfriars-bridge, and a third over Westminster-bridge, they all arrived about half past two, and surrounded both Houses of Parliament\*. It was soon discoverable, that, whatever might be his Lordship's intention to preserve the peace, some of his followers were determined to make sacrifices.

They had no sooner possessed themselves of the avenues to both Houses, than they began to usurp the most arbitrary and dictatorial power.

The first who felt the effects of their resentment, was the Archbishop of Canterbury, whom they saluted with hisses and groans, and when he got out of his carriage, to avoid greater mischief, compelled him to cry out (which he did in a feeble voice) "*No Popery! No Popery!*"

Some of the members of the House of Commons, they obliged to swear to vote for the repeal of the act in question; others they compelled to wear blue cockades, and cry out with the Primate, *No Popery!* It happened, perhaps, rather by accident than by design, that the Lords met with worse treatment than the Commons. They stooped the venerable old Lord President Bathurst in his carriage, pulled him a hundred different ways in getting out, kicked his legs, and it was with difficulty he got in-

\* A large roll of parchment, almost as much as a man could carry, containing the petition, with the names subscribed, was deposited in the Lobby of the House of Commons, and afterwards presented to the House by Lord George.



to the House. Lord Mansfield was daringly abused, and had mud thrown in his face. Lord Stormont was saved only by the resolution of his friend, his carriage was broken, and his person assaulted. The D. of Northumberland might be said to fare still worse, as, to insult, was added the loss of his watch. The Bishop of Litchfield escaped with his gown in tatters; and the Bishop of Lincoln with life by miracle: his carriage was accidentally stopped by the crowd, which his Lordship too hastily resenting, a ruffian pulled him out, and throttled him till the blood came out of his mouth; and happy for his Lordship, he got refuge in a gentleman's house, from whence he escaped at the top, while thirty of the ruffians were searching for him below. The Bishop of Rochester, whom the populace at first took for the Archbishop of York, was very severely handled by them. He was asked, "if he had not been once a schoolmaster of Westminster;" which his Lordship answering in the negative, a person in the crowd declared "that they were wrong, for that Dr. Markham was a taller man; but that, if they had been right, the Bishop should have been marked with a cross deeply indented on his forehead." The Earl of Hillsborough owed his safety to his friend Lord Townshend, who accompanied him in his chariot, and both got into the House with the loss of their bags. The Lords Willoughby de Broke, Boston, and Ashburnham, were personally assaulted and roughly handled; as were the Lords St. John and Dudley. Lord Trentham had his vis-a-vis much shattered.

Only two members of the House of Commons, experienced the fury of the populace. Mr. Ellis was pursued into the Guildhall of Westminster, where he would probably have been assassinated, had he not been powerfully defended.—Mr. Strahan and his eldest son, who was accidentally with him, were grossly insulted and mal-treated.

The rioters grew more and more outrageous; they followed the Lords to the door of their house, but were there repulsed by the wise precautions of Sir Francis Molineux. They filled the Lobby of the Commons House, and pressed so violently against the door, that the members might truly be said to be closely blocked up. Most part of the day was spent in that House in debates relative to the mob. But when the House had obtained some degree of order, Lord George introduced his petition, which he said was signed by near 120,000 protestant subjects, "praying the repeal of the act of last session in favour of the Roman Catholics," and moved to have the said petition brought up. Mr. Alderman Bull seconded his motion, and leave was accordingly given. He then moved to have it taken into immediate consideration; but, being inform-

ed that this motion was in direct contradiction to all the established forms of proceeding, he notwithstanding divided the House, when there were 6 ayes, and 192 noes. Soon after this, the House broke up.

In the interim, while this business was in agitation, Lord George was frequently called upon to disperse his followers. His manner of addressing them is differently reported. First, he told them they had nothing to hope from the temper of the House; then, that it was resolved to consider their petition on Tuesday, but he did not like delays; and lastly, he advised them to depart peaceably, and rely upon the goodness of their gracious King, who, now that he knew the desires of his people, would be ready to meet their wishes. With this assurance, as soon as the House broke up, they dispersed, and those who attended on a religious account returned home; but, as we have already observed, there were villains among them who had other views. These began to discover their intentions early in the evening, by dividing their forces, one party directing their march to the Sardinian Ambassador's chapel, in Duke-street, Lincoln's-Inn-Fields; the other, to that of the Bavarian Ambassador, in Warwick-street, Golden Square; where, finding little or no opposition, they pulled down the altars, ornaments, and furniture, and committed the whole to the flames. Amongst other valuables, was the beautiful painting at the altar of the Sardinian chapel, by the Chevalier Cafali, which is said to have cost 2500*l*. A party of the guards was sent for, but before they arrived the mischief was done. Thirteen of the rioters were taken; the rest, on the appearance of the military, instantly dispersed.

During the proceedings in the House of Commons, already related, there was great confusion in the House of Peers. In a very critical moment Lord Mountfort entered the House, and informed their Lordships, that Lord Boston had been dragged from his carriage, and was then in the hands of the mob. The Duke of Richmond instantly took fire; reprobated, in the most animated terms, this violent mode of proceeding; said, he would dare the mob, and avow to their faces the bill in question. Numerous opinions were now suggested. Lord Radnor was for facing the mob, and rescuing Lord Boston. The Speaker with the regalia was proposed. This the Duke of Gloucester opposed, as the House was no House without the Speaker. While the House was yet undetermined, Lord Boston entered in a piteous condition; no hat, no bag, his hair dishevelled, and his cloaths loose. As soon as he had done relating what had passed, the Earl of Shelburne rose, and was very severe on ministers, who,



who, on a late meeting of freeholders at Westminster, (see p. 200,) could whisper danger to his Majesty, and arm the guards in readiness to fall forth on the first notice; yet, when the case required infinitely more precaution, no one measure had been taken to prevent disturbance, and a wild rabble were left to act at large, without any power civil or military to controul them.

Lord Hillsborough rose in warmth, and disclaimed the idea of whispering to his Majesty. He had ever spoke out,—justified administration,—insisted that what his Lordship recommended had been done—the civil power had notice to attend, and the military were in readiness. The justices Wright and Reed, being both in the House, were interrogated. They attended, they said, out of curiosity, and left they should be wanted.—They persisted in asserting that they had received no previous notice.

In consequence of this examination, a written order was delivered to the justices, enjoining them to use every means to disperse the mob. The Duke of Richmond had a motion before the House, which was then in debate, when Lord Boston's affair abruptly interrupted it. Another debate took place, whether the former motion should be resumed, which passed in the negative, and the House broke up—Such were the transactions of this memorable day.

On the day following, the thirteen rioters that had been apprehended by the military the preceding night, were examined, and afterwards recommitted for farther examination.

As little or no disturbance happened this day [Saturday], sober people were rejoicing that the zealots for religion had exhausted their rage, and that peace and good order were again restored; but those who first kindled the fire, seeing the feeble attempts that were made to oppose them, resolved to spread the flames far and wide, in order to make the conflagration subservient to their own purposes of plunder.

On Sunday in the afternoon, the rabble met in Moorfields, and, as it were in an instant, collected a body of several thousands, who, on the cry of *No Papists! Root out Popery!* presently attacked the Popish chapel in Ropemaker's-Alley, the inside of which they totally demolished, and brought the altar, images, pictures, seats, and every moveable, into the streets, where they committed them to the flames. About half after nine a party of the Guards arrived, when the mob immediately began to disperse.

Some few accidents happened on the approach of the military, but no person was this night killed by the soldiers. Encouraged by this lenity, they began on Monday, as might well be expected, to grow more daring and desperate. Early in the day they demolished the school-

house and three dwelling-houses, in Ropemaker's-Alley belonging to the priests, with a valuable library of books. They now threatened the destruction of all who should oppose them; and divided into different parties, and for different purposes. One party shewed itself before Lord George Gordon's in Welbeck-street; another party went in triumph to Virginia-lane, Wapping; a third directed their march to Nightingale-lane, East-Smithfield; and, while the first party gutted (as their term was) the house of Sir George Savile, on pretence of his having brought in the obnoxious bill, and those of Mr. Rainsforth of Stanhope-street, and Mr. Maberly of Little Queen-street, for giving evidence against their accomplices on Saturday, the other parties destroyed the Popish Chapels in their respective routs, insulted the Catholics, plundered their houses, brought out and set fire to their furniture, and threatened extirpation to the whole sect. This day a proclamation was issued, offering 500*l.* reward for the discovery of the persons concerned in destroying the Sardinian and Bavarian chapels. This day also the rioters, apprehended on Saturday, were re-examined, and three of the most notorious committed to Newgate; to which gaol they were escorted by a party of Guards, who, on their return, were pelted by the rioters; but such was the humanity of the commanding officer, that he restrained his men from firing upon them, as they appeared to him wholly unarmed.

In vain had a resolution of the Protestant Association been circulated in the morning, requesting all true Protestants to shew their attachment to their best interest, by a legal and peaceable deportment. It was not an attention to the united prayers of the Protestant Petition, that the ringleaders had in view. Yet such dastardly cowards did these vermin appear to be, that they had scouts upon the watch in all the avenues, and on the first intimation of the approaching military, the whole body instantly vanished, as if by enchantment.

During the four days of which we have been speaking, the Lords, Commons, Magistrates, and persons in power, of every denomination, in the great and populous cities of London and Westminster, seemed to be panic-struck. What followed, involved in it the safety of all that was dear and valuable to men, and threatened not only the lives and properties of Catholics, but of all ranks from the king to the lowest mechanic. Government at length began to feel the alarm, but not time enough to prevent one of the most horrible scenes of desolation that was ever exhibited in a peaceable country [*the account of which we must defer till our next*].



Mr. URBAN,  
THE following anecdote may be added to the account of writers in the *Spectator*, given in your April Magazine, p. 174: "James Hurst, in the year 1711, lived servant with the Hon. Edward Wortley. It happened one day, in re-delivering a parcel of letters to his master, by mistake he gave him one which he had written to his sweetheart, and kept back one of Mr. Wortley's. He soon discovered the mistake, and hurried back to his master; but, unfortunately for poor James, it happened to be the first that presented itself to Mr. W. and before James returned he had given way to a curiosity which led him to open it, and read the love-told story of an enamoured footman. It was in vain that James begged to have it returned. "No," says Mr. W. "James, you shall be a great man; this letter shall appear in the *Spectator*." Mr. W. communicated the letter to his friend Sir Richard Steele. It was accordingly published in his own words, and is that letter, N<sup>o</sup> 71, Vol. I. of the *Spectator*, beginning "Dear Betty."

"James found means to remove that unkindness of which he complains in his letter; but, alas! before their wishes were completed, a speedy end was put to a passion which would not discredit much superior rank by the unexpected death of Betty. James, out of the great regard and love he bore to Betty, after her death married her sister. He died not many years since in the neighbourhood of Wortley, near Leeds, Yorkshire."

CRITO.

Mr. URBAN,  
LORD George Gordon, taking his seat in Parliament, with an unembarrassed countenance, and a blue cockade in his hat, after "riding in the whirlwind, and directing the storm," may aptly be compared to Catiline's coming to the Senate-house, when Cicero thundered against him, "*Quousque tandem abutere, Catilina, patientiâ nostrâ? Nihilne te nocturni praesidium palatii, nihil ora horum vultusque moverunt?*"—

In our Senate, on this trying occasion, though the indignant eloquence of a Tully was wanting, it was in some measure supplied by the concise but nervous rhetoric of two bold sons of Mars, one of whom \* threatened to pull the cockade out of the of-

\* Capt. Herbert, of the navy, brother-in-law to the Duke of Manchester.

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fender's hat; and the other † promised, that if the mob broke into the house, he should instantly be the victim.

ANECDOTES of Dr. BROOME, from Mr. NICHOLS's "Select Collection of Poems."

AS Dr. Johnson is writing the life of this elegant poet, I will not anticipate the entertainment my readers have such ample reason to expect, any farther than to lay before them a few plain facts; for which I am indebted to authorities which it would be presumption to mention on so slight an occasion. William Broome, sprung from mean parents in Cheshire \*, was elected upon the foundation at Eaton, and had the (almost-unheard-of) misfortune of being Captain of that school for one whole year, 1707, without any vacancy's happening at King's College, by which means he was superannuated. I repeat the expression *almost unheard-of*, as it has happened but four times in 160 years; viz. in 1619, 1653, 1707, 1756. Being an excellent Greek scholar, and universally beloved, his friends sent him to St. John's College, Cambridge, where, by their assistance, and a small exhibition, he was maintained till he entered into orders. Soon after which, accidentally becoming acquainted with Mr. Pope (who was upon a visit to Sir John Cotton, at Madingley, three miles from Cambridge), an intimacy ensued; and he translated eight books of the *Odyssey* (as appears by a note of his own), and had the merit of being "Annotator in part upon the *Iliad*, and entirely upon the *Odyssey*." That he furnished "the greater part of the Remarks from Eustathius, together with several excellent observations," is acknowledged by Mr. Pope; who, it has been said, promised him a handsome gratuity for his trouble, and, when the work was finished, quarreled with him, and disappointed him of the promised reward. It is certain that Broome thus represented the story to his friends. Yet, in a Letter to Lord Harvey, from Mr. Pope, who had been charged with "selling Broome's works printed with Pope's name," he

† Col. Murray, uncle to the Duke of Athol.

\* See Mag. for Feb. p. 88.—His portrait is inscribed "*Herns p. 1725, æt. 27*," which does not seem reconcileable with his being captain of Eton school, in 1707. EDIT.

tells



tells his Lordship, he printed not his name before a line of the person's his Lordship mentions.—“ Besides, my Lord, when you said I *sold* another man's works, you ought in justice to have added that I *bought* them, which very much alters the case; what I gave was five hundred pounds; his receipt can be produced to your Lordship.” Broome and Fenton, we learn from Ruffhead, had formed a design of translating the *Odyssey*, while Pope was employed upon the *Iliad*; and went through several books of the *Odyssey*, which they desired him to peruse; he complied with their request: and, having made a considerable progress in the work himself, adopted what he found thus ready, for the speedier advancement of his work; and indeed it is some confirmation of what is thus related, that, among the poems in Broome's first edition, there is one “ To a Gentleman who corrected some of my Verses,” the title of which he afterwards thus changed: “ To Mr. A. Pope, who corrected my Verses.” In the *Life of Pope*, p. 205, it is asserted that Broome received from him 600*l.* and Fenton 300*l.* Probably the coadjutors, finding that Pope got more than they or he expected, were desirous of coming in for a share; but, if they received what they agreed for, there seems no just ground of complaint; and though Pope was not generous on this occasion, if he had a receipt for 500*l.* to shew, there is little more to be said on the subject.—Dr. Broome was for some time rector of Sturston in Suffolk, whence he dates the dedication to Lord Townshend, (then one of the principal Secretaries of State,) Jan. 16, 1726; and was at that time chaplain to Charles Lord (afterwards Earl) Cornwallis. At Sturston he married a Lady who had a good fortune, which enabled him to take the degree of LL.D. when the King went to Cambridge, April 25, 1728. Upon his resignation of the living of Sturston, he was presented by the crown to the rectory of Pulham in Norfolk, in August, 1733; and held it united to the rectory of Oakley Magna in Suffolk, to which he was presented by Lord Cornwallis, who afterwards gave him the vicarage of Eye, in Suffolk. The two last preferments he enjoyed till his death, which happened at Bath, Nov. 16, 1745. He was buried in the Abbey Church there, by Dr. Gooch, Bishop of Nor-

wich. That he was favoured by the Muses appears by his “ Poems on several Occasions,” first printed in the year 1727, again in 1739, a third time in 1750, and lately in the collection of the English Poets. One of his poems is intitled “ Melancholy; an Ode occasioned by the Death of a beloved Daughter, 1723;” but it is not quite certain that it was written on a daughter of his own. His “ Verses on the Death of a Friend,” which were printed in 1727, were afterwards very happily enlarged, and applied to Mr. Fenton, who died in 1730. An assize-*sermon* by Dr. Broome, 1737, 4to, with one earlier single sermon by him, are in print. In “ The Sacred and Profane History of the World connected,” vol. III. p. 60, Dr. Broome is mentioned by Mr. Shuckford, under the title of “ the ingenious annotator on the English Homer, whose real worth, as well as learning, makes it a pleasure to me to say that I have a friendship with him.” He left an only son, Charles Broome, who died of the small-pox in 1747, being then an under-graduate at St. John's College, Cambridge.

MR. URBAN,

THE following very singular anecdote, which has never before been made public, is transcribed from an original letter of the Bishop of Derry to the Dutches of Kent, dated March 20, 1741-2 (now in the British Museum):

“ As soon as Dean Swift heard that Lord Oxford was dismissed from power, he awakened with one flash of light from his dreaming about what he was, and cried, “ I made a vow that I would set up a coach when that man shall be turned out of his places; and, having the good fortune to behold that day long despaired of, I will shew I was sincere: send for a coach-maker. The operator comes; had one almost ready; it was sent home; horses were purchased; and the Dean entered the triumphant double chariot, supported by two old women; and his daily flatterers, to entertain him with the only music he hath an ear to bear at this age, made up the *partie quarrée*; and they with much ado enabled his decrepit Reverence to endure the fatigue of travelling twice round our great square by the cordial and amusement of their fulsome commendations, which he calls facetious pleasantry. But the next packet brought word (what lying

varlets



varlets these news-writers are!) that Lord Orford's party revived; had already a majority of two; that, by the accession of the Prince and Pulteney, and the indefatigable contrivances of their now great secretary, they would in a short time be 80 strong, and he soon after be restored to the head of the Treasury; that he had spent two hours *tête-à-tête* with his Majesty (God bless him!)—and the Duke of Argyle, and the city, and that grumbling saucy *ten to one*, who call themselves the faction, be insignificant in their clamours ever after. He sunk back in the corner of the coach; his under-jaw fell; he was carried up to his chamber and great chair; and obstinately refused to be lifted into the treacherous vehicle any more, till the news-writers at least shall be hanged for deceiving him to imagine that Lord Orford was *bona fide* out of power, though visibly out of place. Now he despairs of seeing vengeance taken on any, whom (odd fellow!) he absurdly thinks more richly deserve it; and since he cannot send them out of the world with dishonour, he intends soon to go out of it in a pet."

Another particular of this truly great man, not generally known, I give you in the words of one of his latest editors.—In the "Supplement to Swift's Works," I have taken some pains to collect such particulars of his life and character as had escaped the notice of former editors; and am happy to find that my labours have been favourably accepted. If they furnish any new lights to future biographers, and particularly if they suggest a single hint to the bright luminary of English literature, I shall receive my best reward.—One striking anecdote, which has been communicated to me since that publication, is so remarkable, that I shall insert it here: it is extracted from a letter of Dr. Charles Davenant, dated Sept. 22, to his son Harry, Secretary and Charge d'Affairs for Q. Anne at Francfort. "I desire you to deliver the inclosed to Colonel Parks, aid-de camp to the Duke of Marlborough. The chief subject of it is to bespeak his kindness for my cousin Swift to be his chaplain against he has a regiment. My cousin has gained immortal honour by *having had the principal hand* in a book lately published, called The Tale of a Tub; which has made as much noise, and is as full of wit, as any book, perhaps, that has come out these last hundred

years." It needs not be added that the application was unsuccessful. To the Duke of Marlborough, however, Swift (who without scruple "libelled the whole junto round") appears to have entertained no animosity. The refusal probably was noble; and Swift's conduct to the Duke was equally liberal. He disliked his principles; but "prevented many hard things being said of him." And in the Journal to Stella, Jan. 8, 1711-12, it appears the Duke desired nothing so much as to contrive some way how to soften Dr. Swift, who says, "Those things that were hardest against him were not written by me. And I am sure, now he is down, I shall not trample on him: although I love him not, I dislike his being out."

Yours, &c.

M. GREEN.

TO BRITAIN'S BULWARK, (see p. 218.)

IF your station at the Nore be the effect of choice, I must say, (notwithstanding your formidable name) it looks very likely that you are but a freshwater sailor; otherwise, I think you certainly would never have chosen such an inactive situation. But if poor Britannia has no better *Bulwarks* to defend her, than you seem to be, at this very critical period of her distress, I am afraid that she will soon be reduced to a pitiful plight: and if this was the case last summer, we need wonder no more why our grand fleet then played at *hide and seek* with that of our enemies, and much worse consequences may be expected in the course of this.—Be that as it may, your general rule for finding the moon's age, and the time of the tides, will do exceedingly well in your present immoveable situation, as you certainly have there very little to do either with latitudes or longitudes, and indeed might be sufficiently apprised of the turning of the tide by the swinging of your ship. But if ever you should chance to be employed in a distant voyage, those of Capt. Cook, you would then find it necessary to know something more of the moon, and of her use in navigation, than her age and the time of the tides, for which purposes calculations must be made very different from those of your general rule, otherwise, the board of longitude acted very absurdly in purchasing Mayer's Tables at the enormous price of 3000l.—But, perhaps, you entertain the same opinion of that learned body, which a certain noble captain (of whom I have somewhere read) did of the philosophers of his time, when he swore they were all fools for saying "that the world was round, for he had sailed round it, and

"by G—d it was as flat as a table."

You say that I shall do well to point out the fallibility of your rule "to a spi-

"rited



“ rited set of men who are constantly endangering their lives on a turbulent element;” but I think that in this I should do them very little service, as I imagine they are in general very well acquainted with it already. However, to satisfy you in particular, I must inform you, that the reason why it is erroneous, is, because that, like the ecclesiastical rule, it is founded on two wrong suppositions: first, that the moon’s motion is regular; and 2dly, that the months consist (alternately of an equal number of days, which, you know, is not the case, and therefore will readily allow that it is impossible to make regularity (of which your rule consists) *always* agree with the irregularity of the moon’s motion, and consequently that this can be, at least, but a *near* rule, which will often vary a day from the truth, as in fact it did on that day which (for what reason I know not) you call “ the true day.” But if you should chuse farther information on this subject, you may consult the *British Palladium* for 1772, p. 18, where you will find it sufficiently discussed.

Canterbury, June 6.

T. R.

Mr. URBAN,

Leek, June 5.

**I**N your Magazine for April, p. 165, is a representation, but not, as you are pleased to term it, “ a faithful one”, of the south side of a pillar in the church-yard here. Whoever drew it is a bad draughtsman, and a superficial observer; both his drawings and assertions are false; “ the “ rude carving” on the south and north sides is not a head, but a kind of knot with a scrole over and pendant on each side of it, in this form; that on the east side is a heart with the same kind of scrole, in this form, and on the west side is a circular ornament, perhaps a Katharine-wheel, or more likely the setting sun, but now too much defaced by time to determine what it is. To be brief on the subject, no part of the pillar is faithfully represented; the figure of the grave-stone, though rather a more exact copy of the original, is far short of what it ought to be.—A worthy friend of mine, who has sent you many curious materials for, and elucidated others in, your Magazine, intended to have sent you four views of the pillar and one of the grave-stone, done in the most exact manner by his own hand, had he not received some ungenteel treatment thro’ the channel of your Magazine, which you ought to have suppressed in embryo, as he had both power and inclination to have been your first-rate correspondent.—As to publishing a new edition of Plott’s History of Staffordshire, it would be a folly indeed.—My friend above-mentioned in-



tends to publish a new and much improved edition of Erdeswicke’s Staffordshire, a most valuable little work, and he has many curious materials in his possession for that purpose.

The immortal Shakspeare, in his second part of Henry the Sixth, Act IV. introduces Lord Say thus parleying with the rebel Cade:

“ Large gifts have I bestow’d on learned  
“ clerks, [King:]

“ Because MY BOOK preferr’d me to the

Now I should be glad to be informed, by any of your learned correspondents, what work is there meant; for, as it was before Printing was brought into this kingdom, perhaps it was something or other in manuscript; however, did not he first lay the scheme of bringing that noble art from Harleim?\*

#### CONSANGUINEUS.

[If our correspondent, or his friend, by the unhandsome treatment above-mentioned, refer to pages 465, 545, and 646 of our XVIth vol. or p. 36 and 62 of vol. XVII. the *present* Editors of the Gentleman’s Magazine, though they are not accountable for transactions so long ago, hereby assure him of their utmost endeavour to prevent such treatment of any gentleman who will honour them with his correspondence in future, and will be happy to receive their favors he mentions, or any other from so valuable a correspondent, and will venture to promise him the assistance of some of their friends in his laudable design of republishing Erdeswicke. They are sensible of the incorrectness of the drawing in p. 160; but they had no better.]

*THE Publication of the following Proclamation at this Time will not be thought unseasonable. It was read in all the Provinces, and the Terms strictly adhered to.*

By His Excellency the Captain General, &c.

#### A PROCLAMATION.

**W**HEREAS the Right Honourable Joseph Addison, Esq; one of his Majesty’s Principal Secretaries of State, by his letter, dated at Whitehall the eighth day of July last, has signified to me, that, upon his Majesty’s having received

\* Cade just before upbraids Lord Say with having caused printing to be used and built a paper mill; on which Dr. Johnson remarks “ Shakspeare is a little too early with his accusation.” Origin of Printing, p. 19. An anachronism of seven years may easily be pardoned.

EDITOR.



received advice from the court of France of the Island of Martinico having lately revolted from the French Government, and having sent away the Governor and Intendant thereof, and that the Regent\* of France had desired his Majesty, that none of the neighbouring islands or dominions belonging to the Crown of Great Britain, may countenance or encourage that rebellion: It is thereupon his Majesty's royal will and pleasure, that the said revolt should be as much as possible discountenanced by his subjects; and that the persons concerned in that rebellion should be more speedily reduced to their just obedience, and hindered from all manner of subsistance or protection whatsoever from any of his Majesty's subjects or plantations in America:

I have, pursuant to such his Majesty's pleasure, by and with the advice of his Lordship's the Right Hon. the Lord Proprietary's Council within this Province Maryland, though fit to issue this my Proclamation, strictly commanding and enjoining all persons within this Province, upon their utmost peril of his Majesty's displeasure, not to be in any ways assisting, aiding, or protecting to the said rebels; and, that all persons may have due notice hereof, do hereby in his Lordship's name, command and require the respective sheriffs of the several counties in this Province to publish this my Proclamation at all churches and chapels of ease, and others the most frequented places in their said Counties; whereof they are not to fail at their perils. Given at the city of Annapolis, under the broad seal of this Province, the 13th day of September, in the second year of his Lordship's Dominion, Annoque Dom. 1717.

## THEATRICAL REGISTER.

## DRURY-LANE.

- April. 25* The Inconstant—Artifice.  
 26 Macbeth—Selima and Azor.  
 27 Julius Cæsar—The Artifice.  
 28 Every Man in his Humour—Who's the Dupe?  
 29 Twelfth Night—Waterman.  
*May 1.* School for Scandal—Critic.  
 2 As you like it—Fortunatus.  
 3 Macbeth—The Artifice.  
 4 Rule a Wife—Irish Widow.  
 5 Clandestine Marriage—Genii.  
 6 Committee—Quaker.

\* The Regent of France had been equally obliging to King George I. in discountenancing the rebellion in Scotland in 1715.

- 8 School for Scandal.—Genii.  
 9 Cymon—Fortunatus.  
 10 Alexander the Great—Camp.  
 11 Othello—The Critic.  
 12 Richard III.—Fortunatus.  
 15 School for Scandal—Critic.  
 16 Runaway—Irish Widow.  
 17 The Rivals—The Genii.  
 18 Winter's Tale—Critic.  
 19 School for Scandal—Irish Widow.  
 20 Twelfth Night—Who's the Dupe?  
 22 Clandestine Marriage—Jubilee.  
 23 Henry IV.—Quaker.  
 24 Winter's Tale—*Miniature Picture.*  
 25 Every Man in his Humour—High Life below Stairs.  
 26 Miser—*Miniature Picture.*  
 27 *Miniature Picture*—Critic.  
 31 Rule a Wife and have a Wife—*Miniature Picture*

## COVENT - GARDEN.

- April 25* Hamlet—Siege of Gibraltar.  
 26 Belle's Stratagem—Ditto.  
 27 Macbeth—Ditto.  
 28 Merry Wives of Windsor—Deaf Lover.  
 29 Merchant of Venice—Love a la Mode.  
*May 1* Tamerlane—*The Elders.*  
 2 Belle's Stratagem—Siege of Gibraltar.  
 3 The Funeral—The Elders.  
 4 Beggar's Opera—Siege of Gibraltar  
 5 Duenna—The Elders.  
 6 Artaxerxes—Norwood Gypsies.  
 8 Double Gallant—Ditto.  
 9 Belle's Stratagem—Siege of Gibraltar  
 10 Pilgrim—Norwood Gypsies.  
 11 Love in a Village—Siege of Gibraltar  
 12 Merchant of Venice—Deaf Lover.  
 15 Belle's Stratagem—Siege of Gibraltar.  
 16 Comedy of Errors—Norwood Gypsies.  
 17 All in the Wrong—Ditto.  
 18 Suspicious Husband—Deaf Lover.  
 19 The Funeral—Ditto.  
 20 West Indian—Norwood Gypsies.  
 22 Belle's Stratagem—S. of Gibraltar.  
 23 Busy Body—Padlock.  
 24 The Stratagem—Deaf Lover.  
 25 Love in a Village—Comus.  
 26 She stoops to Conquer—Deaf Lover.  
 27 Belle's Stratagem—S. of Gibraltar.  
*June 1* Jane Shore—Comus.

## HAY-MARKET.

- May 30* The Suicide—Midas.  
*June 2* Douglas—Nature will prevail,  
 3 Love in a Village—Ditto.  
 5 Summer Amusement—Polly Honeycombe.  
 6 The Suicide—Apprentice.  
 7 Douglas—Miss in her Teens.  
 9 Stratagem—Apprentice.  
 10 Ditto—Ditto.  
 12 Beggar's Opera—Nature will prevail.  
 13 Separate Maintenance—Son-in-Law.  
 14 Grecian Daughter—Polly Honeycombe.  
 15 Summer Amusement—Apprentice.  
 16 Separate Maintenance—Son-in-Law.



*Memoirs of the Life of Dr. William Harvey, the first discoverer of the Circulation of the Blood. From Aiken's Memoirs of Medicine, lately published for Johnson.*

**W**ILLIAM Harvey was descended from a respectable family in the county of Kent. His father, Thomas Harvey, had seven sons and two daughters; five of the sons were brought up to a commercial life, and engaged in the Turkey trade, by which they acquired plentiful fortunes. William, the eldest son, who, happily for mankind, chose a literary profession, was born at Folkestone in Kent, April 1, 1578. At ten years of age he was sent to the grammar-school at Canterbury, and, having there laid a proper foundation of classical learning, he was removed to Gonville and Caius College in Cambridge, and admitted there as a pensioner, in May 1593.

After spending six years at this University, in those academical studies which are preparatory to a learned profession, he went abroad for the acquisition of medical knowledge, and, travelling thro' France and Germany, he fixed himself at Padua. The University of that city was then in the height of its reputation for the study of physic, for which it was principally indebted to Fabricius Aquapendente, the professor of anatomy, whose lectures Harvey attended with the utmost diligence, as he did likewise those of Minadous in the practice of medicine, and Caserius in surgery. Here he took his doctor's degree, the diploma for which, drawn up in extraordinary terms of approbation, is dated April 25, 1602, when Harvey had just completed his 24th year.

In the course of the same year he returned to his own country, and, after having again graduated at Cambridge, he settled in the practice of his profession at London. At the age of 26 he married the daughter of Lancelot Browne, M. D. by whom he had no children.

In 1604, he was admitted a candidate of the College of Physicians, and was elected fellow about three years after. About this time the Governors of St. Bartholomew's Hospital made an order, that, on the decease of Dr. Wilkinson, physician to that charity, Dr. Harvey should succeed him in his office, which event took place the next year. A more important circumstance in the life of this great man occurred

in the year 1615, when the College of Physicians appointed him reader of the Anatomical and Chirurgical Lectures, founded by Lord Lumley and Dr. Caldwell. It was in the course of these lectures, that he first publicly delivered his new doctrines concerning the circulation of the blood, as sufficiently appears from some MSS. of his still extant. That this great discovery was first made public in an Anatomical School at London, is certainly a very honourable circumstance in the literary history of that metropolis, which, however celebrated as the seat of opulence and splendor, has not been in general considered as a nursery of science.

The character of Harvey now began to recommend him to the notice of the Court, and he was appointed physician extraordinary to King James I. with permission to consult with his ordinary physicians concerning his health.

In the year 1627, he was appointed one of the elects of the College of Physicians; and in 1628 his doctrine of the circulation, which had been gradually maturing for several years during a series of patient experiment and cautious reasoning, was first committed to the press at Francfort. The choice of this city for the place of publication is supposed to have arisen from its celebrated fairs, by means of which books printed there were rapidly circulated throughout all Germany, and the greatest part of Europe.

The commotions this work excited in the learned world, the attempts of some to refute his arguments, and of others to rob him of the honour of originadil scovery, are sufficiently known.

I shall now only observe, that, notwithstanding the rank he held in his profession, and the favourable reception of his opinions by his brethren of the faculty at home, such is the general prejudice against an innovator, that we find him complaining to a friend, that his practice considerably declined after the publication of his book.

For this mortification he was however recompensed by the regard and favour of his Royal Master Charles I. whose attachments to the arts and sciences formed a conspicuous part of his character. It is not without a degree of pardonable vanity, that Harvey describes this King with some of the noblest persons about his Court, as designing to be spectators, and witnesses of his experiments. The interest  
his



his Majesty took in the success of his anatomical researches, was of singular service to him in his enquiries concerning the nature of generation, as the King's favourite diversion, stag-hunting, furnished him with an opportunity of dissecting a vast number of animals of that species in a pregnant state.

A farther mark of Charles's esteem of the man as well as of the physician, appears in his appointing Harvey to accompany the young D. of Lenox in his travels, on which occasion the Governors of St. Bartholomew's Hospital allowed him to delegate his office to Dr. Smyth during his absence. Some years after, Harvey, by his influence, caused several regulations to pass for the correction of several abuses that had crept into the Hospital, particularly respecting the reception and management of patients, and the intrusion of the surgeons into the physicians department. About the same time, as his office at Court obliged him to a close attendance upon the King's person, the Governors appointed Dr. Andrews, his assistant in the Hospital, without abating his former salary. He visited Scotland probably in attendance on the King during this period, and has given a specimen of his observations there in a most elegant and picturesque description of the Bass island.

The civil wars now breaking out, Harvey, who was attached to the King, by office, gratitude, and affection, accompanied him in his several journeys, and, after the battle of Edge-Hill, he went with the rest of the Royal Household to Oxford. Here he was incorporated Doctor of Physic, Dec. 7, 1642; and in 1645, by his Majesty's mandate, he was made Warden of Merton College, in the room of Dr. Nathaniel Brent, who, in compliance with the prevailing party, had left the University and taken the covenant. This preferment was merited by Harvey, not only on account of fidelity and services, but his sufferings in the Royal Cause, for, during the confusions of the times, his house in London was plundered of the furniture, and, what was a much heavier loss, of his papers, containing a great number of anatomical observations, particularly with regard to the generation of insects.

He did not long possess the mastership of Merton College; for, upon the surrender of Oxford to the Parliament, he left the place, and went to London, and Dr. Brent soon after resumed his office. From this time he seems to have

lived in a retired manner, residing either at London, at Lambeth, or in the house of one of his brothers at Richmond.

In 1651, in the 71st year of his age, he was prevailed upon, by his intimate friend Dr. George Ent, to publish, or rather suffer him to publish, his other great work, his *Exercitationes on the Generation of Animals*, which had employed so large a portion of his time and attention.

Dr. Ent, in his prefatory epistle to the College of Physicians, gives a very elegant and pleasing account of his interview with Harvey on this occasion. I found him, says he, in his retirement not far from town, with a sprightly and chearful countenance, investigating, like Democritus, the nature of things: asking, "if all was well with him;" how can that be, he replied, when the state is so agitated with storms, and I myself am yet in the open sea! and indeed, added he, were not my mind solaced by my studies, and the recollection of the observations I have formerly made, there is nothing which should make me desirous of a longer continuance. But thus employed, this obscure life and vacation from public cares, which disquiets other minds, is the medicine of mine. He goes on to relate a philosophical conversation between them, that brought on the mention of these papers of his, which the public had so long expected. After some modest altercation, Harvey brought them all to him, with permission either to publish them immediately, or to suppress them to some future time. "I went from him, says Dr. Ent, like another Jason, in possession of the golden fleece; and when I came home and perused the pieces singly, I was amazed that so vast a treasure should have been so long hidden, and that while others, with great parade, exhibit to the public their stale trash, this person should seem to make so little account of his admirable observations." Indeed, no one appears to have possessed in a greater degree, that genuine modesty which distinguishes the real philosopher from the superficial pretender to science. His great discovery was not publicly offered to the world till after nine years probation among his colleagues at home; and the labours of all the latter part of his life would scarcely have appeared till after his death, had not the importunities of a friend extorted them from him.



In Dec. 1652, the College of Physicians testified their regard for their illustrious associate, in a manner singularly honourable. They voted the erection of his statue in their Hall with the following inscription :

Gulielmo Harveio  
Viro Monumentis suis immortalī  
Hoc insuper Collegium Medicorum  
Londinense  
Posuit  
Qui enim Sanguinis Motum  
Ut et  
Animalibus ortum dedit meruit esse  
Stator perpetuus.

This obligation soon met with a suitable return. On the second of February following, Harvey, inviting the Members to a splendid entertainment, presented the College with the deed of gift of an elegantly furnished convocation room, and a museum filled with choice books and chirurgical instruments, which he had built at his own expence in their garden.

In 1654, on the resignation of the presidency by Dr. Prugean, the College appointed Harvey in his absence to succeed him; and proroguing the meeting till next day, deputed two of the elects to acquaint him with this resolution. Harvey then came, and in a handsome speech returned them thanks for the honour they had done him, but declined the office on account of his age and infirmities, at the same time recommending the re-election of Dr. Prugean, which was unanimously complied with. He still, however, frequented the meetings of the College; and his attachment to that body was shewn yet more conspicuously in 1656, when at the first anniversary feast, instituted by himself, he gave up his paternal estate of 56*l. per annum* in perpetuity to their use. The particular purposes of this donation were the institution of an annual feast, at which a Latin oration should be spoken, in commemoration of the benefactors of the College; a gratuity for the orator; and a provision for the keeper of his library and museum. This attention to perpetuate a spirit of learned and social friendship among his brethren must suggest an amiable idea of his benevolent and liberal sentiments. At the same time he resigned his office of lecturer, which he had till then discharged, to Dr. Scarborough.

He now with difficulty supported the burthen of years and infirmities, and at length, on the 3d of June 1658, ha-

ving completed his 80th year, he quietly sunk under the load.

Concerning the manner of his death, an invidious report was propagated, that, unable to bear the increasing calamities of old age, which were aggravated by the sudden loss of sight, he put an end to his sufferings by drinking poison. This stain on his memory will be best removed by relating the particulars of his decease, as given in an oration before the College by Dr. Wilson, a few days after the event. He laments that the usual serenity of Harvey's temper was in his latter days wounded by numerous infirmities, and especially by the excruciating pains of a severe gout; but alleges, that, when drawing near his end, having composed his mind as to all his remaining concerns, he examined his pulse as if marking with a philosophical attention the progress of approaching dissolution, and thus with the utmost tranquillity and resignation yielded up his breath. His body, a few days after his death, was removed in funeral procession to Hempstead in Essex, all the fellows of the College attending it to a considerable distance from the city. His remains were deposited in a vault near that place, where a monument was erected to his memory.

By his will he bequeathed the greatest part of his effects to his brother Eliab Harvey, a merchant in London; his household furniture among his relations; his books to the College of Physicians; legacies by way of memorial to his friends Dr. George Ent, and Charles Scarborough; gratuities to his servants; and thirty pounds to Bartholomew's Hospital.

From this account it seems probable that he did not die rich.

DR. Grant, in his Observations on the Origin, Progress, and Method of treating the Abrabillious Temperament and Gout, lays down the following rules to those who mean to be cured of the gout radically :

1. He must quit the flat fertile cultivated plains during the summer season every year, and remove to the highest parts of the country where the air is thin, pure, and piercing.

2. Learn to amuse himself with contrary diversions so as to fatigue himself every day. Of these, fishing and wading in the clear stream is the best; walking is next; riding is only a succedaneum, and a carriage is not equal to the intention.

3. Avoid



3. Avoid populous towns and great cities, shun all occasions of anxiety, debilitating passions, noxious dissipations, exhausting pleasures, and heavy mental concerns, or intense thinking, even on agreeable subjects.

4. Keep to regular hours of exercise, eating, and sleeping; short sleep is best, on hard beds, in the early part of the night.

5. Let his apartments be large, lofty, ill finished, and well warmed by strong fires.

6. He will soon feel the advantages of frequent bathing, much friction, and warm clothing.

7. His diet must be in proportion to his exercise, both in quality and quantity; but he must never quite satisfy his hunger at any time; in general it is proper to abstain from butter, fat, high-seasoned, salted and smoaked meats; some forbid black flesh and pork, but I do not find much difference, so that the fat and skin are taken away; wild fowl and game of all kinds are proper, and so is fish without butter. Animal food must not be used above once a day; four days in the week he may eat meat, but never mix fish and flesh in the same day, far less in the same meal. Butter-milk, whey, fruit, greens, roots, seeds, bread, and dishes prepared from them, ought to constitute the greater part of his nourishment, especially during the summer and harvest; tea and coffee, thin chocolate, and cocoa, agree with most people, mixed with milk, provided they eat no butter along with them.

8. The best common drink is cold water, but when he takes animal food he may drink small-beer, cyder, wine, or spirits very much diluted.

9. When he eats heartily at dinner he ought to eat no supper, but suffer the stomach to be quite empty once in twenty-four hours.

10. He must be well rubbed all over every night and morning; and altho' I wish him to be warmly clothed, yet I think he ought to walk out in the air as much as may be.

11. When he is quite free from all complaint, sea-bathing, or even cold bathing, will agree with most people, to restore the strength.

12. But in all situations he must take care to keep his body regular by taking sulphur at night, when he is costive; and if he should be tormented with wandering pains, the aron-root and scurvy-grass will be of service to him.

By such means as these, properly

conducted, and steadily prosecuted for a length of time, a man of observation, by only attending to the *juvantia* and *laetanda* in his own constitution, will in general radically cure any recent gout, always moderate it, never injure his natural state of health, or shorten his life.

I do not expect that it can be in the power of every one of my friends to observe all my directions literally; but it is my province to draw the line, and them to follow it as near as circumstances may permit, carefully observing what does and what does not agree.

*Observations on the University of Oxford (continued from p. 120.)*

THE first Exercise necessary for a degree, is the holding a disputation in the Public Schools on some question of Logic or Moral Philosophy. It is termed in the phrase of the University *doing Generals*. As it must be carried on in the strict forms of syllogism, and is generally on one of those abstruse and uninteresting subjects which formed the learning of the middle ages, one should imagine that much reading and of a particular kind would be requisite to form a disputant. Yet it is certain, that, within a week after his admission, any young man of moderate abilities may find himself a match for the ablest veteran in the schools. It may not be unentertaining to those, who are unacquainted with our customs, to shew how this amazing progress is made in so short a time. Be it known then, that every Undergraduate in the University, if brought to confession, has in his possession certain papers, which have been handed down from generation to generation, and are denominated *strings*\*. By virtue of these papers the whole miracle is performed; and lest the reader should suspect that our Academical Literati, like Avicenna of old, have brought the secret powers of nature into subjection, and that these papers are endued with magical influence to communicate knowledge by contact, we must assure him in vindication of ourselves, that we have every reason to imagine, both from tradition and experience, that the wisdom of those who composed them never went so far as to become suspicious to their neighbours. These *strings* consist of two or three arguments, each on those subjects which are discussed in the schools, fairly transcribed in that syllogistical form, which alone is admit-

\* In our Sister University called *arguments*.



ted on this occasion. The two disputants having procured a sufficient number of them, and learned to repeat them by heart, proceed with confidence to the place appointed. From one o'clock till three they must remain seated opposite to each other, entertaining themselves as well as so ridiculous a situation will admit; and if any Proctor should come in, who is appointed to preside over these exercises, they begin to rehearse what they have learned, frequently without the least knowledge of what is meant. Tho' the Latin style of these arguments is equally curious with the matter, yet for the benefit of those who are unacquainted with that language, I have subjoined a translation of one of them; and even they, who have been used to them in the original, may be pleased to see them in an English dress.

Opponent. *What think you of this question, whether universal ideas are formed by abstraction?*

Respondent. *I affirm it.*

Opp. *Universal ideas are not formed by abstraction; therefore you are deceived.*

Resp. *I deny the antecedent.*

Opp. *I prove the antecedent—Whatever is formed by sensation alone is not formed by abstraction: but universal ideas are formed by sensation alone; therefore universal ideas are not formed by abstraction.*

Resp. *I deny the minor.*

Opp. *I prove the minor. The idea of solidity is an universal idea: but the idea of solidity is formed by sensation alone; therefore universal ideas are formed by sensation alone.*

Resp. *I deny the major.*

Opp. *I prove the major. The idea of solidity arises from the collision of two solid bodies: therefore the idea of solidity is formed by sensation alone.*

Resp. *The idea of solidity, I confess, is formed by sensation; but the mind can consider it as abstracted from sensation.*

The Opponent upon this is to suppose himself confuted, and after a short pause thus proceeds:

Opp. *I prove it otherwise: what is formed by comparison is not formed by abstraction: but universal ideas are formed by comparison; therefore universal ideas are not formed by abstraction—*Resp. *I deny the minor.*

Opp. *I prove the minor. The idea of relation is an universal idea: but the idea of relation is formed by comparison; therefore universal ideas are formed by comparison.*

Resp. *I deny the major.*

Opp. *I prove the major. The idea of relation is formed by comparing one thing with another: therefore the idea of relation is formed by comparison.*

Resp. *In truth, the idea of things related is formed by comparison: but the idea of relation itself, taken separately from the things related, is formed by abstraction.*

So ends this hopeful piece of argumentation; and after the reader has perused it, let him not imagine that I have selected a ridiculous example, in order to give an unfair representation of the whole: I assure him of the contrary; for the arguments are good, and would be allowed such by any Proctor in the University.

Four times at least must this farce be performed, exactly in the manner which I have described, before the student is any way qualified for the degree of Bachelor of Arts; by which the minds of youth are to be accustomed to a readiness of invention, and an accurate discernment in the investigation of truth: how far the end is answered, let the judicious reader imagine for himself.

The remaining Exercise necessary for the first degree is an examination in five sciences. By the same kind of Academical Legerdemain is our candidate enabled to pass thro' this formidable trial with credit, tho' at the same time he may be ignorant, and frequently is so, of what is meant by the terms *Logic, Grammar, Geometry, Rhetoric, and Ethics.*

He provides what is here called a *scheme*, which contains a collection of all the questions, which will probably be asked him in each science: and having fixed this jargon in his memory, he is sure of being pronounced properly qualified for his degree: it is true, he is examined in three classical authors; but as these are in his own choice, and he has three or four years in which he may prepare himself, he will certainly take care to run no risque in this point.

MR. URBAN,

AT a time when plans for amending the constitution are formed in almost every county in the kingdom, it surprises me, that an union with Ireland should not have been more generally thought of. Several of the county committees of association and correspondence have declared their wish for an increase of members in the House of Commons, with a view of checking the



the influence of the Crown. Would not this end be well as answered for the good of Great Britain in particular, and much better for the Empire in general, by a union with *Ireland*? This union would increase the members of *both* Houses of Parliament, and of course increase the difficulty of extending corrupt influence. It would answer every end of this sort without introducing any disorders of multiplying county (or hundred) elections.

I am aware that it will be objected against this scheme, that the difficulty of members in our Parliament coming over from Ireland will render it impracticable; or will induce the members chosen there to settle in England, and become indifferent to the interests of their constituents. But I am prepared to answer this objection.

It is the opinion of many persons, whose judgments in such matters may be depended upon, that it is no very difficult matter to divert the water from the narrow part of the Irish channel near Port Patrick, and to join Ireland and Scotland together. How this might be done, I may, perhaps, some time find leisure to describe to you, if no abler person takes it up; but I most sincerely wish that some person, more in the way of giving and receiving information on the subject, would pay attention to it. Supposing then this scheme to be executed, a new county (or some addition to an old one) would be acquired; and the *two* islands becoming *one*, travelling from Ireland to England would be just as easy as it now is from Scotland to London. Every objection therefore against a union with Ireland would then cease; for the interests of the two kingdoms would become exactly the same, and no associations for a free trade be at all necessary. The advantages to the Empire from *such* a union, in population, travelling to and fro, trade, &c. and consequently increase of internal strength, —are so immense, that it may perhaps be worth while to point them out in a treatise upon the subject.

This scheme is by no means an idle project formed by an idle man in his closet, but is very practicable, and that at no very great expence. It might be completed in one summer by a few regiments of soldiers, and the temporary loss sustained by the public would very soon be repaired with most ample interest. If you insert this in your next Magazine, you will have some further considerations from your present correspondent

Mr. URBAN,

THE many elucidations which have lately appeared in your Magazine, induce me to request the favour of some of your correspondents, who are conversant in prints, to communicate some accounts of the persons here described. The first, tho' evidently a musician, is unnoticed by Dr. Burney and Sir John Hawkins.—The second appears a modern print,—and the third relates to some political publication in the year specified. Your inserting them as soon as convenient will much oblige

Yours, NORVICENSIS.

1. A gentleman in a large flowing wig tuning a violin. Under the print:

Hic est Romanâ *Cosimus* de gente creatus, [suam.

Anglica progeniem quem velit esse  
Non imitabilibus mulcet concentibus aures [suam.

Quos Pater Amphion diceret esse  
Ne talis volucres vir totus abiret in auras, [mori.

Sculptura hæc *Cosimi* non finat ora  
KNELLER pinx. J. SMITH fec. 1706.

The second is Grace Tozier, who is thus described in Ames's *British Heads*, p. 164. "Hat, cap, neckcloth, gloves" and ruffles, flowers in her bosoms, "apron."

The third in the same collection represents two persons; one, rather an elderly man in a full-bottomed wig, neckcloth, and coat buttoned; the other, a younger man, somewhat similar in Face to Mr. Toby in Wagstaffe's *Miscellanies*\*.—In a shield below are a pillory and a triangular gallows. On the first, the inscription is rather imperfect, but seems to be "The *Post Boy* from Nov. 8 to Nov. 10, 1711." On the gallows "Impartial account"—On each side of the shield "Nec Lex est—justior illa."

Mr. URBAN,

OBServing in your Magazine, p. 173, a letter of Bishop Butler's, it put me in mind of one from the same learned and pious Prelate, written on the same occasion to a friend of mine, which is now in my custody, and which (tho' I formerly sent it to an evening post) I should be glad to see preserved from oblivion in your very valuable Repository. Your constant Reader,

X.

\* Perhaps these are two of the three heads engraved as an ornament to "The Three Champions," a poem, printed about the year 1711, in ridicule of Steele, Ridpath, and De Foe. See the "Supplement to Swift." EDITOR.



*My good Friend,*

I Should have been mighty glad of the favour of a visit from you, when you were in town. I thank you for your kind congratulations, tho' I am not without my doubts and fears, how far the occasion of them is a real subject of congratulation to me. Increase of fortune is insignificant to one who thought he had enough before, and I foresee many difficulties in the station I am coming into, and no advantage worth thinking of, except some greater power of being serviceable to others, and whether this be an advantage, entirely depends on the use one shall make of it; I pray God it may be a good one. It would be a melancholy thing in the close of life to have no reflections to entertain one's self with, but that one had spent the revenues of the Bishoprick of Durham in a sumptuous course of living, and enriched one's friends with the promotions of it, instead of having really set one's self to do good, and promote worthy men: Yet this right use of fortune and power is more difficult than the generality of even good people think, and requires both a guard upon one's self, and a strength of mind to withstand solicitations, greater, I wish I may not find it, than I am master of: I pray God preserve your health—and am always, dear Sir,

Your affectionate brother  
and servant,

JOSEPH DURHAM.

Mr. URBAN,

IN your late examinations of Johnson's LIVES of the POETS, you have mentioned some new circumstances concerning SMITH, commonly called CAPTAIN RAG. To which may be added the following curious anecdote, just published in Mr. Warton's second edition of the LIFE of Sir THOMAS POPE. "In Monmouth's rebellion, the University of Oxford raised a regiment for the King's service, and Christ Church and Jesus College made one company, of which Lord Norris was captain; who presented Mr. Urry (the editor of Chaucer) a serjeant therein with a halberd. Upon Dr. Pocock's death, Mr. Urry lugged CAPTAIN RAG into his chamber at Peckwater, locked him in, put the key in his pocket, and ordered his bedmaker to supply him with necessaries through the window; and told him he should

"not come out, till he had made a copy of verses on the Doctor's death. The sentence being irreversibile, the Captain made the Ode, and sent it with this epistle to Mr. Urry, who was a well-built man and large-limbed; who (Smith) thereupon had his release." p. 449. APPEND. The ODE is Smith's famous Latin Ode, POCOCCIUS. The epistle here mentioned is printed in the preface to Johnson's ENGLISH POETS, vol. IV. p. 62. Mr. Warton extracts these notices from a collection of original manuscript letters in the Bodleian Library.

Dr. Johnson has said that Smith obtained his nickname of *Capt. Rag*, from the raggedness of his *dress*. This remark is not strictly true. It was not from the raggedness of his *dress* (in which however he was probably too great a sloven), but from the tattered condition of his *gown*, which was always flying in rags about him; and to conceal which, he wore one end of it in his pocket; a practice still common enough at Oxford, among the young *Rags* of the present days.

There is another circumstance relative to this unfortunate poet, which seems to have been unknown to the great biographer. Philips and Smith were such intimate cronies, that whoever invited one, always had the company of the other of course. The consequence was not disagreeable. Philips was never good company till he was drunk, Smith never but while he was sober. Thus the inviter had constantly one of them, to keep up the ball for the evening; and, as Shakespeare expresses it, "to set the table in a roar."

I have this account from a gentleman who was contemporary with them, and extremely intimate with them both. If in any future edition of their lives, these circumstances should be thought worthy notice, the authority of the relater may be depended on.

Yours, &c.

T.

\* \* \* P. 252, l. 21. for "Sir Christopher," r. "Sir Godfrey."

Mr. URBAN,

THE following authentic instance of longevity shews the happy effects of a temperate, well-ordered, and virtuous life. I do not remember seeing it any-where quoted, and it seems to have escaped notice, though recorded by so eminent a man as Bartholin concerning



concerning his own grandfather by the mother's side \*. That one, who was a bookish man and an author, whose constitution was naturally very weak and delicate, and who had been positively doomed to an early death by his physician, should elude the prognostic for no less a term than ninety-five years, is an encouraging circumstance to literary men and valetudinarians. For their benefit I send it.

J. BOERHADEM.

“Quantum huc [scil. ad longævitatē] conferat animus semper sibi similis, nullisque passionibus in transvorsum raptus, effari nequeo.

“Avus meus maternus D. Thomas Finckius (priori seculo libris, geometria rotundi, horoscopia, &c. hoc seculo liberis clarus; numeravit enim liberos, nepotes, pronepotes, abnepotes 97.) annum ingressus erat nonagesimum-sextum hanc animi constantiam, & diutius vitam in senio vegetam protraxisset, nisi febris filum abrupisset. Per totum vitæ cursum a se pompam removit, & usu rerum ornamenta metiebatur. Teneram ætatem ægritudinibus habuit obnoxiam, ut Medicus curæ illius præfectus sponderit parentibus, omnes itinerum vias quas emensurus esset, auro se obduciturum. Cæterum a longâ peregrinatione rediit, prognosticum elusit temperantiâ & morum facilitate. Coercuit luxuriam, gulam temperavit, cui tamen necessaria suggessit etiam durioris substantiæ, quæ libentius avidiusque appetebat, quam cupedias; divitias æquis oculis aspexit, frugalitatem coluit, & animum metu vel gaudio affectum sub vinculis habuit, iracundiam lenivit, adversitates sprexit, & quanquam liberorum, generum, nepotum, abnepotum, affinium, amicorumque sæpius funera audiverit, & inter tot vitæ grandævæ molestias versaretur, constanti tamen animo omnia perpeffus nunquam lachrymas fudit nisi defunctæ uxoris & bibliothecæ vulcano consumptæ memoriâ recurrente.”

For the benefit of the English reader, the above account is thus translated:

“It is inexpressible how much equability of temper unruffled by passion contributes to long life. My maternal grandfather, Thomas Fink, (who in the preceding century was as distinguished by his learning, his skill in geometry, the horoscope, &c. as in the

present by the number of his descendants, for he had children, grandchildren, great grandchildren, and great great grandchildren, to the number of 97,) had by this uniformity of temper attained to his 96th year, and might have reached to a vigorous old age, had not a fever shortened his days. He studiously through life avoided show, measuring ornament by use. His tender age was subject to illness, so that the physician who had the care of his health promised his parents that he would engage to cover every road he travelled with gold: he returned, however, from a long journey, having by temperance and easiness of temper eluded the prognostication. He checked all tendency to luxury, and restrained his appetite, frequently eating coarser food, and that too with greater eagerness than dainties. He looked on wealth without coveting it; for he studied frugality, and kept under due controul every motion of joy or fear; master of his anger, superior to disappointment; and, though he lost by death many of his children, grandchildren, great grandchildren, relations and friends, and in so long a life must be presumed to have met with many troubles, he bore them all with great constancy, and never was known to shed a tear, except when he recollected the death of his wife, and the loss of his library by fire.”

\* \* \* In our account of Mr. Thicknesse's *Valetudinarian's Bath Guide*, p. 136, we omitted to observe, that his method of prolonging health and life by the breath of young women is no new discovery, but seems borrowed from the practice of the Jewish physicians in the last illness of King David, and has been of late years detailed with much serious humour by Dr. Campbell, in his *Hermippus Redivivus*: 1746, 8vo. enlarged 1749, 8vo. translated into Italian, and printed at Leghorn, 1756, 4to.

Mr. URBAN,

THE *Paul*, in whose name Lord Bath's imitation of Horace is written, was not as your correspondent J. D. (at p. 174 in your Magazine for April) conjectures, *Paul Whitehead*, but *Paul Foley*:—And the *Faz.* to whom the Ode is addressed, was not, as he positively affirms, *Nicholas Fazakerley*, the famous lawyer; but a Mr. *Fazakerly* who had made a great fortune in the East Indies. Messrs. Foley and Fazakerley were members of the Old Club at White's. A. B.

\* Vide Tho. Bartholini *Historiarum Anatom.* Cent. quint.



39. *The Travels of Reason in Europe.*  
Translated from the French of the Mar-  
quis Caraccioli. 8vo. Macgowan.

WHATEVER falls from the pen of the editor, if not author, of the Letters of Ganganelli, must be worth reading. This performance has much of the lively spirit of Voltaire, without any of his indecency or profaneness. Reason, under the name and disguise of *Lucidor*, an amiable philosopher, is the traveller and observer. He is supposed to visit Europe in the year 1769. Beginning with Turkey, he proceeds through Russia, Poland, Sweden, Denmark, Prussia, Germany, and the Netherlands; from whence he visits England, of which he gives the following account, part of it applicable to our late commotions:

“England, according to the custom of the country, was all in an uproar. The dispute was about something relative to Mr. Wilkes, which in any other country would have made no noise, but which there raised a flame in the minds of all.—It is in some countries as in the sky, where the smallest cloud sometimes brings on a storm.

“There is not a man in London who has it not in his power to form a party, and excite a sedition, by bawling out, that “the laws are violated, and must be restored.”

“This is what the English call liberty, but it appeared to Lucidor an unbounded licentiousness. He could not conceive that the unhappy power of exciting a revolt could be considered as an advantage, and that the brutish behaviour of an insolent populace should be necessary to preserve the privileges of the nation.—There are phenomena in politics, as well as in nature.

“He conferred on this subject with several lords and gentlemen, and what they said was very sensible, though they were carried away with the torrent of opinion like the rest.—No tree takes such deep root as prejudice.

“After spending several days in the examination of the constitution of the kingdom, he observed that in some circumstances the King had too much authority, in others not enough; that vice was the source of almost all the debates; that the people confounded licentiousness with liberty, as being totally uninstructed with regard to so essential a point; that the great ones often affected to consider as patriotism what was merely the effect of a spirit

of cabal, and a love of some personal interest. But he was greatly pleased to see that the taxes never rose above the abilities of those on whom they were levied, and that every citizen was respected.

“He often dined with the English: they love eating and drinking, and during their meals (which last, at least, three hours, and are very humiliating, when the soul speaks not a word) he discoursed on the manners and customs of the country.—A man of knowledge turns every circumstance to his advantage.

“London, notwithstanding the pompous elogium its inhabitants bestow upon it, did not appear to our philosopher worthy to be compared with Paris. He saw nothing but houses that made no appearance, and rural walks without ornament. Whether it was his physiognomy, equally mild and majestic, or the plainness of his dress, that imposed on the people, he was not insulted by the mob; he even received marks of respect—The common people sometimes see pretty right\*.

“He was carried to St. Paul’s, which nothing but enthusiasm or ignorance can compare to St. Peter’s at Rome, though it be justly esteemed one of the finest buildings in Europe.

“England was no longer plentifully furnished with men of learning, as heretofore; they were to be sought out: this gave Lucidor concern. He wanted to know the cause of this, and thought he discovered it in the soft and sensual mode of life, which at present swallows up the generality of men, and degrades their being. Intemperance is the greatest enemy to science and genius. When people sit down to table in the morning, the soul keeps abstinence the whole day.

“With a design to oblige our philosopher, he was brought acquainted with a person, who was said to be a man of great strength of reasoning. He sifted him to the bottom, and, after a thorough examination, he found nothing in him but a deal of emptiness.—The human mind has certain bounds which it cannot pass; but unbelievers imagine that a man always thinks justly, when he thinks freely.

“The academies, universities, libraries, seemed to be in the centre of their own sphere, when placed, as they are, in the very heart of England. They recalled to his remembrance a

\* *Interdum vulgus rectum videt.*



number of great men, who have rendered that kingdom famous, and whose reputation will last while the sciences themselves subsist.

“ Lucidor was pressed to go to the play, but he had not the courage to stay to the end of any one piece. Their tragedy had something too shocking in it.—A person of the least delicacy does not like to see the passions in an undress.

“ The women in England, whose knowledge is greater than that of the sex any where else, often captivated his attention. They do not appear made for the spleen, they are so lively and talkative. The education which the mothers give their daughters contributes to this. They are brought up in great freedom, nor is the prudence of their conduct impaired by it.

“ He knew himself again in these sentiments of honour and probity, which characterise the English, and make them slaves to their word; but he wished those qualifications had been accompanied with a gracious and pleasing manner of conversation, without which the most respectable virtues lose a part of their lustre.

“ As they are particularly fond of a frank, open disposition, it gave them no uneasiness when he told them, “ that it appeared to him a meanness in a nation, that had naturally an elevation of thought, to despise almost all other nations; sometimes to engage in war more through hatred than necessity; to allow a free circulation to a number of works full of invectives against the ministers and private individuals.”

“ He added, “ that they were too dependent on the common people ever to be free, which ought to convince them, that there is no government in the whole world without its inconveniences.”—But when men have once adopted a system, they do not easily yield to evidence.

“ He was shewn some country-seats really enchanting, where, to imitate the ruins of some of the ancient cities of Greece and Italy, buildings had been erected, which were afterwards blown up with gunpowder. Our traveller saw the famous Mr. Pitt (now Earl of Chatham) as an old friend, and they had a long discourse together on the present state of Europe. The conversation must have been interesting: it was a discourse between Reason and one of her most zealous disciples.

“ There was in company a nobleman of great knowledge and amiability, who was very merry on his own country. “ We are as inconstant,” said he, “ as the element that surrounds us; we have nothing settled and permanent in us, but a fund of taciturnity, of which we divest ourselves with difficulty. We come to a city with a design to stay there six months, and we leave it the next day. This proceeds from a natural inquietude which torments us, and of which we are not masters, notwithstanding we are fanatically fond of liberty. We were formerly beloved for the sake of our money; but we have been so often cheated, that our œconomy is now equal to our distrust.

“ We would always be travelling, and yet in our excursions we generally see none but English: a ridiculous practice, which arises from the prepossession we have in favour of ourselves, and from our fear of conversing with others. We love France, but we hate the French; we are at the trouble of learning their language, never to speak it. We value no country but our own, and can never stay in it; the women themselves go in quest of other regions, and quit their native soil. We are never worse than our word to others, though we are always on the watch lest others should be so to us. We leave no debts or causes of complaint behind us; yet nobody regrets us when we are gone. Our partings are as dry as meetings; and we leave to the other sex the care of the tender feelings.

“ We talk little, because we are continually told that women were made to chatter, and men to think. We take pleasure in reading, but both in our reading and our manners we give the preference to what is singular.

“ We are humane only from a taste for heroism; and we love pleasure without knowing how to relish it. We seldom approve of any thing, except what has a resemblance to our own laws and manners; but we make no difficulty of conforming to the practices of other countries, though still with a desire that, either by the cut of our coat, or our manner of presenting ourselves, we should be known to the English.

“ We are seldom flattered, when praised: eulogiums in our eyes have always something mean in them.

“ Patriotism is our passion, liberty our



our element; and we are looked on as enthusiasts in these two points, solely because we cannot bring others over to our way of thinking. There is ever something austere in us, which diminishes the merit of our sentiments and tastes.

“We are capable of the sublime sciences, though too much slaves to our own writers.

“We continue our friendship to the last period of life, but not till we are sure of a friend from a long succession of years; so that he often dies before he has gained our confidence.”

“Lucidor acknowledged the exactness of the picture in several strokes, and left not London till he had done justice to the qualities of the inhabitants, who carry both virtue and vice to extremes.”

He afterwards visits Scotland and Ireland, and then proceeds to Portugal, Spain, Corsica, Sicily, Malta, the Italian States, Switzerland, Savoy, Tyrol, and France, which he traverses from Alsace to Dauphinè, interspersing a large account of Paris and its inhabitants. The remarks are in general new and striking; and, to give our opinion of the work in the words of the *approbation* prefixed, “it is a succinct representation of the manners of Europe; it hath the advantage of exhibiting the great principles of Reason and sound Policy with a decent criticism, free from all bitterness, and is therefore properly calculated to instruct and correct without giving offence.” — We wish it had fallen into the hands of a better translator.

40. *Essays on Friendship and Old-Age.* By the Marchioness de Lambert. Translated from the French, by a Lady. With an Introductory Letter to William Melmoth, Esq. 8vo. 2s. 6d. Doddsley

THERE was a time when the critick who sat down to pass sentence on the production of a female pen, had reason to apprehend his task would not be executed without previous struggles between the duties of his office and the bent of his inclinations. The imagined graces of the writer have sometimes been sufficiently powerful to abate the rigours of criticism; but sometimes its ruthless eye has been blind to the attractions of the charmer, and the whiteness of Polixena's bosom could not arrest the poniard of the unfeeling Greek.

In this age, however, when the triumphs of the face are confined by

the accomplishments of the mind, the ladies who write have little reason to tremble for the reception of their performances. Their education at length has placed them almost on a level with the sex which had long engrossed the treasures of literature; and we now engage in the perusal of a female translation, or original work, with undissembled hopes of entertainment, and have no previous reason to suppose it will be necessary for us to exert an adventitious tenderness at the expence of that scrupulous justice which the nature of our undertaking demands.

The translation before us is alike distinguished by the merits of fidelity and elegance; and we cannot help considering it as the earliest blossom of a plant which hereafter will produce a crop of the fairest fruit. We would willingly indulge our readers with some specimen of the work under consideration, but the narrow limits assigned to our review of books denies that privilege, which we should exercise with more than common delight on the present occasion. The very sensible introductory epistle by our fair authoress, as well as the stanzas that follow it, claim alike our warmest recommendation to the publick.

41. *Elements of Fortification.* By Lewis Lochée, Master of the Military Academy at Little Chelsea, lately published by Cadell and Payne, 8vo. — See the Plate copied by Permission from this elegant Work.

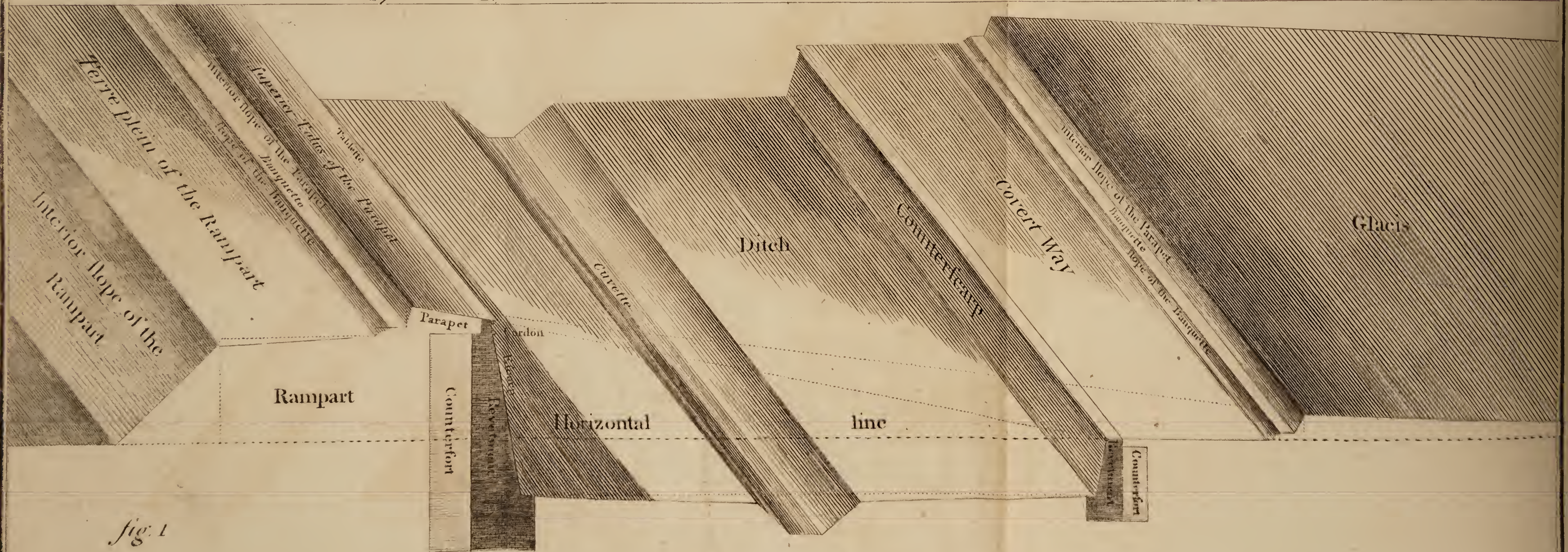
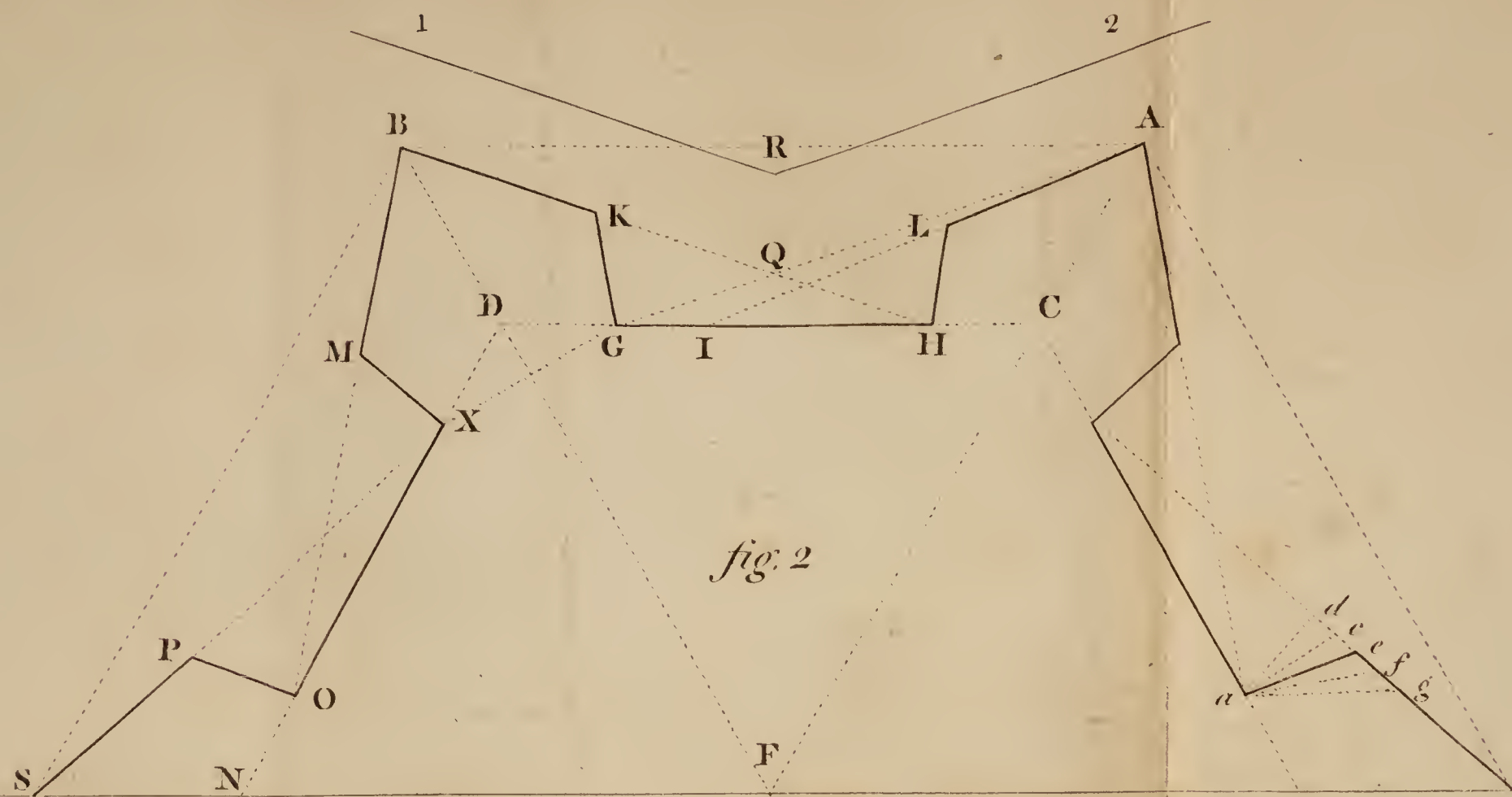
MR. Lochée's high character for knowledge in military science is already well known, and this work cannot fail to confirm it. His System of Military Mathematics gave a recent proof of his talents, and of the easy method by which he communicates his knowledge to those who are disposed to profit by his instructions; and it ought not to be forgotten on this occasion, as well for the honour of his Majesty, the professed patron of genius and science, as for the credit of Mr. Lochée, that, for the encouragement of his institution, an annual pension for life has been settled upon him by his Majesty's order.

It should seem in grateful acknowledgement of the royal munificence that the laborious and expensive work from which this short specimen is extracted has been undertaken and compleated, “the design of which, the











the author informs us, is to communicate to young students precise and adequate ideas of the important art of fortification; to explain the principles of the forms and position of the different works, and to exemplify the rules by which they are constructed and applied; and, so far as respects the author himself, to give a new proof of his insuppressible zeal for the improvement of the service." Add to this, that gentlemen, not in the military line, may from this work, with very little attention, learn the terms and distinctions of fortify'd places, and qualify themselves to judge of their excellencies and defects; an accomplishment without which no man can travel abroad with pleasure to himself or service to his country. Churches, buildings, aqueducts, natural and artificial conveniences, are local advantages which chiefly concern the inhabitants; but in the fortifications of a place, all Europe have an interest either for example or in case of war.

The facility with which the principal lines and parts of a fortification are to be attained, may be judged of by the following extract.

The parts of a fortification are,

Rampart, bastion, curtain, flanks straight and concave, orillon, brizure, counterbrizure, cavalier, retrenchment, ditch, couvette, covertway, glacis. The *rampart* is a massy bank of earth surrounding the place, on which the soldiers are ranged, for whose defence a *parapet* is raised commonly made of earth, in which openings are cut at certain distances, called *embrasures*. The inside of the rampart is made sloping, and that slope is called *interior talus*. The outside of the parapet is likewise made sloping outwards, and that is called the *superior talus*. At the foot of the parapet is a step about three feet broad, called *banquette*, designed to raise the men when they fire upon the enemy. The space between the *banquette* and the *interior talus* is called the *terreplein*. At the outer extremities of the rampart, to support the earth from slipping at the base, a wall is built, and that is called *revêtement*, and the outer slope is called the *scarp*. When the upper part, or that which answers to the parapet, has a *revêtement*, it is commonly a vertical wall of brick crowned with a square stone called a *tablette*, and a circular one below called *cordon*. See all these delineated in the plate. The

*butresses* to strengthen the rampart are called *counterforts*.

Bastions mostly consist of two faces, two flanks, and an opening towards the center of the place. See B M X G K. fig. 2.

Flanks are the lines M X and K G.

Orillon. The bastion is called an orillon bastion, when the angle K is rounded off.

Brizure is that part of the orillon bastion which joins the flank to the curtain. It is not here represented, but may be supposed; and that part of the same bastion which joins the orillon to the flank, is called counterbrizure. This is defended by the rounding off the orillon, and serves for an opening for the men to descend into the lower works.

Cavalier retrenchments are works thrown up on the bastions for the last defence in cases of storming.

Ditch wants no explanation.

Couvette is a drain for carrying off the water from the ditch.

Covertway, counterscarp, and glacis, are sufficiently represented on the plate.

The principal lines are

A B, Fig. 2 the exterior line of the polygon.

C D the interior.

F B the great radius.

F D the petty radius.

A C and B D the capital lines of the bastion.

G X the line of the gorge of the bastion.

G H the curtain.

A I, B H, B O, lines of defence.

A L H G K B M X form the faces, flanks, and curtains. This is called the magistral line, because it determines the lines and angles of the circumference of the place, and is the line by which all plans are begun.

For further instruction the reader is referred to the work itself, where, with a very slender acquaintance with geometry, and some ability to apply it, he may soon become a proficient in the art of fortification, at least so far as to enable him to view fortified places with an artist's eye. There are 20 plates, representing every minutiae of fortification; and the different systems of all the capital masters are compared, and their different merits examined and illustrated. In short, there seems nothing wanting in this work, unless the practical part of *building* the several works may be thought so, on which Mr. Muller has placed his chief attention.



42. *Hymns to the Supreme Being: In Imitation of the Eastern Songs.* 8vo. Price 3s. 6d. in Boards. Nichols.

IN language only can these Hymns be properly styled "Imitations of the Eastern Songs," as in knowledge and sentiment they are incomparably superior. The light of the Gospel shines throughout, and the glory of God is exalted in proportion to modern European discoveries in philosophy. We will transcribe the fifth, not as one of the best, but as one which is not too long for the purpose of selection.

"1. HOW admirable are the works of God! how excellent the operations of his hands!

2. I considered plants, and animals; four-footed beasts, and creeping things.

3. In all was manifested infinite wisdom, and an excellent workmanship, that I could not comprehend.

4. Yet so much was made known unto me, as declared the power and goodness of God; and the continued agency of the Great Creator, and Lord of all things.

5. I beheld the caterpillar issuing from its egg, on the very plant needful for its support:

6. For there the parent-fly had placed it, that it might have whereon to feed.

7. It enjoys the repast, it weaveth its web, and, preparing for its end, buildeth itself a rich tomb.

8. It resteth from its labours; and sleepeth the sleep of death.

9. At the appointed time it is raised again, and the Great Creator of all things giveth it a new life\*.

10. It leaveth its ashes in the tomb, and ascends, with a more beauteous form, into the regions of the air.

11. How glorious are its wings! and its limbs how delicate!

12. It is covered with a rich plumage; and furnished with myriads of eyes, to behold all around†.

\* This similitude is finely introduced, and made use of as an argument, with many others, by Bishop Pearson, in his excellent Book on the Creed; and still deserves to be used as such, although that curious observer of nature, M. Swammerdam, has proved that the worm does not absolutely perish in the aurelia.

† The discoveries of the microscope have informed us, that the eyes of flies consist each of a most prodigious number of small corneas, set in an hemisphere, every one of which appears to have distinct vision; and by this means, although flies cannot turn their heads, or

13. With its trunk it surpasseth the art of the chemist; and extracteth from flowers the most delicious sweets.

14. It forsakes the leaf whereon it was first nourished, rejoicing in the bounty of its Maker.

15. But, at his command, it is mindful of its offspring, and provides for the safety and sustenance thereof.

16. With anxious care it seeketh out the plant, which God hath given for its infant worms.

17. Though itself feedeth not thereon, neither careth for the verdant leaves, yet is it led with unerring search, and never faileth in its choice.

18. It curiously spreadeth forth its eggs; and, without thought, fulfilleth its appointed task.

19. The Lord, who hath withheld reason from these, hath given them instinct, a surer guide.

20. What spirit ruleth in them, O Lord, Thou only knowest; let us behold their operations, and humbly adore.

21. The Bee, just raised to life, without a teacher skilfully forms her cell.

22. The Sage's art is known to her: she has discovered the most capacious form, and the best division of space.

23. Without scale or compass, she nicely measureth her work, and with great care strengtheneth its foundations.

24. She layeth her foundations in the upper part; she buildeth downwards, even unto the ground; and exquisitely finisheth her work; surpassing the art of man.

25. The Bird, fluttering from its parental nest, needs no instruction to fulfil her task.

26. Who taught her to rear an habitation for her young?

27. To build with unerring skill;

move their eyes, yet they see almost all around them at once. One of their eyes, through a microscope, appears, from this vast number of corneas, like a rich network; and its beauty is hardly to be conceived by those who have not seen it.

‡ All flies, as well as the bee, are furnished with a trunk or sucker, with which those who feed on flowers extract their rich juice for sustenance, though they do not lay up honey.

§ All the cells in an honey-comb are hexagons, which mathematicians have found to be the only regular figures, except squares and triangles, which will exactly fill up space, and which, at the same time, are much more capacious than either of the latter.

and



and exactly to form the structure peculiar to her kind?

28. Who informed her that she should lay her eggs; and that she should want a nest to preserve them from destruction?

29. Who told her its proportion and extent? and the number of her young that should have life?

30. Who enabled her to know times and seasons, and to provide that her work might be finished ere she should bring forth?

31. Who counselled her to forbear her wonted flights; and patiently to sit brooding on her young?

32. O, that I had understanding to know the ways of God!

33. That I might learn to praise my Maker; and become wise by the instruction around me!

34. Wilt not Thou, O Lord, who raisest the caterpillar from its tomb, raise man also from the dust of death?

35. Wilt not Thou, who teachest the fowls of the air to fulfil their appointed task, guide the sons of men, by Thy Spirit, to do Thy will?

36. Wilt not Thou, who so plentifully pourest forth blessings upon all Thy creatures, appoint good things for those that fear Thy Name?

37. I know, O Lord, that Thou art good; and therefore doth my heart give thanks unto Thee.

38. O praise the God of Heaven, whose mercy is extended over all.

39. Let every-thing that hath breath praise him; and let man, the priest of the creation, offer up a sacrifice of thanksgiving unto the Most Highest.

40. Even a sacrifice accepted through the mediation of the Redeemer; by whom, though we be compassed with infirmities, we have access unto the living God.

43 *Love and Madness. A Story too true. In a Series of Letters between Parties whose Names would perhaps be mentioned, were they less known, or less lamented.* 8vo. 2s. 6d. Kearsly.

IN this age of literary fraud we are not surprised that a tale so bloody should give rise to a suppositious correspondence. The parties, who are the late unhappy Mr. Hackman and Miss Ray, it is needless to add, never penned a line of these 65 letters, except the 57th, which was printed in the Sessions-Paper. Yet, granting the imposition, and considering only their contents, they have some

intrinsic merit. In particular, the longest and most curious (the 41st) contains many anecdotes of Chatterton hitherto unknown; a letter concerning him from his sister, Mrs. Newton\*, dated September 22, 1770; some original poems by him, and eight letters to his mother and sister: and the whole tends to prove that he indisputably wrote all Rowley's poems. We are not surprised that the forger of these letters should endeavour to extenuate the forgeries of Chatterton.

On Mr. Catcott the pewterer, and Mr. Barrett the surgeon, Chatterton's Bristol friends, this writer reflects severely. "In consequence (says he) of poems which Chatterton brought to light, which I firmly believe him to have written, his mother acknowledges to have received the immense sum of five guineas by the hands of Mr. Catcott; and Mr. Barrett, without fee or reward, cured the whitlowed finger of the sister. Talk no more of the neglect of genius in any age or country, when, in this age and country, Rowley's poems have produced such fortunes to the author and his family. Should I ever appear in print on this subject, I would call upon the gentlemen concerned in this transaction to state their accounts." In a note on the falsehood of "the insinuations thrown out against the elegant writer at Strawberry-Hill," we are told, "that even Mr. Walpole cannot help regretting that he was not better acquainted with Chatterton's fierce and untameable spirit, his consciousness of superior abilities, his inattention to worldly discretion, his scorn of owing subsistence or reputation to any thing but the ebullitions of his own genius." (*A Letter to the Editor of Chatterton's Miscellanies*, printed at Strawberry-Hill, 1779.) Even he cannot help lamenting that he did not "contribute to rescue such a spirit from itself, its worst enemy." Still this patron of Ossian, and rejecter of Chatterton, does not hesitate to affirm, *rather harshly*, that "all of the house of forgery are relations; and that, though it be just to Chatterton's memory to say his poverty never made him claim

\* "This and his last letter to his mother are deposited in the hands of Mr. Kearsly. The others are in the possession of his mother or sister, who keep little day-schools at Bristol."



kindred with the richest or most enriching branches, yet that his ingenuity in counterfeiting styles, and, he (Mr. W.) *believes*, hands, might easily have led him to those more facile imitations of prose promissory notes." To this our author adds a shrewd *argumentum ad hominem* suggested by the pretended antiquity of the *Castle of Otranto*, "not a boy's production," which "the honourable author flattered himself would appear excusable." From this forgery, he adds, Chatterton's might possibly originate; "for, when he ridicules Mr. W. in the story of "Harry Wildfire," he calls him *Baron Otranto*. And, in the February before C.'s deceit began, Mr. W. published "Historic Doubts on the Life and Reign of Richard III." which C. perhaps considered as a bolder attempt than the creation of Rowley."

Another circumstance here mentioned is equally new and painful. "Had Chatterton continued at Bristol only a few weeks longer, had he continued in the world a few days longer, he might have been preserved: for, Omy M[artha], I have been assured that the late amiable Dr. Fry, Head of St. John's College, Oxford, went to Bristol the latter end of August, 1770, in order to search into the history of Rowley and Chatterton, and to patronise the latter if he turned out to be the former, or to deserve assistance:—when, alas! all the intelligence he could pick up about either was, that Chatterton had, within a few days, destroyed himself." The sympathy which this writer, whoever he be, expresses on this occasion, the pains he has taken to collect all the particulars of this poor sexton's son from the persons with whom he lodged, the coroner, &c. and his parallel between this boy and Milton, do equal credit to his genius and humanity.

That this *pretended Hackman* should think to *surprise* and deceive his mistresses (20th February, 1779,) with one of the D. of C.'s letters to Lady G. which she as well as he must long before have seen in print, is unaccountable.

With some amusing anecdotes this writer has interwoven so many horrid catastrophes (similar to his own) of murders, executions, &c. viz. that of Faldoni and Teresa (sung by Jer-ningham), Boardingham and his wife at Flamborough, Dr. Dodd's exit (at which he is supposed to be pre-

sent †), Ceppi and Mrs. Knightly ‡, Empson and Lord Spencer's Maid, of Smith and his wife in 1733, the Suicide of Jane Dixon a Scotchwoman, Chatterton, &c. &c. that great part of the book resembles an ordinary's account, or a sessions-paper.

44. *An Essay on History: in three Epistles to Edward Gibbon, Esq; with Notes. By William Hayley, Esq; 4to. Doddsley. 7s. 6d.*

THIS poetical Essay, announced in our Magazine for April, p. 192, needs no other recommendation than the name of the author, and the arguments of each epistle, viz. "I. Introduction. Relation between history and poetry. Decline of the latter. Subject of the present poem lightly touched by the ancients. Dionysius—Lucian. Importance and advantage of history. Its origin—subsequent to that of poetry—disguised in its infancy by priestcraft and superstition—brought from Egypt into Greece. Scarcity of great historians. Perfect composition not to be expected. Address to history, and characters of many ancient historians.—Herodotus—Thucydides—Xenophon—Polybius—Sallust—Livy—Tacitus. Biography—Plutarch. Baleful influence of despotic power—Ammianus Marcellinus.—Anna Comnena.

"II. Defects of the monkish historians—our obligations to the best of them. Contrast between two of the most \* fabulous, and two of the most † rational. Indulgence due to writers of the dark ages. Slow progress of the human mind. Chivalry. Froissart. Revival of ancient learning under Leo X. Historians in Italy, Machiavel, Guicciardini, Davila, and Father Paul—in Portugal, Oforius—in Spain, Mariana—in France, Thuanus—Praise of toleration. Voltaire. Address to England. Clarendon, Burnet, Rapin, Hume, Lyttelton. Reason for not attempting to describe any living historian."

"III. The sources of the chief defects in history—Vanity—National and private flattery, and her various arts—Party-spirit, superstition, and false

† "The Abbé Reynal," we are also told, "and Charles Fox, notwithstanding the rain, beheld the whole from the top of an unfinished house," &c. Can this be true?

‡ See vol. for 1778, p. 237.

\* Turpin and Aginbord.

† Geoffry of Monmouth, and William of Malmesbury.



philosophy. Character of the accomplished historian. The laws of history—style—importance of the subject—Failure of Knolles from a subject ill chosen. Danger of dwelling on the distant and minute parts of a subject really interesting—Failure of Milton in this particular. The worst defect of an historian a system of tyranny.—Instance in Brady. Want of a general history of England: Wish for its accomplishment. Use and delight of other histories—of Rome. Labour of the historian—Cavils against him. Concern for Gibbon's irreligious spirit—The idle censure of his passion for fame—Defence of that passion. Conclusion."

*The elegant Historian of Henry II. is thus characterised in Epistle II.*

"WITH purer spirit, free from party strife,  
To sooth his evening hour of honour'd  
See candid LYTTLETON at length unfold  
The deeds of liberty in days of old!  
Fond of the theme, & narrative with age,  
He winds the lengthen'd tale thro' many  
a page;

But there the beams of patriot virtue shine;  
There truth and freedom sanctify the line;  
And laurels, due to civil wisdom, shield  
This noble Nestor of th' historic field."

*Part of the Apostrophe to Mr. Gibbon in the IIIrd Epistle is as follows:*

"BUT O! what foes beset each honour'd  
name,  
Advancing in the path of letter'd fame!  
To stop thy progress, and insult thy pen,  
The fierce Polemic issues from his den.

"Think not my verse means blindly  
to engage

In rash defence of thy profaner page!  
Tho' keen her spirit, her attachment fond,  
Base service cannot suit with friendship's  
bond;

Too firm from duty's sacred path to turn,  
She breathes an honest sigh of deep concern,

And pities Genius, when his wild career  
Gives faith a wound, or innocence a tear.  
Humility herself, divinely mild,  
Sublime Religion's meek and modest child,  
Like the dumb son of Croesus, in the strife,  
When force assail'd his father's sacred life,  
Breaks silence, and, with filial duty warm,  
Bids thee revere his parent's hallow'd  
form."

45. *An ODE to the Memory of the Right Rev. Thomas Wilson, late Lord Bishop of Sodor and Man; by the Rev. W. Taker, A. B. Author of the Ode to the Warlike Genius of Great Britain, &c. 4to. 1s. Printed for the Author.*

This panegyric, written evidently *con amore*, will not be thought an exaggeration by those who were acquainted with

the good old patriarch \* whom it celebrates. Let the Poet describe him.

"E'EN from his earlier years,  
Rising above the grosser spheres,  
To human Science' perishable lore,  
He join'd celestial Wisdom's copious store:  
Tho' born of high illustrious line,  
Descendant of the † Palatine,  
Tho' he drew his ancient blood  
From the bold undaunted flood  
That boil'd in Norman William's fiery  
breast:  
The crossier'd Shepherd, unallied  
To the stern Conqueror's tyrant pride,  
With more refin'd and softer nature bless'd,  
Affliction's drooping sons carefs'd,  
Rais'd up the Children of Despair;  
Where had pierc'd corrosive Care,  
Where Pain and Penury had fix'd their dart,  
He o'er the wounds the genial balm bestow'd,  
While forth the milk of human kindness  
An healing stream, warm from his inmost  
heart!

"While Content my path illumines,  
Far hence, Ambition, stretch thy plumes!  
Hence Lucre's base desire!" he cries:

"But thou, conversing with the Skies,  
In robes of white, unblemish'd Faith, ap-

Let Angel Piety be near! [pear;  
And on Monœda's ‡ rugged land  
Let Charity complacent stand,  
Essential grace of heavenly birth,  
Pattern of Godlike worth on earth,  
Her many-colour'd wing unfold,  
The shivering Pilgrim rescue from the }  
cold, [bold!

Bid hunger feed, and modest want be  
Oh! teach me thus to imitate the plan  
Of DEITY himself transform'd to man!"

Nor vain his prayer:—for, from their  
bright abode,

Cherubic Piety appear'd,  
And spotless-cinctur'd Faith her forehead rear'd,  
And loveliest Charity before him stood:  
They came, and, on Monœda's sea-beat  
shore,

Want of it's sting beguil'd,  
While pining Hunger § smil'd,  
The Christian Graces throng'd his dome  
around,

Benevolence her liberal zone unbound,  
And open'd wide, to all, his hospitable  
door.

\* Bishop Wilson died at the age of 93.

† The Bishop was descended from Hugh Lupus, Earl Palatine of Chester, who was nephew to William the Conqueror.

‡ Ptolemy calls the Isle of Man Monœda, quasi Mona Remota, to distinguish it from Mona, Anglesey.

§ The Bishop appropriated half his income for the use of the poor of the Isle of Man, feeding and cloathing all the poor of the Island, though his whole income never exceeded five hundred pounds a year.



By Thee, O WILSON, check'd, impell'd,  
 refin'd, [rous mind;  
 Was form'd young STANLEY's || gene-  
 Thy fostering hand the noble youth  
 Conducted, thro' the paths of truth,  
 To Virtue's towering height  
 (Whence beams her radiant light),  
 Tutor'd by thee, to climb the arduous  
 steep of fame,  
 His bosom caught the kindred flame;  
 By thee, with noblest sentiments inspir'd,  
 By thee, with patriot emulation fir'd,  
 With talents that a sinking state might save;  
 But to it's fatal aim, how true!  
 Unseen the mortal arrow flew,  
 And sunk the Work of Wisdom to an early  
 grave."

We cannot but sympathise with Mr. Taker, in transcribing the following stanza, and its accompanying note.

"Why fainter glows poetic fire?  
 Why jars with dissonance the lyre?  
 I see the blush of shame arise,  
 Upon th' ethereal Muse's cheek;  
 From holy Truth's indignant eyes  
 I see the flash of anger break.—  
 Where were ye, powers angelic! say,  
 Where from your sacred office did ye stray?  
 When Oppression's iron rod \*  
 Dar'd to afflict the—Man of God?  
 If pure Religion's self must feel  
 The rack of Persecution's wheel,  
 If woe and sufferings be her dower,  
 Who shall escape the giant hand of power?"

46. *The Deserted City. A Poem. 8vo.*  
 Printed for the Author.

THIS title is unluckily chosen, as it necessarily reminds us of *The Deserted Village*, a poem, which differs from this *toto cælo*. Witness these *harmonious* lines:

"No ruffian then our artificer ceas'd \*.  
 Bales, trusses, casks, the long-neck'd crane  
 did weigh; [quay.—  
 The world's produce o'erspread our every

|| The Rev. Thomas Wilson, while curate of Winwick, was tutor to Lord Strange, son of the Earl of Derby; a very promising young Nobleman, who died at Lisbon, while on his travels, in the 21st year of his age, in 1699.

\* For his strenuous exertions in favour of Church discipline, the Bishop was fined by an arbitrary Governor, himself in sol. and his two Vicars-General in 20l. each: on refusing to pay this fine, they were sent to the Prison of Castle Rushin, where they were confined two months, till they appealed to King George I. and his Council, by whose sentence they were honourably acquitted.

A Vicar-General, in the Isle of Man, is an office similar to a Bishop's Chancellor in England.

\* For 'seiz'd,' we suppose, as it rhymes to 'pleas'd.' EDITOR.

The skimming wherries their wings incessant ply'd—

When thus *Industry* spread her busy wings.  
 Happy land! when *Virtue* 'dorns your fair."

And this extract:

"How pleas'd he † was his last all new  
 to rig, [brig!  
 That she might with him go to see the  
 And when return'd, they *could but* see the  
 play, [ful day:  
 Which always would conclude the mirth—  
 Come home, the can of grog was surely  
 fill'd: [was spill'd.  
 While half perhaps was *drank*—the rest  
 Such frolics he would have with Nell  
 and Sue, [with Prue."  
 With Doll, and Bet, and Nan—if not  
 None of these trulls, we think, could  
 have been worse poetasters.

47. *The Maid of Arragon. A Tale. By*  
 Mrs. Cowley. Part I. 4to. Davis.

THIS poem, though much superior to the preceding, has one fault in common with it. And strange it seems that a lady, who has written so many English verses, should be a stranger to one of their first principles, viz. that five feet, or ten syllables, are indispensable.

"Who knows the sense refin'd, the charming agony"— 6 feet.

"For these to wretched hearts bloom,  
 swell, and fertilise in vain"— 7 feet

"Now to the hospitable cares her fate  
 affords"—&c. &c. 6 feet

This Spanish or Moorish tale is, however, pathetically told; and we will not anticipate the reader's pleasure by analysing it, especially as another Part is expected. Annexed are some "Lines in Imitation of [her namesake] Cowley," and "A Monologue" in honour of Chatterton, not an unexceptionable subject for a female pen, with all due deference to his creative genius. The "Tale" is addressed "To Mr. Parkhouse, of Tiverton, Devon," the authoress's father.

48. *Biographical Memoirs of Extraordinary*  
 Painters. 8vo, 2s. 6d. Robson.

THOSE *connoisseurs* who expect here a Bellori or a Vasari, a De Piles or a Walpole, will be disappointed. The six "extraordinary painters" here celebrated never existed but in the author's brain, as the reader may judge by their names, *Aldrovandus Magnus*, *Andrew Guelph*, *Og of Basan*, *Sucrewasser of Vienna*, *Blunderbuffiana*, and *Waterfouchy*. Some ridicule on particular characters may perhaps be intended, but the meaning (if any) is much too latent for us to discover.

† The sailor.



ODE for his MAJESTY'S BIRTH-DAY,  
June 4, 1780.

Written by WILLIAM WHITEHEAD, Esq;  
Poet-Laureat.

STILL o'er the deep does Britain reign,  
Her Monarch still the Trident bears:  
Vain-glorious France, deluded Spain,  
Have found their boasted efforts vain,  
Vain as the fleeting shades when orient light  
appears.

As the young eagle to the blaze of day  
Undazzled and undaunted turns his eyes,  
So unappall'd, where glory led the way,  
Midst storms of war, midst mingling seas  
and skies, [name  
The genuine offspring of the Brunswick  
Prov'd his high birth's hereditary claim,  
And the applauding nation hail'd with joy  
Their future hero in the intrepid boy!

Prophetic as the flame that spread  
Round the young Iulus' head,  
Be that blest omen of success! — The  
Catches thence ecstatic views, [Muse  
Sees new laurels nobly won  
As the circling years roll on;  
Sees that triumphs of his own  
Each distinguish'd month shall crown,  
And, ere this festive day again  
Returns to wake the grateful strain,  
Sees all that host of foes,  
Both to her glory and repose,  
Bend their proud necks beneath Britannia's  
yoke, [broke.  
And court that peace which their injustice

Still o'er the deep shall Britain reign,  
Her Monarch still the Trident bear;  
The warring world is leagu'd in vain  
To conquer those who know not fear.  
Grasp'd be the spear by every hand,  
Let every heart united glow,  
Collected like the Theban band,  
Can Britain dread a foe?  
No; o'er the deep she still shall reign,  
Her Monarch still the Trident bear;  
The warring world is leagu'd in vain  
To conquer those who know not fear!

Extract from the "Bodleian Library," a  
Poem mentioned in our last, p. 239.

"NOW to the shades of Rhedycine re-  
mov'd,  
Far from the roar of elements she lov'd,  
In Bodley's seats the British Argo \* deigns  
(Of British Argo now whate'er remains)  
Neptunian trophy, deigns her years to close,]  
In letter'd silence and in safe repose,  
Tells her wide wanderings and her hero's fame,  
And proudly decks her tablet with his name.  
Hither perchance, in nautic annals told,  
Some storm-beat allis, or some Byron hold,  
Some Phipps, who brav'd the Pole's deep,  
frozen mouth,  
Some Cook, the great Columbus of the South,

\* The remains of Sir Francis Drake's ship  
formed into a chair.

Sons of the waves, and monarchs of the main,  
The mighty Drakes of George's naval reign,  
His life's great voyage o'er, the laurel won,  
And his long race of fame immortal run,  
A pilgrim hoar to Bodley's stately dome  
Of these perchance some happier chief shall  
come,

Raptur'd shall read the hero's high renown,  
Achievements, rival'd only by his own,  
With joy the staff of proud command shall  
quit, [sit,  
Drake, in thy chair, with soaring soul shall  
Yield on this shore the tribute of his breath,  
Goal of his glory, and his bed of death!"

\* \* We wish our limits would have allowed  
our adding the just tribute which the poet  
pays at the conclusion to the poetical talents  
of Mr. Warton.—On the whole, though the  
track is untrodden, the poem is truly literary,  
and has done great justice to the characters of  
Sir Tho. Bodley, and many other learned per-  
sons, the patrons of science, and the founders  
and supporters of this noble institution.

VERSES sent by a Gentleman to his Lady,  
with a Present of a KNIFE.

A Knife, dear girl, cuts love, they say;—  
Mere modish love, perhaps it may:  
For any tool of any kind,  
Can separate what was never join'd.  
The knife that cuts our love in two,  
Will have much tougher work to do;  
Must cut your softness, worth, and spirit,  
Down to the vulgar size of merit;  
To level yours with modern taste,  
Must cut a world of sense to waste;  
And from your single beauty's store,  
Clip what would dizen out a score.  
The self-same blade from me must sever  
Sensation, judgment, sight, for ever;  
All memory of endearments past,  
All hope of comforts long to last;  
All that makes fourteen years with you,  
A summer;—and a short one too;  
All that affection feels, and fears,  
When hours, without you, seem like years.—  
Till that be done (and I'd as soon  
Believe this knife will chip the Moon)  
Accept my present undeter'd,  
And leave their proverbs to the herd.  
If in a kiss—delicious treat!—  
Your lips acknowledge the receipt;  
Love, fond of such substantial fare,  
And proud to play the glutton there,  
All thoughts of cutting will disdain,  
Save only—cut and come again.

Occasioned by seeing Correggio's Picture of Mer-  
cury, teaching Cupid to read.

By Mr. Richardson, senior.

THE bow and arrows, and a dove,  
Were once enough for Cupid thought,  
Till Mercury was sent by Jove,  
For Venus pray'd he might be taught.



Taught! what? To read. But why to read?  
Love knows the language of the eye;  
No other learning does he need,  
Nor can be cheated by a lie.

His skilful mother better knew;  
She saw what times were coming on;  
His darts must now be tipp'd a-new;  
For love is mercenary grown.

Fancy not then that Mercury  
Did from Olympus' top dismount,  
To teach the god his A, B, C.  
No! no! it was to cast account.

But have a care, thou silly boy!  
For 'tis a most pernicious art;  
If learnt, it will thy power destroy;  
The *Tongue*, may love, but not the *Heart*.

Mr. URBAN,

IT is with pleasure that I send you the following copy of verses, written by a gentleman well known in the literary world. They have indeed already been printed and handed about in some parts of North Wales. However, they are not so publickly known as it is wished they should be; and it will be only anticipating their future appearance in Mr. Pennant's second volume of his *Tour thro' Wales*. By inserting them in your Magazine you will no less oblige your numerous readers in Wales, than

Your occasional correspondent,

J. W.

Thomæ Pennant, Armigero, Cambro-Britanno, iter in Cambriâ facienti, carmina hæc cum salute summâque observantiâ dedicat Popularis ejus & Amicus,

R. W.

DUM Tu per Patriæ fines & rura vagaris,  
Perlege versiculos, si vacet hora, meos;  
Et Latios ne sperne modos, seu ripa Sabrinæ  
Detinet errantes, seu Venesfreda, pedes:  
Altera virgineo de sanguine dicta, sed illa  
Clarior ob mortem, merita Sabrina, tuam.  
Quæ Tibi debentur laudes, quam fama perennis

Pingenti indigenæ flumina & arva soli!  
Lætitiâ exultet Snøedon; ovet unda Conovî;  
Deva triumphantes in mare volvat aquas.  
Reliquias visurus adest, quas Cambria jactat,  
Illustrans patrios advena gratus agros;  
Ut tumultum antiquum referet quo dormiit  
Arthur,

Quo Tudor, & cineres quæ tegat urna tuos,  
Glyndwr armipotens, & Te, generose Llewellyn,

Musque quam vetuit, Boadicea, mori.  
Quid taceam, Germane, tuam sine sanguine palmam?

Victæque Cambriacis Saxôna tela sonis?  
Inclinate comas, & eunti plaudite, quercus;  
Atque ave felici nobile tendat iter.

Scriptorem interea per somnia cingite, Bardi,  
Et plusquam humanam confiteatur opem:  
Audiat, aut audire chorum videatur inanem,  
Nescio quid patriâ dulce sonare lyrâ.  
Ex somno tali sub imagine sæpe resurgat  
Admirans veterum fortia facta patrum.

Vidisti rapidas quo turbine torqueat undas  
Rhaider, & quâ vi præcipitata ruat;  
Nonne juvat terretque simul, dum concava  
fata

Verberat ille nigræ spumeus horror aquæ?  
Nubila vidisti superantem Mœloammam,  
Sub pedibusque tuis intonuisse polum:  
Lubricus in summâ Plinlimmonis arce stetit,  
Cum nivis hybernæ conderet imber humum:  
[tūm

Quinetiam & vetitos lucos, atque abdita vatra,  
Atria, mortali vix adeunda pede,  
Cum Druidæ, cum Mona fuit, securus adire  
Ausus es, & sacri mira referre loci.

Ausus es ærium Snøedona ascendere, & ecquid  
Nativis potuit grandius esse jugis?

Pulchrius hic ecquid jactavit Scotia? & illic  
Quod non invenias, Hebrides ecquid habent?

Olim erat isius Caractacus incola terræ,  
Nomen adhuc musis, Cambria, dulce tuis;  
Quippe diu hostiles hastas, dum fata sinebant,  
Repulit, & turpi regia colla jugo  
Inviolata diu tenuit Patriæ ille Redemptor,  
Contemptorque Aquilæ, Roma superba, tuæ.  
At seges est, ubi magna stetere palatia quondam

Principis, atque avido nil nisi fama rogo  
Nunc superest; & Tu, Patriam qui pingis, &  
illam.

(Sit procul ista dies) nil nisi pulvis eris.  
Laus tamen æternum, vigeat dum Cambria,  
vivet;

Et tecum O possit vivere Musa mea!

Mr. URBAN,

IN your vol. for 1777, p. 451, you gave us a beautiful Latin Ode by the late Nicholas Hardinge, Esq. I here send you another, equally Horatian, by his friend, the late Dr. Davies (author of the "Scene at Swallowfield, in 1778, p. 597,") and yet unpublished. This scene, I suppose, lies at Kingsland in Herefordshire, the author's rectory.

Yours,

A. B.

O nata terno fonte volubilis,  
Te, lympa candens, quâ celebrem lyrâ!

Quæ lenè distillas, meosque

Officiosa lavis penates:

Quippe æstuoso sidere frigidum  
Servas tenorem; nec glacialibus

Obstricta brumis, usque ripam

Lambis aquâ metuente vinculum.

"Hoc monte quondam regia (dixeris)

"Stetit tyranni parvula Mercii\*;

"Urnâ hac repercussas solebam

"Exiguas numerare turres."

Saxi vetustus quin pereat labor,  
Dum tu, salubri murmure præfluens,

Æterna curras, in propinqui

Lætitiâ geniumque pagi!

[A translation will be acceptable.]

\* That the Kings of Mercia had a palace at Kingsland (whence, probably, its name) appears from hence—but what ruins remain we know not, and should be glad to be informed by some Herefordshire correspondent.

EDIT.



## HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

*May 26.*

**B**esides the malt act which received the royal assent by commission (see p. 251), an act for better security of his Majesty's dock-yards, and an act for obviating doubts relative to the binding and receiving poor childrens apprentice, and for regulating the settlements of bastards, received also the royal assent.

*May 27.*

A large swarm of bees followed the dutchess of Rutland's phaeton from the country to Berkley-square, where her grace dined, and were there hived.

Ld Geo. Gordon, after reading and commenting on Adm. Rodney's letter in the London Gazette Extraordinary (see p. 250), moved, "That the last dispatches from Sir Geo. Brydges Rodney to the admiralty-office should be laid before the house;" but this motion passed in the negative, on the ground that any censure that might be passed should not affect the capt-ins, if it should be thought just to bring any of them to trial.

The general assembly of the Church of Scotland at Edinburgh met this day, to take into consideration the king's letter, in which his majesty tells that venerable body, "that it is with the greatest satisfaction that he takes this opportunity of renewing those assurances of royal support, which they so truly and deservedly merit; and further, that they may be assured, that the Presbyterian Church of Scotland, as by law established, will always meet with royal support in the full enjoyment of their rights and privileges." In answer to which a most loyal address was agreed to.

*May 29.*

At a meeting held at Coachmakers-hall, Ld Geo. Gordon read an extract from a Popish catechism just published; likewise an indulgence granted by the pope this present year; and from these publications exhorted his hearers to form their own ideas of the alarming progress that popery was making, and to join with him in opposing it. He then moved, "that the whole body of the Protestant association do attend in St. George's Fields on Friday the 2d of June, at ten o'clock in the morning, to accompany him to the H. of C. in the delivery of the Protestant petition;" which was carried unanimously with bursts of applause. He then told them, that if less than 20,000 of his fellow citizens attended him on that day, he would not present their petition. At the same time he recommended the strict observance of order.

*May 30.*

Ld G. Gordon gave notice in parliament, that he should have the honour to present the petition of the Protestant Association of London, &c. on Friday next, and that the whole association proposed to accompany their peti-

tion to the house. He at the same time presented the petition of the corporation of High Wickham, for the repeal of the late popish act, and moved, that the said petition should be then read, which was agreed to, and ordered to lie upon the table.

A servant of farmer Hudson at Edmonton marsh side, returning from London in liquor, was run over by his own cart loaded with dung, just by Newington bridge, and killed on the spot.

The summer theatre in the Haymarket was opened with a new prelude, intituled, "The Manager in Distress," which was received with uncommon applause.

The common council of London agreed to support the petition of the Protestant association.

*May 31.*

A cause between two parishes was determined, which should be made as public as possible. A family had been certificated from the parish of Fretherne to that of Frampton in Gloucestershire. The family had returned, and had lived 18 years in their own parish of Fretherne; but it happened, that the wife of one of the sons, who had been a hired servant a whole year in Frampton, and had gained a settlement by servitude in no other parish, became chargeable to the parish of Frampton. And on the mistaken notion, that no one of a certificated family can ever become chargeable to the parish who has such certificate to produce, the parish of Frampton grounded their plea, which was unanimously determined against them.

*THURSDAY, June 1.*

The copy of a confidential letter, taken from the Pennsylvania Gazette, published by order of Congress, and there said to be written by Gen. Sir Henry Clinton to Ld Geo. Germaine, appeared in all the London newspapers, but has since been represented as spurious and a most artful forgery, contrived as the last effort of a despairing cause to keep up the spirits of the people.

Ld Shelburne moved in the upper house, "That an humble address be presented to his majesty, praying, that he would be graciously pleased to order the declaration of the 18th of April last, relative to the Dutch, and all other papers relating thereto, to be laid before the house."

Ld Stormont opposed the motion, on the ground of its being unfit for parliamentary discussion.

Resolutions of supply reported this day in the house of commons, and agreed to, viz. 4796l. for Nova Scotia; 3160l. for surveys in N. America; 13,000l. for British settlements in Africa; 2856l. for Georgia; 3950l. for East Florida; 3900l. for West Florida; 3150l. for the island of St. John; and 25,000l. for buildings at Somerset-house.

About two o'clock in the afternoon a most violent storm of hail laid open almost  
all



all the houses in Warminster, Wilts, by destroying the glass in the windows exposed to the S. and S.S.W. The hail-stones measured from three to nine inches in circumference. It was equally felt in many other places, particularly at Oxford, where about six in the evening a ball of fire entered the house of Mr. Meredith, a cutler of that city, shivered the stair-case, reduced a chimney-glass to powder, pierced a mahogany chest as if with small shot, melted a bell-metal mortar, beat down the maid-servant, and did other damage; but what is remarkable, no one was killed, tho' people were sitting in the rooms where the impressions of the fire were most manifest. At Ld Weymouth's seat at Long-leat, the glass of the hot-house, melon and cucumber frames, were shattered in a thousand pieces; geese, ducks, and poultry of all sorts, were killed wherever they were exposed; in short, such general destruction was never known from a tempest in the memory of the oldest man living.

*Friday 2.*

The people assembled in St. George's Fields, as had been previously agreed upon at Coachmaker's-hall, which the whole kingdom have reason to lament. See the full account, p. 265.

A special cause was decided in favour of the contractors for serving the artillery with horses, viz. Whether they were to be received by innkeepers, &c. as dragoon and other horses belonging to the army. The judges were of opinion, that, while they continued in the service of government, they should be so received.

Admiralty-office. Capt. Allen, of his majesty's ship Chatham, gives an account from Elfineur of the taking of two French privateer cutters, the Alexandrine from Dunkirk, and the Jackall (late his majesty's cutter) of 12 guns and 88 men; and recommends Lieut. Cotes in the highest terms to their lordships.

*Saturday 3.*

Ld St. John moved in the house of peers, to address his majesty for the original letters in Sir Geo. Rodney's dispatches, except such parts as might be thought to convey improper intelligence to the enemy. Ld Sandwich opposed the motion, as unfit to lay such papers before the house.

*Sunday 4.*

The earl of Surrey (the duke of Norfolk's son) and Sir Tho. Gascoigne abjured the errors of the Church of Rome before the archbishop of Canterbury, and received the sacrament; they have since taken the oaths required before Mr. Baron Hotham.

*Monday 5.*

Being observed as the anniversary of his Majesty's birth-day, who the day before entered into the 43d year of his age, there was a very splendid appearance of nobility, foreign ministers, and other persons of distinction, to compliment his majesty on the occasion.

Being the birth-day of Prince Ernest Augustus, their majesties received the usual compliments at the same time.

This day a proclamation was issued, promising that if any person shall discover any other person who directly or indirectly were concerned in pulling down, or beginning to pull down, or in setting fire to, the chapel of any public minister, so as that the person or persons discovered may be prosecuted for the same, such discoverer shall receive as a reward the sum of five hundred pounds, and also his majesty's pardon, &c. to be paid by the treasurer of the exchequer.

*Tuesday 6.*

The lords of parliament adjourned to a distant day, there being no precedent of their lordships sitting and voting surrounded by an armed force.

But notwithstanding the avenues to the commons' house were filled with the multitude, more than 200 members attended in their places, and proceeded to business; a more particular account of which shall be given in the narrative of riotous proceedings already begun, see p. 265.

Their royal highnesses the dukes of Gloucester and Cumberland offered their services to his majesty on quelling the late tumult, which was graciously accepted.

This evening the mob became desperate, and proceeded to commit the most horrible outrages. They burnt Ld Mansfield's house, with all his books, MSS. pictures, and valuable furniture; set fire to the gaols, released the prisoners, and strengthened their party by murderers, convicts, daring thieves, and villains of every denomination, and from one end of the city to the other nothing was to be seen but flames and devastation. Those who were spectators from the adjacent hills beheld with horror a combination of fires, and thought of nothing less than London and Westminster perishing by one general conflagration. Fortunately for England the court and city caught the alarm, and by a joint effort of the civil and military power the nation was saved from the brink of ruin.

*Wednesday 7.*

A proclamation was issued, importing, that his Majesty, in order to use the most effectual means to suppress such rebellious and traitorous attempts, had given the most direct orders to all officers, by an immediate exertion of their utmost force, to repress the same.

In the evening a court of common council met, and drew up a petition, praying a repeal of the obnoxious act. At the same time several resolutions passed for the defence of the city.

A new meeting-house, lately erected by the side of the Chace at Enfield, under the patronage and at the expence of Mr. Dupont, master of the Castle and Falcon inn in Aldersgate-street, was opened and consecrated by prayers by Mr. Woodgate and Mr. Medley,



ley, and an extempore sermon of an hour and half by Mr. Brewer, from Ps. cii. ver. 13, 14. Mr. Medley preached another sermon of equal length in the afternoon, and a numerous company dined at the George inn.

*Thursday 8.*

The house of commons adjourned to Monday the 19th instant.

A regular military guard was posted in St. Paul's Church-yard, and apartments allotted for the soldiers in the church. A table is established for the officers at the expence of the ward, and each soldier is allowed a pound of meat, a pound of bread, and two pints of porter, every day.

The grand fleet under Adm. Geary sailed from Portsmouth this morning.

A message was sent from his Majesty to each of the 12 judges, offering them the protection of the military; to which Judge Gould returned the following answer: "That he had grown old under the protection of the English laws; that he was persuaded, however some persons might be misled, the people in general loved and respected the laws; and so great was his own attachment to them, that he would rather die under those, than live under the protection of any other laws."

*Friday 9.*

A camp was compleatly formed in St. James's Park, to be in readiness in case of any sudden alarm.

The lord mayor of London was summoned before the privy council; but discharged the same evening.

*Saturday 10.*

At a court of lieutenantancy held at Guildhall, ordered, that a commission of staff officers of the six regiments of city train-bands do assemble every evening, by eight of the clock, compleatly armed, in order to patrol the streets for the common safety till four in the morning, and to take into custody all suspicious persons.

*Sunday 11.*

Something like martial law was proclaimed at Bath.

*Monday 12.*

The inhabitants of Southwark presented an address of thanks to the King, for his Majesty's seasonable interposition, by sending a military force to their relief.

*Tuesday 13.*

The examination of the prisoners apprehended for being concerned in the late tumults took place at Guildhall, but no person of consequence was brought to the bar.

*Thursday 15.*

The Earl of Lincoln, aid-de-camp to Gen. Clinton, arrived at Whitehall with dispatches for Ld Geo. Germaine, of which the following are the substance:

"My Lord, Charles-Town, May 13, 1780.

"I will not trouble your lordship with a repetition of the delays and difficulties which protracted serious operation until the 29th of

March, on which day the landing on Charles Town Neck was effected; a depot formed; the admiral had passed the bar, and I had the essential assistance of officers and seamen of the royal navy for my operations. I was also strengthened with the corps from Georgia, under Brig. General Paterfon, which, through a country intersected with rivers, and rendered more difficult by heavy rains, had advanced, not unopposed, in the space of 12 days, from Savannah to Ashley river.

"The passage of Ashley, under the conduct of Capt. Elphinstone, was accomplished without resistance on the part of the enemy.

"The army, on the night of the 1st of April, broke ground within 800 yards of the rebels works,

"By the 8th our guns were mounted in battery; and the admiral passed into Charles-Town harbour under a very heavy fire from Sullivan's Island.

"At this period we judged it adviseable to send the enclosed summons to the place, which returned the answer I have the honour to transmit with it \*.

"The batteries were opened the next day. A 2d parallel was compleated on the 19th of

\* Sir H. Clinton and Vice-adm. Arbuthnot, regretting the effusion of blood, and the distresses which must now commence, deem it consonant to humanity to warn the town and garrison of Charles-Town of the havoc and desolation with which they are threatened, from the formidable force surrounding them by land and sea. An alternative is offered at this hour to the inhabitants of saving their lives and property (contained in the town), or of abiding by the fatal consequences of a cannonade and storm.

"Should the place in a fallacious security, or its commander in a wanton indifference to the fate of its inhabitants, delay the surrender, or should public stores or shipping be destroyed, the resentment of an exasperated soldiery may intervene; but the same mild and compassionate offer can never be renewed.

"The respective commanders, who hereby summon the town, do not apprehend so rash a part as further resistance will be taken; but rather that the gates will be opened, and themselves received with a degree of confidence which will forebode further reconciliation.

H. CLINTON.

Apr. 10. M. ARBUTHNOT."

Copy of a letter from Maj. Gen. Lincoln to Gen. Clinton and Vice-adm. Arbuthnot, dated Charles-Town, April 10, 1780.

"Gentlemen, I have received your summons of this date. Sixty days have passed since it has been known that your intentions against this town were hostile, in which time has been afforded to abandon it; but duty and inclination point to the propriety of supporting it to the last extremity.

(Signed)

B. LINCOLN."

Apr.



Apr. and secure approaches opened to it. We were now within 450 yards of the place.

"My communications had hitherto required the greatest attention; but the presence of the fleet in the harbour relieving me from apprehensions on that part, and the admiral taking to himself the defence of Fort Johnson, I was able to detach 1400 men, under Lieut. Col. Webster, to break in upon the enemy's remaining communication with the country.

"Your lordship will observe, that Col. Webster had, in the execution of his orders, rivers to cross, and other difficult operations to effect, in presence of a very superior cavalry, which might harraßs him much. It was therefore of the utmost importance to strike at this corps, and, as suddenly as possible, to seize the principal passes of the country.

"The surprize and defeat of the collected cavalry and militia of the rebels, and the possessing Biggin's bridge over Cooper by Lieut. Col. Tarleton, gave the command of the country to Col. Webster, threw into his hands great supplies of provision, and enabled him to take a post near the head of Wandoo river, forbidding by land all further access to the town from Cooper to the inland navigation. An armed naval force which the admiral sent into Servee Bay, and another stationed in Spencer's Inlet, compleated the investiture to the sea.

"A considerable reinforcement joining me from New York the 18th of April, I immediately strengthened the corps beyond Cooper River, which, thus augmented, I requested Lieut. Gen. Earl Cornwallis to take under his command.

"On the 6th of May the third parallel was compleated close to the edge of the rebel canal, and a sap carried to the dam, by which means a great part was drained to the bottom.

"We could now form juster opinions of the defences of the town towards the land, which extended in a chain of redoubts, lines, and batteries, from Ashley to Cooper. Eighty pieces of cannon or mortars were mounted in the extent of these lines.

"On the 6th of May our batteries were ready in the third parallel.

"New and very forcible motives now prevailed to induce the place to capitulate. Adm. Arbuthnot had landed a force of seamen and marines on Sullivan's Island under Capt. Hudson, to whom, on the threat that ships should batter the fort, the garrison delivered themselves up on terms.

"Lieut. Gen. E. Cornwallis had been no less successful in the country. The cavalry under Lieut. Col. Tarleton overtook at the Santee a body of horse the enemy had with infinite difficulty collected together. They were most spiritedly charged, and defeated. Most of the riders fled to the morasses, or threw themselves into the river, from whence few can have extricated themselves. Fifty

or sixty men were killed or taken, and every horse of the corps, with the arms and appointments, fell into our hands.

"Although, in a second correspondence the enemy solicited, they had shewn in their proposals for a surrender far too extensive pretensions, the admiral and myself could not refrain from attempting once more to avert the cruel extremity of a storm. In this renewal of treaty however we did not find their indiscretion much abated.

"The batteries of the third parallel were therefore opened, and a manifest superiority of fire soon obtained. Under this fire we gained the counterscarp of the outwork which flanked the canal; the canal itself was passed, and works carried on towards the ditch of the place.

"The 11th Gen. Lincoln sent to us his acquiescence in the terms he had two days before objected to. Whatever severe justice might dictate on such an occasion, we resolved not to press to unconditional submission a reduced army, whom we hoped clemency might yet reconcile to us. The articles of capitulation were therefore signed, such as I have the honour to inclose them. [These articles shall be given in our next.]

"On the 12th Major-Gen. Leslie took possession of the town.

"There are taken, 7 general officers, a commodore, 10 continental regiments, and 3 battalions of artillery, together with town and country militia, French and seamen, making about 6000 men in arms. The titular deputy governor, council, and civil officers, are also prisoners.

"Four frigates and several armed vessels, with a great number of boats, have likewise fallen into our possession, and about 400 pieces of cannon. H. CLINTON."

The general's letter concludes with the highest commendations of the conduct and valour of the officers and men under his command, and with his particular thanks to the respective commanders, whom he warmly recommends to his Majesty's favour.

Return of the killed and wounded.

Total. British, German, and Provincial. 2 ensigns, 1 serjeant, 73 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 7 lieutenants, 2 serjeants, 179 rank and file, wounded.

Officers killed. 71st reg. Ensigns M'Gregor and Cameron. Wounded. 22d reg. Lieut. White; 33d reg. Lieut. Bevor; 42d reg. Lieut. Grant; 64th reg. Lieut. Freeman; 71st reg. Capt. M'Leod, Lieut. Wilson; Craff's Grenadiers. Lieuts. Frietsch and Oethans.

By Adm. Arbuthnot's letter to Mr. Stephens it appears, that the enemy had sunk the Bricole, Notre Dame, Queen of France, Truite, and General Moultrie, frigates, with several merchant ships, fitted with chevaux de frize on their decks, in the channel between the town and Shute's Folly; a boom was extended across, composed of cables,



bles, chains, and spars, secured by the ships' masts, and defended from the town by strong batteries of pimento logs, in which were mounted upwards of 40 pieces of heavy cannon. That in passing Sullivan's Island, with the Roebuck, Richmond, Romulus, Blonde, Virginia, Raleigh, Renown, and Sandwich armed ship, he lost 27 seamen killed and wounded, the Richmond's foretop-mast was shot away, and the ships in general sustained damage in their masts and rigging; the *Acutus* transport grounded, and received so much damage that she was obliged to be abandoned and burnt. That preparations having been made to attack Sullivan's Island, the fort was summoned by Capt. Hudson, when, after a little consideration, the garrison surrendered themselves prisoners of war. That the reduction of the city followed four days after. That his whole loss in the ships and gallies, and in the batteries on shore, is 23 seamen killed, and 28 wounded; among the latter is Lieut. Bowers of the *Europe*; but in a fair way of recovery. He adds, that rebel privateering has recently received a severe check; the *Iris* and *Galatea* having lately, in the space of ten days, taken 9 privateers (2 of which were ships of 20 guns, and none less than 16), and 800 seamen.

A list of rebel ships of war taken or destroyed in the harbour of Charles-Town.

The *Bricole*, *Truite*, *Queen of France*, *General Moultrie*, and *Notre Dame* (brig), sunk, the captains, officers, &c. taken prisoners. *Providence*, *Boston*, and *Ranger*, taken, and the officers, &c. made prisoners. French ships; *L'Avanture*, *Polacre*, and some empty brigs, with other small vessels, and 4 armed gallies, taken. [*Gaz.*]

*Monday 19.*

Both houses of parliament met according to adjournment, when his Majesty went to the h. of peers, and made the following speech:

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"The outrages committed by bands of lawless and desperate men, in various parts of this metropolis, broke forth with such violence into acts of felony and treason, had so far overborne all civil authority, and threatened so directly the immediate subversion of all legal power, the destruction of all property, and the confusion of every order in the state, that I found myself obliged, by every tie of duty and affection to my people, to suppress, in every part, those rebellious insurrections, and to provide for the publick safety, by the most effectual and immediate application of the force intrusted to me by parliament. I have directed copies of the proclamations issued upon that occasion to be laid before you.

"Proper orders have been given for bringing the authors and abettors of these insurrections, and the perpetrators of such criminal acts, to speedy trial, and to such condign punishment as the laws of their country prescribe, and as the vindication of publick justice demands.

"Though I trust it is not necessary, yet I think it right at this time, to renew to you my solemn assurances, that I have no other object but to make the laws of the realm, and the principles of our excellent constitution in church and state, the rule and measure of my conduct; and that I shall ever consider it as the first duty of my station, and the chief glory of my reign, to maintain and preserve the established religion of my kingdoms, and, as far as in me lies, to secure and to perpetuate the rights and liberties of my people."

His Majesty, before he left the house, gave the royal assent to the following bills: for a loan on exchequer bills; additional duties in the Isle of Man; additional duty on tobacco imported from abroad; explanatory bill respecting militia; to prevent the misapplication of money granted for naval services; for putting the creditors of insolvent debtors upon an equal footing; and to several priv. bills.

Mr. Wedderburne, now baron Loughborough, and the earl of Lincoln, were introduced, and took their seats in the h. of peers.

The duke of Dorset moved for an address on his Majesty's speech, which, after some conversation, was unanimously agreed to.

In the H. of C. the address was carried unanimously, but much conversation passed on the events that had happened; and Lord North gave notice, that he intended on some future day to move for a bill of indemnity.

This day the foreign ministers, resident at the court of London, had private audiences respectively of his R. H. the Duke of Cumberland, in consequence of his late reconciliation at court. At the same time most of the nobility and persons of distinction in town attended to pay their compliments on this occasion.

A riot happened near Leeds, occasioned by the erection of a scribbling mill in that neighbourhood, which was presently suppressed by the interposition of the militia, and the ringleaders taken.

*Tuesday 20.*

Both houses of parliament waited on his Majesty with their respective addresses, and were graciously received.

The H. of C. went into committee on the Protestant petition; and, as might well be expected, were of different opinions. Some were for a total repeal of the obnoxious law, and a new bill; some for an amendment of the old; and not a few for suffering it to remain as it is. The committee is to sit again.

*Wednesday 21.*

At a quarterly court of proprietors of East India stock, a dividend of 4 per cent. was declared for the present half year, ending at Midsummer.

*Wednesday 28.*

Fifteen prisoners were tried at the Old Bailey, of whom six were capitally convicted.

*Friday 30.*

Certain advice is received of the arrival of the



the ships that went out on discovery under the command of the captains Cooke and Clarke at Macao in China, in great distress, both captains being dead.

The report of the death of the countess of Harcourt is premature. It took its rise from the death of a French countess of the same name lately at Paris.

## BIRTHS.

**R** T. hon. lady Eliz. Fane, of a son.

June 28. Countess of Radnor, a son.

## MARRIAGES.

**R** Obert Harding, esq; of Upcott, to Miss Dionysia Wrey, second daugh. of Sir Bouchier Wrey, bart.

In Dublin, the hon. Capt. Arthur Cole, of the dragoons, to Miss Letitia Hamilton.

At Gravesend, Cha. Shipley, esq; of the engineers, to Miss Mary Teale.

Capt. Tho. Brisbane, from the East Indies, to Miss Cordelia Martin, of Devonshire.

May 15. At Hull, Mr. Geo. Hudson, attorney at law in Pocklington, to Miss Frank.

18. Mr. John Brazier, wine-merchant, of London, to Miss Arundel, of Huntingdon.

22. Rev. John Preston, of Flabby, and rector of Linton in Craven, to Miss Cooper.

25. Rev. Mr. Chauvel, to Miss Watlington. Sam. Hatton, esq; to Miss Watson.

Arch. Hamilton, esq; of Pall Mall, to Miss Drusilla Rainsford.

27. Marquis de la Pierre, to Miss Phelp.

28. Rich. Wilson, esq; to Miss Cottrell.

29. Rev. Mr. Brainbrige, to Miss Charlotte St. John, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Dr. St. John, of Wellingborough.

30. Jas. Arnold, esq; to Miss Eliz. Miller.

June 1. Hugh Mackay, esq; to Miss Smith, only dau. of Dr. Smith, and nearly related to Ld Camden.

The Earl of Balcarras, to Miss Dalrymple, dau. to Cha. Dalrymple, esq; Manchester-sq.

At Brislington, the rev. Mr. England, to Miss Estridge, with a fortune of 10,000l.

3. The right hon. the earl of Tyrconnel, to Miss Hufsey Delaval.

5. Miss Catherine Grenville, youngest sister of Earl Temple, to Mr. Neville, son of Richard Aldworth Neville, esq; of Billingbeare, Berkshire.

Rev. Mr. John Boddily, to Miss S. Peach.

8. Rich. Payne, esq; to Miss M. A. Carter.

Lewis Teissier, esq; to Miss M. Gardner.

9. At Marybone church, Jerem. Milles, esq; eldest son of the rev. Dr. Milles, dean of Exeter, and president of the society of Antiquaries, to Miss Gardiner, daugh. and sole heiress of Edw. Gardiner, esq; late of Pishobury, co. Herts.

Mr. Vincent, of Salisbury-court, Fleet-street, to Miss Phillimore, eldest daugh. of John Phillimore, esq; of New Broad-street, and Cheshunt.

11. Rev. Mr. Henley, F.A.S. of Harrow on the Hill, Middlesex, to Miss Figgins, dau. of the late Tho. Figgins, esq; of Chippenham, Wilts.

12. John Graham, esq; of Newcastle upon Tyne, to Miss Arabella Altham, second dau. of Roger Altham, esq; of Islington.

13. Fr. Waring, esq; of Ford Salop, to Miss Wright, dau. of Geo. Wright, esq;

14. Sir Wm. Forbes, of Craigievar, bart. to Miss Sempill, eld. dau. of Lord Sempill.

29. At the Quakers meeting, Winchmore Hill, Tottenham, Mr. Benj. Soundy, an eminent upholder in Gracechurch-str. to Miss Sarah Vasson, of Homerton.

## DEATHS.

**A** T Warwick, Jn. Warner, LL.D. rector of Cherrington in that county.

At Summerfield, Cuthb. Hopper, esq;

Aged 87, Mrs. Edwards, the last surviving sister of the celebrated Dr. Ward.

At Grantham, Rob. Keith, esq; aged 40, lieut.-col. of the 1st reg. of foot guards.

At Glamis-Castle, Lady Mary Lyon, dau. of the deceased John earl of Strathmore.

At Winchmore Hill, Capt. Rich. Morrison, late of the Duke of Kingston Indiaman.

On Blackheath, Cha. Lucas, esq;

At Tynmouth, Cumb. D. Bennet, aged 107.

Sir John Turner, bart. who represented the town of Lynn Regis many years in parliament.

May 20. Rev. Rich. Graves, jun. vicar of Bishop's Lydiard, Somersetshire.

21. At Greenstreet in Berksh. Mr. Josiah Morrill, aged 100 within two days. He was a lieut. in queen Anne's wars, but succeeding to a little family estate, retired and passed above 70 years of his life in tranquillity. He has left an only son, who is upwards of 60.

22. In Harley-str. Tho. Burton, esq;

At Hereford, aged 79, the rev. Humphry Wishaw, canon residentiary, and vicar of Lugwardine in that county.

Rev. Hugh Lewis, R. of Fowington, Kent.

At Ibberton, Mr. John Mullett, aged 103.

Rev. Mr. Wm. Churchward, of Devon.

23. At Lambeth, Tho. Oliver, esq; formerly a drysalter.

At Kensington-Gore, Henry Morris, esq;

At Kirkleatham in Yorksh. aged 78, the rev. Tho. Murgatroid, A.M. formerly fellow of Trinity Coll. Cambridge, rector of Loft-house and Kirkby in Cleveland.

25 At Camberwell, J. Darnwell, esq; aged 67.

Fr. Gildart, esq; town-clerk of Liverpool.

26. In Cheapside, Laurance Douglas, esq; merchant in Edinburgh.

In Lincoln's-Inn Fields, Sir W. Harvey, knr.

The Hon. Andrew Lessly, esq; formerly president of his majesty's council at Antigua.

27. At Bath, Foote Gower, M.D. F.A.S. late fellow of Brazen-Nose Coll. Oxford, R. of Chicknall St. James and Mashbury, co. Essex, to which he was presented 1761; and having obtained the bp. of London's licence to unite the two livings, he took down the latter church and repaired the former 1767. These livings are in the gift of John Strutt, esq; of Terling, member for Malden, whose sister he married, and has left issue by her a dau. Elizabeth, and three sons, Foote, &c.

The



The Doctor intended to have improved Mr. Morant's history of Essex, but after having made some collections, and had several drawings taken and engraved, turned his thoughts wholly to the illustration of his native county of Chester, in whose capital his father had long practised physic, as himself did at Chelmsford. Having been most amply furnished with materials from every library in the palatinate, he published, without his name, "A Sketch of the Materials for a new History of Cheshire; in a letter to Tho. Falconar, esq; 1771." 4to. This he republished 1773, "with an entire new preface, an account of further materials, and a plate of Hugh Lupus' sword. Between these two editions he avowed his intention of undertaking this work himself, and put out proposals, 1772, for the history in 3 vols. folio, at a subscription of ten guineas; the first vol. to be put to press 1775. But the want of encouragement to so large and expensive an undertaking, which was to have cost no less than 4000 guineas, or the difficulty of arranging such a mass of materials, or his many numerous avocations and infirm health, prevented its execution. The account of Brazen Nose Coll. in the Oxford Guide, was drawn up by the Doctor when first admitted there.

At Datchet, Geo. Warner, esq;

Rev. Mr. Jenkinson, rector of Gillingham.

28. In Hatton-str. Alex. Leevington, esq;

Mrs. Pigou, relict of — Pigou, esq;

At Chevely, Tho. Atkins, esq; many years in the commission of the peace for Kent.

Frederick George Woodford, esq;

Edw. Chandler, esq; formerly of York-str.

30. Sir Tho. Cave, bart.

In Piccadilly, John Alderton, esq;

31. At Hornsey, Cha. Clements, esq;

Watkin Jones, esq; aged 64, formerly a malt distiller.

Gilbert Stephens, esq; formerly a wine and brandy merchant.

Mrs. Montague, mot. of F. Montague, esq;

At Wapping, aged 80, Capt. S. Hallerton.

June 1. At Tollingham, D. Waterman, esq;

2. Geo. Hyac, esq; maltster and brewer.

Lady Jane, relict of Sir Tho. Darlington.

3. At Enfield, aged 76, Mr. Buckle, many years partner with Amie Garnault, esq;

Suddenly, as he was stepping into his carriage, Tho. Hutchinson, esq; formerly governor of Massachusetts Bay, in which post he succeeded the late Sir Fr. Bernard.

Rev. Dr. Allanson, chaplain to the House of Commons.

4. Rev. Jos. Amphlett, LL.D. many years prebendary of Carlisle, vicar of Brampton in Oxfordshire, and in the commission of the peace for that county.

5. John Amyand, esq; an eminent merchant, and M. P. for the borough of Camelford.

6. Mr. James Emonson, late an eminent printer, and some years ago in partnership with Mr. Bowyer, to whom he was related,

At Rislip, Capt. David De Charmes.

7. Mr. John Prothero, clerk to Messrs. Welch, Rogers, and Olding, who had the misfortune to be shot in the leg the preceding Wednesday, as he was crossing home from the Mansion-house to Bucklersbury.

A servant of Mr. Clark in Bow-church-yard, accidentally shot dead in Coleman-str. by the soldiers.

8. Mr. Francis Newbery, bookseller, the corner of Ludgate-street, and publisher of the Gentleman's Magazine from the beginning of the year 1767.

Rev. Wm. Barford, prebend of the cathedral of Sarum, and rector of Bishopstone.

Capt. Geo. Fleely, aged 77, who was many years a commander in the Russia trade.

10. At Winchester, Sir Paulet St. John.

At Knarelsbrough, Sir Wm. Foulis, bart. of Ingleby Manor, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, who served the office of high sheriff for that county in the year 1764.

11. Rob. Shaftoe, esq; of Wrattling Park, co. Cambridge.

12. At Liffon-Green, John Cabaliere, esq; formerly a wine-merchant in Bond-street, and distinguished by his skill in miniature painting.

At Ashford in Kent, James Ballet, esq; whose family has resided on the same spot above 200 years.

At Chelsea, Geo. Alex. Davenport, esq;

At Hampstead, Mrs. Thompson, who lodged in the Old Bailey when Newgate was fired, which frightened her into fits, and occasioned her death.

13. The hon. Francis Charles Montagu, second son to John visc. Hinchingbroke by his present lady. He was born June 8, 1778.

14. Tho. Longman, esq; formerly a wholesale haberdasher.

Near Hempstead, Herts, Sir J. Montagu, knt. aged 91.

15. In Gerrard-street, Mr. Cha. Swindin.

16. Peter Bradley, esq; of Upton, Sussex, aged 78.

17. At Hadley, John Horton, esq; aged 72.

Mrs. Parker, wife of Mr. Parker of the glass warehouse in Fleet-street, of the fright occasioned by the late riots.

18. Rachael Morgan, relict of Sir Wm. Morgan, of Tredegar, K. B. and daugh. of William second duke of Devonshire, by Rachael dau. of William Lord Ruffel.

21. In Cannon-street Dr. Vowell.

22. Lady Jane Strickland, aged 94.

23. The driver of a country waggon, run over by his own carriage near the 9 milestone on the Enfield highway.

24. Near Epping Forest, J. Anderson, esq; Mr. Eykin, watch-maker in Holborn, in consequence of flight from the late fires there.

25. In Upper Seymour-str. Sir T. Gerrard, bt.

27. Wm. Bowden, esq; treasurer of St. Thomas's hospital.

In the last list of deaths, in the article of Mrs. Hughes, read, "and niece of the late Jas. Hallet, esq; of Dunmow Priory, co. Essex."



## GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

May 6. **E**arl of Dalhousie, high commissioner of Scotland.

Benj. Pingo, gent. Rouge-dragon pursuivant.

9. Frederick Flood and Rob. Waller, esqrs. created baronets of Ireland.

13. Geo. Lord Rivers, 1d lieut. of the co. of Southampton.

23. Rich. Carter, esq; receiver of the deductions of one shilling in the pound on places and pensions.

27. Rowney Noel, D.D. dean of Sarum.

June 9. Right hon. Alex. Wedderburne, esq; appointed chief justice of the common pleas, and sworn of the privy council.

13. Rt. hon. lord chief justice Wedderburne, created lord Loughborough.

20. John Campbell, esq; gov. of Milford Haven.

21. Tho. Babington, esq; appointed sheriff of the co. of Leicester.

## CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

**R**ichard Stanley, of the Inner Temple, barrister, grandson of Dr. Stanley, dean of St. Asaph, and son of Francis, rector of Much Hadham, co. Herts, and prebendary of St. Paul's, recorder of Hertford, in the room of Paul Fielde, esq; resigned.

John Parsons (professor of anatomy and student of Christchurch) elected Clinical professor in physic at Oxford.

## ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

**W**M. Walsby, senior fellow and president of C. C. C. Camb. and junior proctor of the university, to Lamborn R. co. of Essex, worth 200l. per ann.

— Fellowes, of St. John's Coll. Camb. to Hanbury R. co. Worcester, 400l. per ann.

Rich. Halke, M.A. dean of Offspringe, Feversham V. Kent.

Dr. Kent, Erchfont V. Wilts.

John Perkins, R. of Arkesden, Essex, and of Rampton Lisle, co. Cambridge.

Wm. Cawthorne Unwin, R. of Stock with Ramsden Bellhouse, together with R. of Ramsden Craies, co. Essex.

Tho. Willis, R. Burton, near Lincoln.

Cha. Hen. Parry, student in civil law, of Queen's coll. Oxford, Speen V. near Newbury, Berks.

Jn. Cooke, M.A. Wentnor R. co. Salop.

Peploe Ward, M.A. Cottenham R. co. Camb.

W. Leech, North Cove R. co. Norf.

## B—NK—TS.

**G**EO. Neale, of Otley, Yorksh. maltster.

Robt. Grimshaw, of Liverpool, merch.

John Woodward, Pershore, Worc. maltst.

Sam. Topp, Chesterfield, Derbysh. mercer.

Rich. Abbs, of Sunderland near the Sea, merchant.

Sam. Bedford, of Worcester, maltster.

John Fenton, of St. Margaret New Fish-street, London, glazier.

Wm. Harper, of Worcester, distiller.

Fra. Milner, Droitwich, Worcest. grocer.

Sam. Parkes, Chiswell-str. Midd. chymist.

Rob. Fowler, Newington Butts, Surry, furrier

Jas. Dickson, Robt. Forrester, and Tho. Buckley, of Manchester, silk-manufacturers.

Patric Lawson, of London, mariner.

Wm. Finch, New Bond-str. Midd. jeweller.

John Liston, late of Ivy-lane, Newgate-street, jeweller.

Wm. Richardson, of Milland, in Suffex, timber-merchant.

Christop. Fry, jun. of Exeter, grocer.

Wm. Tanner, of Bath, taylor.

John Hyde, of Wigmore-street, St. Mary-le-bone, coach-master.

Tho. Inman and John Inman, of Chesterfield, Derbyshire, grocers.

Geo. Lowe, of Chester, silk-merc.

Sam. Hill, Topsham, Devon, merchant.

Wm. Todd, Kingston upon Hull, dealer.

Alex. Ross and Jas. Dunbar, both of Iron-monger-lane, Lond. warehousemen.

John Hyett, Basinghall-str. Lond. hosier.

Walter Symonds Maynard, Holborn, grocer.

Herbert Ingram, jun. Boston. Liac. linen-dra.

John Middleton, South Moulton-street, Hanover-square, pawnbroker.

Rich. Russell, jun. Wellclose-sq. Midd. dealer

Christo. Routh, jun. Leeds, Yorksh. grocer.

Wm. Mortimer, jun. Birstall, York. corn-fac.

Wm. Sills, Ratby, Leicestersh. glazier.

Jas. Wainwright, of Altrincham, Chester, corn-factor.

Tho. Page and John Christian, Norwich, clock and watch-makers.

Tho. Hunt, Salford, Lancashire, brewer.

Anth. Brooksbey, Ockham, Rutl. draper.

Jas. Leigh, Stoke upon Trent, Staffordsh. potter.

Wm. Taylor, Burslem, Staffordsh. potter.

Wm. Hicks, Bakewell, Derbysh. innkeeper.

Catha. D'Oyley and Sarah Welsford, of Bath, milliners.

*Commission of Bankruptcy superseded.*

Henry Cock, of Wapping, biscuit-baker.

## PRICES of STOCKS.

June 15.

Bank Stock, —  
India ditto, 150  $\frac{1}{4}$   
South Sea ditto, —  
Ditto Old Ann. —  
Ditto New Ann. —  
3 per Ct. Bk. red. 59  $\frac{3}{8}$  a  $\frac{1}{2}$   
3 per Ct. Conf. shut  
Ditto 1726, shut  
Ditto 1751, —  
India Ann. —  
3  $\frac{1}{2}$  per Ct. 1758, shut  
4 per Ct. Conf. 59  $\frac{1}{2}$  a  $\frac{3}{4}$   
Ditto New 1777, 73  $\frac{1}{8}$  a  $\frac{1}{4}$   
India Bonds, — Pr.  
Navy & Vict. Bills, 113  $\frac{1}{3}$  per ct. d.  
Long Annuities, 16  $\frac{1}{10}$  a  $\frac{7}{8}$   
Short ditto, —  
Scrip. 74  $\frac{3}{8}$  a  $\frac{3}{4}$   
Omnium —  
Annu. 1778, 12  $\frac{9}{10}$  a  $\frac{5}{8}$   
Lottery Tickets, 13l. 2s. 6d.

June 28.

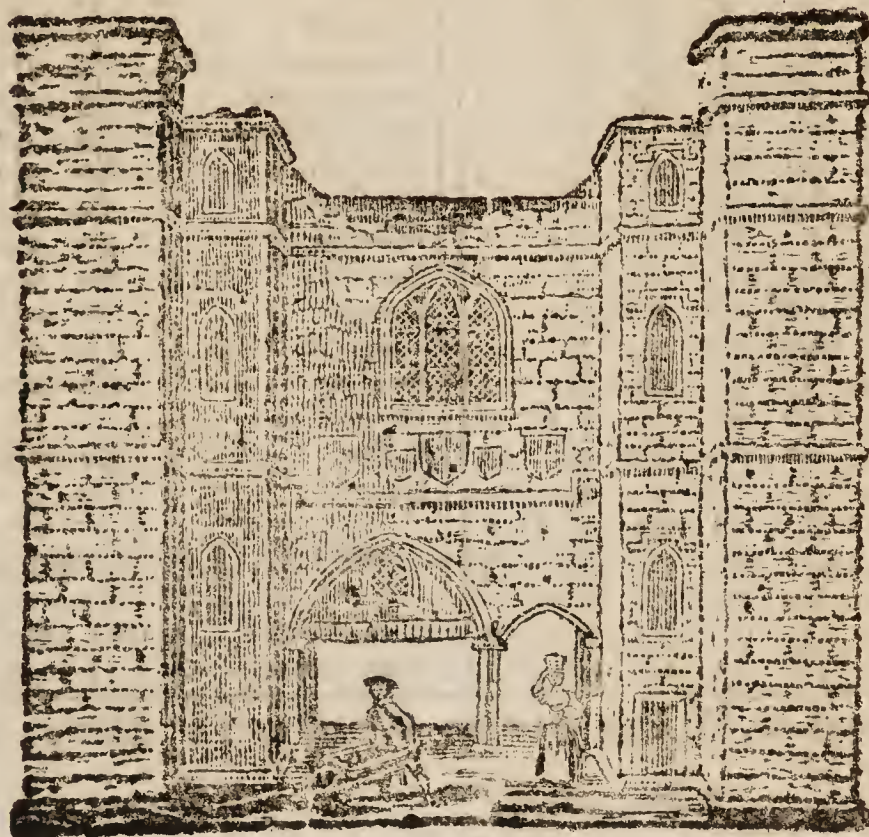
113  $\frac{3}{4}$  a 112  $\frac{3}{4}$   
shut  
shut  
—  
shut  
60  $\frac{3}{4}$  a  $\frac{5}{8}$   
63  $\frac{1}{2}$  a  $\frac{1}{4}$   
shut  
shut  
—  
shut  
61 a 60  $\frac{3}{4}$  a  $\frac{7}{8}$   
74  $\frac{5}{8}$  a  $\frac{1}{2}$   
— pr.  
11  $\frac{1}{4}$  per ct.  
17  $\frac{1}{8}$  a 3  
shut  
76  $\frac{1}{8}$  a 75  $\frac{3}{4}$  a  $\frac{7}{8}$   
—  
shut  
13l. 6s. 6d.



# The Gentleman's Magazine;

ST. JOHN'S Gate.

London Gazette  
Daily Advertiser  
Public Advertiser  
Gazetteer  
Morning Chron.  
Public Ledger  
Morning Post  
Gener. Advertiser  
Almon's Courant  
St. James's Chron.  
General Evening  
Whitehall Even.  
London Evening  
London Chron.  
Lloyd's Evening.  
Oxford  
Cambridge  
Bristol 3  
Bath 2 papers  
Birmingham 2  
Derby 2  
Coventry 2  
Hereford 2  
Southampton  
Northampton  
Reading  
Whitehaven



Edinburgh 5  
Dublin 3  
Newcastle 3  
York 2 papers  
Leeds 2  
Norwich 2  
Exeter 2  
Liverpool 2  
Chester 2  
Manchester 2  
Canterbury 2  
Nottingham 2  
Lewes  
Sheffield  
Shrewsbury  
Winchester  
Ipswich  
Gloucester  
Salisbury  
Leicester  
Worcester  
Stamford  
Chelmsford  
Dumfries  
Aberdeen  
Glasgow

For JULY, 1780.

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Embellished with a View of a BRIDGE of singular Construction; a COIN of ANTIOCHUS, and a BISHOP'S SEAL.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

LONDON, Printed for D. HENRY, at ST. JOHN'S GATE.



AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from July 17, to July 22, 1780.

WheatRye BarleyOats Beans										COUNTIES upon the COAST.												
s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.														
London		3	10	2	1	2	0	1	7	2	0	Effex	4	4	0	0	2	2	1	10	2	8
COUNTIES INLAND.										Suffolk	4	0	2	0	2	0	1	8	2	5		
Middlesex	4	11	0	0	2	8	2	2	0	0	Norfolk	3	10	0	0	1	9	1	8	0	0	
Surry	4	11	2	9	2	3	2	1	3	4	Lincoln	4	3	2	6	2	0	1	7	2	6	
Hertford	4	6	0	0	2	7	2	1	3	2	York	4	10	3	0	2	3	1	9	2	9	
Bedford	4	6	0	0	0	0	1	10	2	9	Durham	5	2	3	5	0	0	1	10	3	4	
Cambridge	4	3	2	2	0	0	1	7	2	4	Northumberland	4	9	3	1	2	2	1	8	2	9	
Huntingdon	4	3	0	0	2	3	1	7	2	8	Cumberland	4	10	3	3	2	1	1	6	2	6	
Northampton	4	4	2	2	2	0	1	7	2	5	Westmorland	5	6	3	3	0	0	1	7	2	11	
Rutland	4	8	2	7	2	3	0	0	0	0	Lancashire	5	6	0	0	0	0	1	8	3	0	
Leicester	4	4	2	7	2	2	1	6	2	6	Cheshire	5	5	0	0	2	7	1	6	0	0	
Nottingham	4	8	2	10	2	0	2	0	2	7	Monmouth	5	3	0	0	2	8	1	8	0	0	
Derby	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	9	3	3	Somerfet	5	0	0	0	2	0	1	9	2	6	
Stafford	4	10	0	0	0	0	1	7	2	10	Devon	5	1	0	0	2	1	1	6	0	0	
Salop	4	7	3	5	2	2	1	8	3	1	Cornwall	4	8	0	0	2	1	1	4	0	0	
Hereford	4	11	0	0	0	0	1	8	0	0	Dorset	5	0	0	0	2	2	1	9	3	4	
Worcester	4	4	0	0	0	0	1	9	2	10	Hampshire	4	5	0	0	2	1	1	9	3	1	
Warwick	4	4	0	0	0	0	1	9	2	9	Suffex	4	5	0	0	2	1	1	9	3	5	
Gloucester	4	5	0	0	1	10	1	9	3	2	Kent	4	7	0	0	2	2	1	11	2	4	
Wilts	4	10	0	0	2	2	1	8	3	3	WALES, July 10, to July 15, 1780.											
Berks	4	3	0	0	2	1	1	9	2	6	North Wales	4	10	3	7	2	0	1	3	3	4	
Oxford	4	4	0	0	0	0	1	7	2	9	South Wales	4	3	3	1	1	11	1	1	2	3	
Bucks	4	4	0	0	2	4	1	9	2	7												

A Meteorological DIARY of the Weather for AUGUST, 1779.

August 1779.	Wind.	Barom.	Therm.	Weather.
1 W	little	29 7	63	some flying clouds, but in general bright
2 Ditto	fresh	29 6	61	clouds and sunshine at intervals, wet evening
3 ditto		29 6	64	ditto
4 S S W	fresh	29 5½	64	ditto, some showers
5 Ditto	little	29 4	65	ditto, ditto
6 S W	ditto	29 3	65	cloudy heavy morning, very wet afternoon
7 N N W	ditto	29 3	64	rain all night, and very little intermission all day
8 ditto		29 5	64	clouds and sunshine at intervals, a few drops of rain
9 N N E	little	29 5	65	louring heavy day, a little missing rain
10 N	ditto	29 6½	65	chiefly cloudy, but bright mid-day
11 ditto		29 6½	66	ditto, bright at times
12 calm		29 6	66	close, gloomy, sultry day, some thund. and lightning
13 N W	little	29 7	67	ditto
14 E N E	ditto	29 6½	68	many flying clouds, but a fine day
15 S S W	little	29 5	68	cloudy morning, very fine day
16 ditto		29 6	68	clouds and sunshine alternately, a pleasant day
17 E S E	little	29 6½	65	ditto
18 N E	ditto	29 7½	63	a very fine bright day, cloudy evening
19 S E	fresh	29 8	65	ditto, ditto
20 N to E	ditto	29 8½	65	chiefly cloudy, but little sun
21 E N E	ditto	29 8	67	very bright, and very hot
22 ditto		29 7	67	ditto
23 N E	little	28 5½	67	ditto
24 Ditto	fresh	29 6½	65	hot sun, fine cooling wind
25 ditto		29 7	65	some flying clouds, but a fine day
26 E S E	fresh	29 6½	66	an exceeding fine bright day
27 ditto		29 7	67	ditto, a trifling rain or two
28 N E	little	29 7½	67	very bright, and very hot
29 S W	ditto	29 7½	67	a few flying clouds, but sultry hot
30 ditto		29 6	68	ditto, ditto
31 ditto		29 4	70	ditto, ditto

Bill of Mortality from June 27, to July 25, 1780.

Christened.		Buried.						
Males	771	Males	787	Between	2 and 5	133	50 and 60	149
Females	746	Females	779		5 and 10	53	60 and 70	104
					10 and 20	68	70 and 80	74
					20 and 30	118	80 and 90	45
					30 and 40	149	90 and 100	6
Whereof have died under two years old					40 and 50	155		
Peck Loaf 2s. od.								



T H E

# Gentleman's Magazine;

For J U L Y, 1780.

*Debates in Parliament, continued from*  
p. 260.

Dec. 17.

Sir C——s C—x produced the esti-

mates of the ordnance amounting to 1,049,000 *l.* which he observed was 132,000 *l.* more than last year. This introduced a variety of miscellaneous matters, the greatest part of which had been discussed before. The state of Plymouth, when the French fleet came before it (see p. 109.) was again brought in review; also the complaint formerly urged against the ordnance-board for neglect in the article of gun-powder, which, it was said, was so bad that when Adm. Barrington fought the French fleet off the island of Grenada the balls from the English ships engaged in that action fell short of the enemy; while those from D'Estaing's fleet went over the English ships, and even pierced them.

Of this fact, and the reason for it, a very satisfactory account was given by Mr. Strachey, which, as it is well worth remembering, we shall be the more particular in relating it.

He said, that when the report began to prevail of the badness of the powder, the board of ordnance wrote to the lords of Admiralty, desiring to know if they had received any official complaint or information on that subject. Their answer was, They had not; but would make the necessary enquiry; in consequence of which they soon after transmitted to the Ordnance Board a letter received from Adm. Barrington, stating, That the gun-powder of the Prince of Wales (his own ship) was supplied at Plymouth; but could give no other information concerning that of the Boyne, St. Albans, the Nonfuch, the Isis, the Preston,

O the plan which Mr. B—ke proposed to lay before the House soon after the recess (see p. 260.) there was no opposition. Some members who had

been acquainted with the outlines spoke of it in terms of the highest approbation, and Mr. F—x in particular expressed his hopes that no man, or description of men, would be so lost to all sense of shame as to accept of any share in the management of public affairs, without endeavouring to vindicate his own honour, and the honour of that house, by adopting the liberal principles held forth in the plan in question, which went to add to the public service 200,000 *l.* a year, and to cut off from the fund of corruption more than double that sum. This was plausible, and promised much; but those who knew the difficulty of establishing oeconomy in private life, where pomp and splendor had long obtained, conceived no very sanguine expectations from an attempt to reduce the extravagant expenditure of the state over which no administration ever had, or ever will have, the sole controul. It must however be owned, that no plan could be introduced into a parliament for the regulation of the several departments of government with greater appearance of disinterestedness, candour, and moderation. It was received with universal applause; but in its progress through the house, by far the greater part was rejected with disgust.





Preston, and the Centurion, than that it was in general bad; that their balls did not reach the ships of the enemy when their grape-shot lodged in some of our ships-sides. On the receipt of this information the Board of Ordnance caused the gunner's accounts to be examined, and directed the proper officers at the several ports where any of those ships should arrive, to examine the powder in each ship, to send up sealed samples of it, and to make every necessary enquiry where and with what quantities they had been supplied before and since their departure from England: the result was, that they discovered that the powder of the Prince of Wales was ordnance powder, but that it had been taken in so long ago as March, 1778; that it was found in hard cakes or lumps, which when broken shewed the salt-petre in the centre like spar; that the ships magazine was found to be wet; and that the Prince of Wales had been at sea so long, and chiefly in a hot climate, that without shifting the powder neither its consistence nor strength could possibly be preserved.

Of the powder of the Boyne he could give no other account (as that ship was not then arrived) but that she was fitted out in April, 1778.

The St. Albans was fitted out at Portsmouth in March, 1777; that in August, 1779, when she returned to Spithead, she was supplied with fifty barrels of fresh powder, to make up her usual quantity; but as she did not come into port the remaining part of her first powder could not be examined, though, if he might be allowed to judge from what has already been said, it must have been in the same condition with that of the Prince of Wales.

Of the Nonfuch no report had been made, and all he could say was, that her powder was taken in at Plymouth in February, 1777.

Of the Isis the report was truly alarming; for having taken in her powder in December, 1776, on the 14th of September, 1779, when what was left, to the amount of 163 barrels, was landed at Portsmouth, the whole

quantity appeared to be entirely spoiled.

The Preston, Mr. Strachey said, was fitted out for North America in February, 1776, and supplied at Halifax with 110 barrels of powder in June. In December, the same year, she obtained 200 barrels from the gunner of the Boyne; and in April, 1778, she had a further supply at New York, which last was probably prize-powder; but as no complaints of her powder had yet reached the Ordnance Board, he presumed it might be good.

The Centurion, he said, had been out ever since July, 1775, when she completed her quantity of powder at Chatham, and had received no other supply, except only 28 half-barrels at Halifax, in June, 1778: that being still abroad, no farther account could be given till her return. These, he said, were all the ships named by Adm. Barrington: but there was still another, the Monmouth, one of Adm. Byron's squadron, which he begged leave to mention, as she was lately arrived from the West Indies, and much had been said of the condition in which her powder had been found. This ship received her full compliment, being 328 barrels, of the very best powder at Plymouth the 28th of April, 1778. On the 12th of October last she returned to Plymouth; and upon a Survey of 210 barrels, her remaining stock, only 12 barrels were found fit for use. Add to this, that according to the gunner's report, the powder fitted into cannon cartridges, grew gradually damp; and about two thirds of the quantity in barrels consolidated into hard cakes. From all which he drew this conclusion: that if powder of ever so good a quality, put up, is carried into a hot climate, and continued there more than six months, without being shifted and aired, it will lose of its goodness and grow worse and worse every day the longer it continues. He would not, he said, be understood by this inference to throw the least shadow of blame on the captains who commanded on those stations. From the nature of their service, he knew, shifting and airing was imprac-



impracticable at sea; what he had said was meant to go no farther, than that no accusation could with justice lie against the Board of Ordnance for any neglect or inattention to so material an article on their part.

This narrative brought on a farther A explanation from Ld H—*we*, who observed, that the operation of shifting and airing could only be performed in part; and that when ships were a long while at sea (as had been the case with the fleet in question) the only expedient they had to prevent the ingredients of the powder from settling, was by turning the barrels in the magazine, which was constantly practised; and though it did not effectually cure the evil, it certainly put it off to a longer C day. His Lordship took occasion to obviate a malicious insinuation of one of those assassinating authors who had basely attempted to stab his reputation by many articles of accusation, and among them for granting permission for D the sale of prize-powder for the use of the fleet, as if done from interested motives, having himself an interest in the produce. He desired Mr. Strachey to recollect what he knew of that affair; who very candidly acknowledged, that E permission had been obtained from his Lordship by Commodore Hotham to purchase a quantity of prize-powder for the public service: that during the time his Lordship commanded at New York the price was settled at 4*l.* per F barrel, which, in less than two months after his Lordship's departure, was purchased at the rate of 9*l.* 6*s.* and bills drawn on the office of ordnance at that price. Mr. Strachey concluded with declaring, that he knew, from his own G observations, that no man could be more scrupulous and attentive than the noble Ld to the economy of his department; that it was apparent in the regulation for the sale of gunpowder; and much more so in his management of the naval hospitals, in which article H alone, to his (Mr. Strachey's) knowledge, he had saved the public near 7,000*l.* a year.

Sir C—*s* C—*x* acknowledged, that the succeeding Admiral having ordered

the ordnance commissary to pay a charge of 9*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* a barrel for gunpowder, he had accordingly drawn for payment at that price; but at the same time he had transmitted to the board a protest upon oath; which protest, as it related to navy concerns, was referred by the Board of Ordnance to the Lords of Admiralty.

The Estimates were agreed to.

*Resolved*, That it is the opinion of this committee, that 85,000 men be employed for the sea-service for the year 1780, including 18,779 marines.

*Resolved*, That it is the opinion of this committee, that a sum not exceeding 4*l.* per man per month be allowed for maintaining them.

The house adjourned to the 24th of January.

Jan. 24.

The house met, according to adjournment, when L—*l* S—*pe*, Esq. made the same motion against the Duke of Bolton which Mr. L—*l* had done against the Duke of Chandos, That the interference of peers of the realm was a high infringement of the privilege of parliament. See vol. XLIX. p. 613.

Mr. W—*s* contended, that the E cases were different. He had moved against the Duke of Chandos, not merely as a Peer of Parliament, but as a Peer of Parliament and as Lord Lieutenant of the County, for having used the influence and powers of the crown in violation of the freedom of election; a matter infinitely more alarming than the interference of a private Peer of parliament.

Mr. S—*pe* did not seem satisfied with this argument; but finding G the opinion of the house to favour it, he withdrew his motion.

Ld N—*b*, according to order, brought up a bill to allow the trade between Ireland and the British Colonies and Plantations in America and the West Indies and the British Settlements on the Coast of Africa, to be carried on in like manner as it now is carried on between Great Britain and the said Colonies and Settlements; his Lordship moved, that it might be read. On this occasion Ld G. G—*n* discovered symptoms



symptoms not very consistent with the character of a wise senator. He expressed his dissatisfaction with what had already been done for Ireland; insisted that the people of Ireland were dissatisfied; that he would prove it unanswerably; that notwithstanding what Ld I—m, whom he then saw, or Ld B——nt had said in the House of Peers in Dublin, and notwithstanding the voice of both Houses of the Irish Parliament, the armed associations would have more; and that they did not expect it as a matter of favour, but demanded it as a matter of right. He produced a pamphlet, entitled, a Letter to Ld N—h by F——s D—bbs, Esq. Counsellor at Law in Dublin, and began to read it, much to the dislike of the House, which, from near 200 members, soon thinned to less than 50. and after proceeding half-way, an appeal was made to the speaker if gentlemen had a right to introduce pamphlets in their speeches? if they had, they might next introduce folio books. The Speaker declined deciding upon the question, and rested it with the House, either to permit or refuse it.

Ld G——e insisted on doing his duty, and proceeded to read on, declaring the contents were worthy the attention of every member of that House. Ld N—h, Sir G. Y——ge, Ld B—ch—mp, and several other gentlemen, expressed their displeasure at his Lordship's proceeding; and the Speaker more than once gave it as his opinion that the pamphlet had no sort of relation to the motion before the House; but still Ld G——e continued to read on, till he had so tired the House that most of the members left their seats, and those who remained agreed to let him finish it. When he had done reading, he added a few general observations on the then state of Ireland; that the people there was not contented; that they expected more than a free trade; they expected to be a free people; and he concluded with giving notice, that he would the next day move for a repeal of the Declaratory Act of George the First, binding Ireland in all cases whatsoever.—The question was put on Ld N—th's original motion, and carried.

Jan. 25.

Lord N—th moved, "that the Rev. Dr. Horne, President of Magdalen College, do preach before this House the 4th day of February next, being the day appointed for a general fast."

Ld Geo. G—don said, that whoever had advised a fast to be observed generally throughout Great Britain had done much serious mischief; that whenever a fast had been ordered in Scotland, the popular preachers had taken occasion to interweave politics in their sermons, and to preach up Jehu, Rehoboam, and the wicked Ahab; that in these *popish* times government ought to be cautious as many were apt to suspect the \*\*\*\*. The motion was agreed to.

Ld G—e then called for the order of the day, and being told by the Speaker "there was none," he seemed surprised as he had given notice that he intended to move for a repeal of the Declaratory Act, just mentioned. He then proceeded to open his motion, and as a previous step began reading from a news-paper three speeches in the Irish House of Lords, when lord N—th made some apology for calling his lordship to order, which however had no other effect than to prevent his lordship from naming the speakers as he proceeded; and when he had thus gone through the speeches of lord Bellamont, the Lord Chancellor, and the duke of Leinster, he again attempted to re-read the pamphlet of Counsellor Dobbs, which he said was really so excellent that it ought to be read every day in the week. A general murmur took place. His lordship adverted to his motion, and produced it in form of a bill; but being told by the Speaker that he must first move for leave to bring it in; he accordingly moved for leave, but no member rising to second his motion, he called upon Ld I—h—m, who, he said, had promised to second it.

Ld I—h—m rose, and owned he had hastily made such a promise, but that he had since seen cause to wave it.

There being now no motion before the House, the Speaker put an end to this irregular proceeding by adjourning the House.

Jan. 26. No debate.



*Jan. 27.*

Ld N—*th* moved the second reading of the bill for giving an equal trade to Ireland; which lord G—*e* again interrupted, and wished that Mr. Flood, a member of the Irish parliament, then in town, might be requested to inform the House what he knew of the matter; which was over-ruled, and the motion agreed to.

*Jan. 28.*

The House in committee relative to the disposal of prize tobacco, when it was

*Resolved*, That prize tobacco, of foreign growth, should be liable to the duties as tobacco the product of the British colonies.

Mr. B—*ke* gave notice, that on the 11th of February he should move his proposition for public Oeconomy.

Mr. T—*r* complained of the general desertion of the House; that unless Government had a point to carry, there were scarce members enough to be found to attend the Speaker; that it was a farce to talk of representatives; they were not to be found within the walls of St. Stephen's, though they were to be met in troops in every other place of public resort. He believed in his conscience the consequence would be, that the people, finding their business deserted, would again take their concerns into their own hands, and act without representatives. Adjourned.

*Feb. 3.*

The report of the committee of privileges was brought up on Mr. Luttrell's motion; and, at the instance of lord Nugent, was put off for four months. (See p. 95.)

Ld N—*th* moved the order of the day on the Irish papers, of which an account has already been given, p. 96. No debate of consequence till

*Feb. 8.*

When Sir Geo. S—*le* presented the famous Yorkshire petition (see p. 42.) which he said was subscribed by 8000 freeholders, and called upon the noble lord in the blue ribbon to speak out like a man, and declare whether he meant to support the petition or not. The people have heard, said Sir George,

that a regard to private interest in this House is a great enemy to the discharge of our public duty. They feel severely the pressure of heavy taxes, yet they are told, the money which they can so ill spare is used profusely without producing any good, nay, and to the production of many bad effects. They beg that enquiry may be made, not a mock enquiry, into the expenditure of that money, that if there are any exorbitant salaries they may be reduced; that if there are any useless places or unmerited pensions, they may be abolished. These things are represented calmly and with moderation. This petition is not presented by men with swords and muskets; it is a legal and constitutional petition, and should it be refused \* \* \* \*

here he left a blank, he said, for the consciences of members to supply. He added, that he was not a little surprised to find that his honourable friend Mr. Burke had drawn up a plan in ideas so similar to those declared by the present petition, that it was hardly possible to believe there had been no communication between that gentleman and the petitioners of Yorkshire; but the universality of the sentiments on this subject is an almost incontrovertible proof of their justness. He begged that the House would consider from whom the petition comes. It was moved at a meeting of 600 gentlemen of landed property (see p. 97.), who are not to abandon the prayer of the petition whatever may be its fate in this House. He then moved that it might be read.

Ld N—*th* said, the honourable gentleman needed not to have taken so much pains to convince the House that it ought to be read. Every man knew that it was the right of Englishmen to petition; and he had been called upon to declare whether he would forward or oppose the object of the petition. It was now before the House, and it would have his consent to lie upon the table, as is usual, for the perusal of the members; and he hoped that every petition, properly introduced, would meet with a fair and candid investigation, without any undue influence either from the great weight of the petitioners, or from the



the situation of those who might be inclined to oppose it. The broad hints that had been thrown out by the honourable member, of the consequences that would attend the non-compliance with the redress required, give no very favourable opinion of the merits of the facts on which the petition is founded, as they seem to preclude the test of free enquiry. The honourable gentleman expressed his surprize, that the ideas and sentiments that gave birth to the petition should so exactly correspond with those of a gentleman who is seen to make a motion on the same subject in this House; for his part he was not at all surprized; nor, he hoped, would it be any surprize to the gentlemen who may join in supporting the petition, nor be thought any disregard in him to the prayer of it, if he proceeded in raising the supplies in the usual manner. The supplies have already been voted, and it will be necessary, without delay, to enter upon the subject of ways and means.

Mr. F—r observed upon this last declaration of his lordship's, how much it differed from that applauded and much-admired conduct of the parliament of Ireland; that parliament refused to grant supplies for more than one half year before their grievances should be redressed, before their prayer of their petition for a free trade should be granted, and ministry applauded them for it. If it was a right measure in the parliament of Ireland, why not followed by the parliament of England? It is the duty of members of parliament to conform to the sentiments, and in some degree even to the prejudices, of their constituents. In their legislative capacity, the wishes and wants of the people ought to be their grand rule of conduct. In their general capacity it is quite another thing. The people of England only pray to be put upon a footing with the subjects of France, whose government have voluntarily retrenched and rescinded unnecessary places, in order to ease the burdens of the people, and to establish a new fund to supply the expences of the war by a plan of Oeconomy.

Ld Geo. G—r was for carrying the reformation still farther. Religion

was his object. He was sorry to find the word reformation, which was formerly sacred to religious concerns, now so wantonly profaned by applying it to civil matters. Minority, he said, had been made the cat's paw by ministers in bringing in the bill for granting relief to Papists, which they would have reason to repent. Associations, he assured the House, were already forming in England, Scotland, and Ireland, and the worst consequences might be expected if no reformation was made in that bill. He did not blame the worthy members [meaning Sir G. Savile and Mr. Burke] who patronised the bill, because he believed they did it from the purest motives; but he blamed ministers, who, though they did not openly interfere, secretly promoted it. He lamented the necessity of narrowing toleration in a free state, but such was the frame of mens minds, that for the good of the whole, restraint must be laid upon some individuals.

Mr. T—r acquainted the House, that he had a petition from the city of York, signed by 900 citizens, similar to that presented from the county. He declared upon his honour that it contained the genuine sentiments of his constituents; that it originated with them, and was promoted by them, and that he never solicited a single subscriber. Rather than stoop to such meanness, he would cry brooms about the city. He added, that he had never asked any man for his vote; on the contrary, he had told the citizens, if they wished to continue the present ministers in their places, not to chuse him.

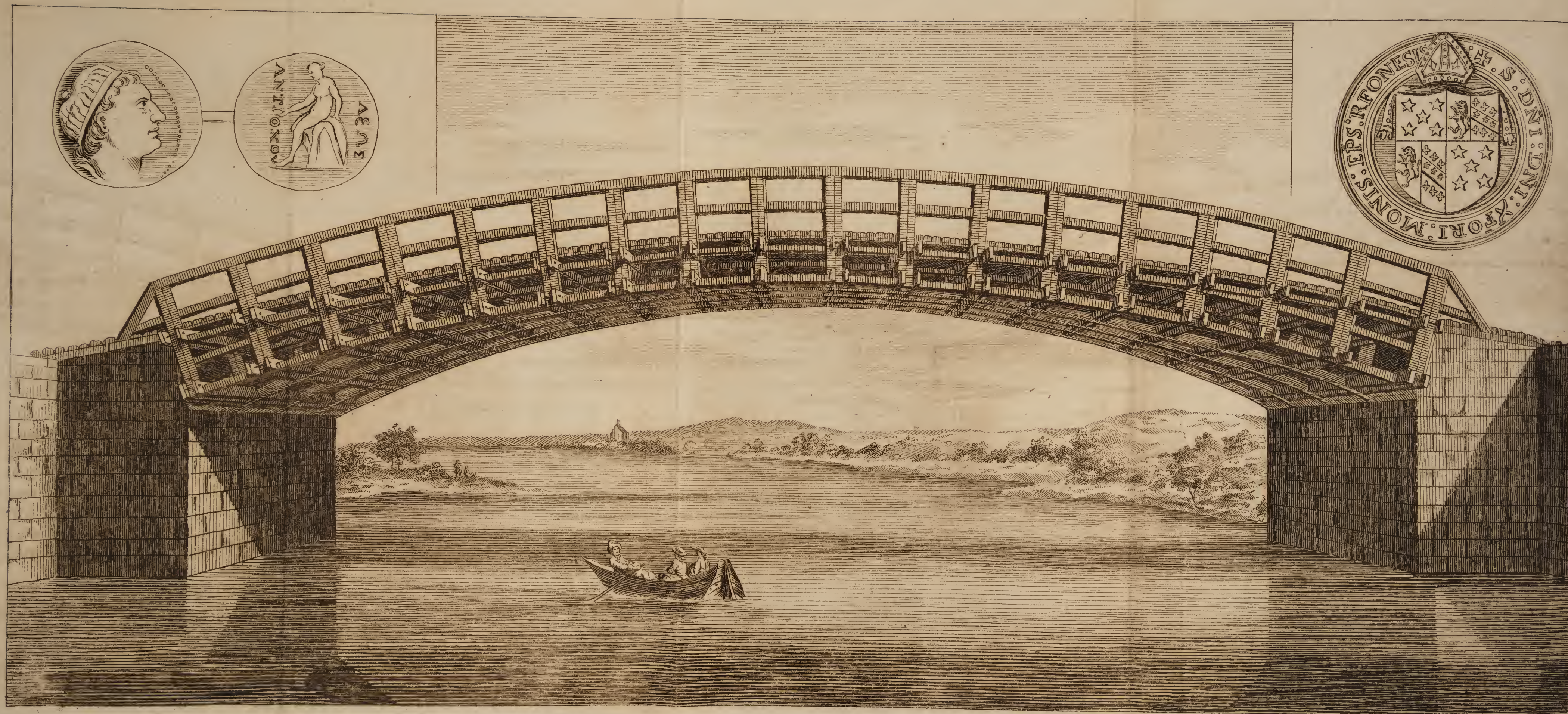
Mr. B—r observed, that the noble lord in the blue ribbon seemed to insinuate, that he was privy to the associations and county petitions. He declared he was not. To the hon. gentleman who had complimented him in his being made the cat's paw in bringing in the bill in favour of Roman Catholics, he said, that members had not yet found him of so gentle a nature as to venture to seize his paws; that what he did was from a motive of religion; that religion which he himself professed, and which taught universal humanity and benevolence to all men.

(To be continued.)









*View of a Bridge of a Singular Construction. with a Curious Coin & Bishops Seal.*



Explanation of the Plate.

FIG. I. is a wooden bridge of a new construction, which may be enlarged to any dimensions. It consists of distinct parts, which may be morticed together, and by their particular frame, tending to a circle, they form the strongest of all arches, that of a semicircle.

The bridge here represented is the segment of a circle only, whose base is 190 feet, and designed to have been thrown over the Seine at the village of Sivre, near Paris; but, though approved, was never carried into execution.

As there is no bridge over the Thames below London Bridge, might not such a bridge as is here represented be so constructed as to allow ships to pass under it without obstruction?—This question is submitted to the discussion of mechanics; and it is the more worthy of consideration, as the utility of it in opening a free communication between Kent and Essex is self-evident.—Hints of this kind have been taken from our Magazine, and carried into execution by authority of Parliament, and none more worthy attention than the present.

Fig. II. is a silver coin, weight 9 dwts. 12 gr. The head is remarkably prominent. On the reverse you see a figure between two Greek words:

ΒΑΣΙ perhaps

— ΔΕΩΣ,

ANTIOXON.

Antiochus was a very common name among the Syrian kings, but not being able to explain the symbols of the figure on the reverse, our correspondent knows not to which of them this coin belongs.

The Bishop's seal (fig. III.) is of copper, gilt. The legend is very easy to be read; + S: DNI: DNI: XPI: ORI: MONIS: EPI: RFONESIS(··) but it is not known whether *Monis* stands here for a surname after *Christophori*, or what it signifies; and does *Rfonesis* signify Rochester (Roffens), or rather *Raphoe* in Ireland?

Mr. URBAN,

UPON looking over the judicious and admirable sermons of the late venerable Bishop Pearce, not long since published in four octavos, I met with the following passage in the 18th sermon of the second volume; upon which I must beg leave to subjoin a

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remark or two, as his Lordship is evidently mistaken in attributing to “a favourite writer among the irreligious the complaining expressions” of another noble author. The Bishop's words are these:

“With what want of truth, as well as of decency, do those men talk, who find fault and quarrel with human nature, as if it was *born under one law*, and yet *bound to another*; as if it was *created sick*, and yet *commanded to be sound*? For these are the complaining expressions of a favourite writer among the irreligious, by which he would prove that the *condition of humanity* is a *wearisome* one; and would insinuate, that therefore it is unworthy of God for its author. — Whatever indisposition, or *sickness* of mind, we were *born* with, yet when we are *commanded to be sound*, spiritual physic is held forth, such as, we are sure, when taken, must be effectual for our recovery; we have, therefore, none but ourselves to reproach, if we refuse the gracious offer of heaven. He that made this objection did himself probably find it so at last; and stands as one great instance to prove, that a corrupt nature, confirmed by a long habit of the most profligate wickedness, may yet entirely be changed by the power of the divine grace working together with the sinner's endeavours.”

From the latter part of this extract, it is plain, that the famous profligate and penitent Lord Rochester is considered as the author of “this objection;” whereas the lines containing it are to be found in the celebrated Lord Brook's Tragedy of Mustapha, printed in 1633, where they occur in the last page. Archbishop Tillotson has introduced these very lines into the 28th sermon of the folio volume published by himself, and has returned a particular answer to this objection, which “would fain charge the sins of men upon God.” As the libertines of the present age are no strangers to this objection, it may not be amiss to inform them, that it is irrefragably confuted by the two great prelates above mentioned. *Audi alteram partem* is a maxim never to be forgotten in the opinion of Yours, &c. VINDEK.

\* \* \* This Writer's other Remarks shall be properly attended to.

The *Leges Convivales* are printed in Mr. Whaley's edition of Ben Jonson.

The *Tartarian Tale* will not suit the English Taste.

The



*The Story of Sir THOMAS ERPINGHAM.*

SIR Thomas Erpingham\*, Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, a Knight both of fame and memory, and whose name is still upon record, being eminent of note with Henry the Vth, and personally with him in all the wars of France; after the King had conquered and quieted the land, this noble Englishman retired into his own country.

He had a lady of such beauty as attracted the eyes of all beholders with no common admiration: in brief, I cannot speak of her features sufficiently; as being far beyond the compass of my pen.—This lady with her husband residing in the city of Norwich, he, after so many troubles and torments, proposed a more sequestered life: and (next to the solace he had in the beauty and virtues of his wife) thought to take a course merely contemplative; and out of the abundance of his wealth, to do some pious deeds for the good of his soul. He therefore erected in the city, and near to the place where his house stood, a goodly church at his own charge; and betwixt them a religious house, that entertained twelve friars and an abbot; allowing them demeanors, competent for so small a brotherhood.

In this convent there were two friars, friar John and friar Richard: these were still at continual enmity, which by no mediation could be truly reconciled.—It was the custom of the Knight and his Lady daily to rise to morning prayers; and she being affable and courteous to all, it bred a strange uncivil boldness in friar John: for she never came through the cloyster, but he was still with ducks and cringes attending her; which she, (suspecting nothing,) simply, with modest smiles returned to him again; till it grew so palpable in the friar, that (as far they durst) it was whispered in the convent. Briefly, after these encouragements (as he construed them), it bred in him that impudence, that he presumed to write a letter to her, in which he laid open a great deal of more than necessary love.—This

letter with great difficulty came to her hand; at which the lady astonished (as not dreaming that lewdness should come from one that professed chastity, and not knowing but that it might be a trick contrived by her husband to make trial of her virtue), lest her honour should be any way called in question, thought it her best and safest course to shew the letter to her husband, of which he had no sooner taken a view, than he began to repent him of his former charity, in regard of their so great ingratitude.—But there yet wanted revenge for so great a wrong: the knight, concealing his rage, caused an answer to this letter to be drawn, to which he commanded her to set her hand; the contents were to this effect: that she was greatly compassionate of his love; and that on such a night, her husband being to ride towards London, he should be admitted, lodged, and entertained according to his own desire. This letter was sealed, closely sent, and received by the friar with joy unspeakable. Against the night, he provides himself clean linen, a perfumed night-cap, and other necessities: he keeps the time, observes the place, and by herself is admitted without witness, and so conveyed into a close chamber, which he no sooner entered, but in comes the Knight and his man in great fury, and without giving him the least time to call for help to the house, or to heaven, strangled the poor friar, and left him dead on the ground. The deed was no sooner done, and his rage somewhat abated, but he began to enter into strict consideration of the foulness of the fact and heinousness of the murder, and withal the strict penalty of the law due to such an offender, which could be no less than the forfeiture of life and estate; and now he begins to ponder with himself how to prevent the latter, which gave him further leisure to repent him of the first. After sundry projects between him and his man, it came into his mind to have his body conveyed back into the monastery, which being divided from his house only by a brick wall, might be done with no great difficulty. This was no sooner motioned, but instantly his man remembers him of a ladder, in the back yard, fit for the purpose: briefly, they both lay hands to the body; and the man, with the friar on his back, mounts the ladder, and sits with him astride on the wall; then drawing

\* Romantic stories seldom find a place in this Magazine; yet the following is so characteristic of the humour of the times in which it was written, that we could not resist the solicitation of our correspondent to have it inserted.



Drawing up the ladder descends with him into the monastery, where, spying the house of office, he sets him upon the same as upright as he could; there he leaves him, and conveys himself again over the wall, but in his haste forgets the ladder; and so delivers to his master how and where he had bestowed the friar; at which being better comforted, they both betook themselves to rest: all this being concealed from the lady, and the rest of the household, who were in the depth of their sleep.—It happened at the same instant, that friar Richard had occasion to rise in the night, and being somewhat hastily and unhandsomely taken, made what speed he could to the place; but by the light of the moon, discerning that somebody was there before him, whilst he could and was able, he contained himself; but finding there was no remedy, he first called, and then entreated the person to come away; but hearing nobody answer he imagined it to be done on purpose; the rather, because on approaching somewhat nearer he discovered it was friar John, his old adversary; who, the louder he called, seemed the less to listen.—Loth was he to play the sloven in the yard, (the rather, because the whole convent had taken notice of a cold he had lately got and how it then wrought with him:) thinking therefore this counterfeit deafness to be done on purpose, and in spight, to shame him, he snatched up a brick bat to be revenged, and hitting his adversary full on the breast, down tumbles friar John, without life or motion; which he seeing, thought at first to raise him up; but after many proofs, finding him to be stone dead, he verily believed that he had slain him.—What shall he now do? the gates are fast locked, and fly he cannot; but as sudden extremities impress in men as sudden shifts, so he, espying the ladder, presently apprehends what had been whispered of friar John's love to the knight's lady, and lifting him upon his shoulders, by the help of the same ladder, he carries him into the porch of the knight's hall, and there sets him upright, and then closely conveys himself back into the monastery, the way that he came, not being so much as suspected of any. In the interim, while this was done, the knight being perplexed and troubled in conscience, could by no means sleep, but calls up his man, and bids him go listen about the

walls of the monastery, if he can hear any noise, or uproar about the murder.—Forth goes he from his masters chambers, and having past the length of the hall, purposing to go through the yard, he finds Friar John sitting bolt-upright in the porch; and starting at the sight, runs back, affrighted, and almost distracted; and being scarce able to speak, brings the news to his master; who, no less astonished, could not believe it to be so, but rather his man's fantasie; till himself went down, and became eye-witness to the strange object.—Then wonderously despairing, he ruminates within himself, that murder is one of the crying sins; and such a one as cannot be concealed; yet recollecting his spirits, he purposes to make trial of a desperate adventure, and put the discovery thereof to accident:—He remembers an old stallion, that had been a horse of service, then in the stable, one of those he had used in the French wars; and withal a rusty armour hanging up in his armoury: he commands both instantly to be brought, with strong new cords, a case of rusty pistols, and a lance.—The horse is saddled and caparisoned; the armour put upon the dead Friar, and he fast bound into the seat: the lance is tied to his wrist, and the lower end put into the rest: his head-piece clasped on, his beaver up, the skirts of his grey gown serving for bales: and thus accoutred like a knight, completely armed cap-a-pice, they turn him out of the gates, him and his horse, without any page or esquire, to seek a new adventure.—Whilst these things were thus a fitting, Friar Richard in the monastery, no less perplexed in conscience than the knight, casting up all doubts, and dreading the strictness of the law, summons all his wits about him, to prevent the worst;—at length he sets up his rest, that it is his best and safest way to fly.—He remembers withal, that there was, belonging to the Friery, a mare, employed to carry corn to and fro from the mills, which was about half a mile from the monastery.—Being somewhat fat, and therefore doubting his own footmanship, he thinks it the safer course to trust to four legs rather than two: he therefore calls up the baker that had charge of the beast, and tells him, that he understands there was meal to be fetched from the mill that morning;—therefore, if he would let him have the mare, he would (it being night) save him the labour, and bring it back be-  
fore



fore morning.—The baker, willing to spare so much pains, causes the back gate to be opened: the Friar gets up, and rides out of the monastery, just at the instant when the Knight and his man had turned out the dead Friar on horseback, to seek his fortune.—The horse presently affects the mare, and after her he gallops:—Friar Richard looking back, amazed to see an armed Knight pursue him, and by the moonlight perceiving that it was the Friar armed, or rather his ghost, [for he might discern his face partly by the moon, and partly by the breaking of the day, his beaver being up], away flies he [and takes] at full tilt through the streets:—after speeds the horse: great was the noise in the town; insomuch that many waking out of their sleep, and morning rests, from their windows looked out: at length it was Friar Richard's ill fate to take into a turn-again lane, that had no passage through.—There Friar John overtakes him; the horse assaults the mare; and with his rotten and rusty armour clashing, makes a most terrible noise.

Friar Richard's burthened conscience clamours aloud for help; and withal cries out guilty! Guilty of the murder!—At the noise of murder, the people being amazed, ran out of their beds into the street. They apprehend miracles, and he confesseth wonders: and withal the barbarous and inhuman fact, to murder one of his own convent. The grudge that was betwixt them is known; and the apparent justice of heaven is the rather believed. Friar John is dismounted, and sent to his grave. Friar Richard is conveyed to prison:—he is arraigned, and in process, by his own confession, condemned: but before the execution, the Knight, knowing his own guilty conscience, posts instantly to the King; makes his voluntary confession; and hath life and goods, for his former services, pardoned him:—Friar Richard is released; and the accident still remains recorded. T. C. L.

Blomefield's *History of Norfolk*, Vol. III. 647, &c.

*Narrative of the riotous Proceedings of a lawless Multitude assembled on Pretence of supporting a Petition for the Repeal of a late Act in Favour of Roman Catholics.*  
From p. 268.

**A**PPROACH we now to the awful period when the sovereignty of the King, and the property of the subject, rested solely on laws unsupported, and magistrates confessedly intimidated; when

the very existence of the state, its treasures, its splendor, its civil and military strength, depended on the whim that an unbridled multitude should take in the direction of the mischief they were about to perpetrate, and the destruction and devastation they had already begun to carry into execution. Had the Bank, Doctors-Commons, and the public offices, been the first objects of their fury, instead of Newgate, the Fleet, and the King's-Bench prisons, let any rational mind figure to itself the confusion that must have ensued, the ruin that would have been spread, the distresses in which orphans, widows, natives, and foreigners, persons of all ranks and conditions, in whatever station, in whatever employment, would have been involved, by the annihilation of so many hundreds of millions of property, and the total abolition of all public credit! Who can but for a moment think on the danger, without looking up to heaven in grateful acknowledgment to the Supreme Being for so signal a national deliverance?

On Tuesday the 6th of June, the day to which our former narrative was continued, and the day appointed to take the Protestant petition into farther consideration by Parliament, the multitude that assembled about the Parliament-House was no less numerous than that which surrounded it on the preceding Friday. They did not, as before, regularly assemble in St. George's Fields, but came in small parties from different places. At first they seemed orderly, but apparently resolute. In the course of the afternoon more parties arrived, and they began, by degrees, to become tumultuous. Lord Sandwich, however, was the only person who suffered violence, and he was instantly rescued by Col. Smith, who, with a party of horse, escorted him back to the Admiralty, from whence he wrote to Lord Mansfield, stating his case; on reading his letter in the House of Peers, Lord Ravensworth expressed his indignation that the House should still be in a situation so truly mortifying, that their Lordships could not, without personal danger, take their seats in that House. He was followed by Lord Denbigh, who complained of the insults his Lordship had himself suffered, and objected to the sitting of the House under such circumstances. In this he was supported by Lord Radnor. The E. of Hillsborough begged of the noble Lords to point out any other mode of proceeding for the security of their Lordship's persons than that taken by his Majesty's Ministers; and Lord Bathurst said, that every power of the constitution had been employed, and would continue to be employed, to secure the freedom of their deliberations; but, notwithstanding these assurances, the House soon broke up, and adjourned to Thursday.



In the Lower House they went still farther; and declared that no act of theirs could be legal while the House was beset with a military force, and under apprehensions from the daring spirit of the people; yet four resolutions to the following purport were agreed to: 1. That it was a high and dangerous breach of the privilege of Parliament to insult or attack members coming to attend their duty in that House; 2. That a committee be appointed, to enquire into the outrages, and discover the authors; 3. That his Majesty's Attorney-General be ordered to prosecute the persons already in custody, charged with destroying the houses and chapels of foreign ambassadors; and, 4. That compensation be made to the sufferers. These resolutions passed unanimously. Several pointed reflections were at the same time thrown out against Ministers, and as pointedly retorted upon Opposition. Gen. Conway pursued a middle course, and, to put an end to farther altercation and debate, moved, "That this House will, as soon as the tumults subside which are now subsisting, proceed immediately to the due consideration of the several petitions presented from many of his Majesty's Protestant subjects, and take the same into serious deliberation."

Lord George Gordon said, that if the House would appoint a day to discuss that business, he made no doubt but the populace would quietly disperse. Ld. George, who the day before had disavowed the riots, and had published hand-bills recommending peace and good order, was this day observed by Mr. Herbert to have come to the House with a blue cockade in his hat, which being noticed as an ensign of riot, his Lordship very readily pulled it out.

About six in the evening the Lower House broke up, and adjourned, as the Upper House had already done, to Thursday.

During the sitting of the House an attack had been made on the residence of Lord North, in Downing-Street, but a party of Light Horse met and repulsed the assailants. On the rising of the House, Lord George repaired to the corner of Bridge-Street, informed the populace what had been done, and advised them to depart quietly. In return, they unharnessed his horses, and drew him in triumph, together with Sir Philip Jennings Clerke, who had accompanied him, and who had applied to his Lordship for protection, to the house of Mr. Alderman Bull. While a party of the rioters were thus employed, Justice Hyde, with a party of the Guards, endeavoured to disperse the rest. At first they pressed hard upon the guards; but the guards, in their turn, soon advanced upon them, and rode furiously among them. They did not again attempt to face the military.

In the evening, about seven o'clock, the rioters resenting the activity of Justice Hyde, a detached party attacked his house in Lisle-street, stripped it of the furniture, and burnt it before his door. A party of the guards arrived too late; the mischief was done, and the incendiaries fled. Newgate was now their next concern, and to release their confined associates the object they had then in view. Like regular assailants, they did not proceed to storm before they had offered terms. They called upon the keeper to release their comrades, as the only means to save his mansion. This he peremptorily refused to do; but dreading what would happen, he posted to the Sheriffs to know their pleasure. In cases of emergency delays are dangerous. While the magistrates were deliberating, the gaol was set on fire, and on his return Mr. Akerman found his house in flames. A party of constables, says a narrator, nearly to the number of 100, came to his assistance; these the rioters suffered to pass till they were entirely encircled, and then they were attacked with great fury, their staves broken and converted into brands, which were hurled about wherever the fire appeared but faintly kindled. It is scarce to be credited with what celerity a gaol, which to a common observer appeared to be built with nothing that would burn, was destroyed by the flames; nor is it less astonishing, that from a prison thus in flames a miserable crew of felons in irons, and a company of confined debtors, to the number, in the whole, of more than 300, could all be liberated as it were by magic, amidst flames and fire-brands, without the loss of a single life, some from the gloomy cells of darkness in which the devoted victims to public justice were confined, and others from inner apartments, to which the access in tranquil times was both intricate and difficult. But it is not at all to be wondered, that by a body of execrable villains thus let loose upon the public, the house of that worthy and active magistrate, Sir John Fielding, should be the first marked for vengeance. Accordingly, the irons with which they had been fettered could scarce have been unloosed before the public-office in Bow-Street, and Sir John Fielding's dwelling-house adjoining, were gutted, as their phrase was, and the whole contents committed to the flames. But what must astonish the world, and is more incredible than all the wonders that have been yet related of this wonderful business, is, that the noble house of Earl Mansfield, with all its elegant and costly furniture, its valuable paintings, and still more valuable books and manuscripts, should be forcibly entered and set on fire, in the sight of 2 or 300 soldiers, who stood tame spectators of the conflagration, no one magistrate daring to command



command their service, although the Earl himself was in the house when first attacked, and Baron Hotham not far off. Can any one, after attending a moment to this fact, blame subordinate magistrates for their timidity, or, if you will, for their humanity, when the first magistrate of England suffered his own property thus to be destroyed, rather than expose the lives of a vast multitude of his fellow-subjects, by far the greatest part inn cent, to the undistinguishing fury of an enraged military?

What followed might be expected from the same infernal crew that now commenced zealots. The prisoners in the New-Prison of Clerkenwell were dismissed, and the number of incendiaries thereby augmented. Regular notices were sent to the other prisons at what time the inhabitants might expect enlargement. Those in the Fleet begged not to be turned out at so late an hour on Tuesday night, and the *compassionate* mob consented not to burn the prison till the night following. In the mean time, Lord Petre's house in Park-Lane; Justice Hyde's house, at Islington; the houses of Messrs. Foster, Neal, and Bevis, near Little-Turnstyle; of Mr. Malo, near Moorfields; Mr. Doughty, Devonsh.-Street; Mr. Cox, Great Queen-Street; Mr. Lyon, Bunhill-Row; Mr. Charlton's, Coleman-Street; a pawnbroker's in Golden-Lane; with the houses of several Catholics in obscure parts of the town; were among the triumphs of the night, which were celebrated by a general illumination, by order of the governing mob, who were now masters of the cities of London and Westminster, with the suburbs and country round.

It may be asked, How were the corporation of London, the citizens of Westminster, and the inhabitants of Wapping and the lower parts, employed while all this mischief was doing to individuals? The answer is, the Lord-Mayor was employed in laying before the Court of Aldermen his correspondence with the Secretaries of State (the Lords Stormont and Hillborough) relative to the quieting the disturbance and preventing further mischief; and all the rest of the people just enumerated were either lookers-on or listeners.—About this time, however, parties of the military (foot and light horse) arrived in town, to the number, as it was said, of 7000 men; yet the rioters continued their depredations.

On Wednesday a party, to divert themselves in the morning with a small tour into the country, paid a visit to Lord Mansfield's house in Caen-wood, and began to regale themselves with his Lordship's wine and provisions; but were soon put to flight by the appearance only of a small detachment of the military. But about seven in the evening the main body of rioters began their diabolical works.

The King's-Bench and Fleet prisons, the Borough Clink, and the Surry\* Bridewell, were all in flames about the same time, and their inhabitants let loose to assist in the general devastation. More than twenty dreadful conflagrations in different parts of the desolated and affrighted metropolis were to be seen raging, *licking up every thing in the way*, as a popular writer expresses it, and *hastening to meet each other*.

With those who beheld this awful scene the impression will long remain. Let those then who were not spectators call to their imagination flames ascending and rolling in vast voluminous clouds from the King's-Bench and Fleet-Prisons, from the Surry Bridewell, the toll houses on Blackfriars-Bridge; from houses in flames in every quarter of the city, and particularly from the middle and lower end of Holborn, where the houses of Mr. Langdale and his son, eminent distillers, were blazing as if the whole elements had been in one continued flame; and they will have a just though faint idea of the horrors of that never-to-be-forgotten night. Add to these the cries of men, women, and children, running up and down the streets laden with whatever in their fright they thought most necessary or most precious, and the picture, though it may not come up to the awful original, will bear some resemblance to the burning of Rome by the emissaries of Nero.

To minds susceptible of feeling, the tremendous roar of those infernal miscreants inflamed with liquor, who joined in aiding the sly incendiaries whose aim was plunder, and the repeated reports of the loaded musquetry dealing death, and wounds worse than death, among the thronging multitude, could not but produce sensations more or less poignant, in proportion to the concern they had in the issue, or as they were by nature more or less disposed to compassionate the distresses of their fellow-creatures. But it was not what was doing only, but what was threatened to be done, that alarmed the anxiety of many unfeeling people, who were no friends to the Catholics, and who beheld *their* sufferings with a malignant though secret satisfaction. When these saw the prisons opened, and the infamous and desperate banditti who for their crimes and their vices had been committed, and were there shut up from offering further violence, or reserved for greater punishment, let loose upon the public, they then began to fear for their own safety, and to join in wishing to see them subdued. When they beheld those

\* The New Gaol was saved by the laudable resolution of the keeper, who, armed with a blunderbuss, declared "he regarded not his own life; that as many as would might enter the prison, but that none should return alive." This heroism effectually repelled the assailants.

outcasts,



crafts, those pests of society, everywhere triumphant, at Newgate, in Holborn; in Queen-Street, in Bloomsbury-square, in the Borough, the Bridge, the City, and the Suburbs; and when they heard of their audacity in attempting the Bank, and threatening Doctors-Commons, the Exchange, the Pay-Office, in short, every repository of treasure, and every office of record, then all men, of whatever persuasion and of whatever party, who had anything to lose, began seriously to lament the rise and progress of this mad and ill-advised undertaking, and to exclaim bitterly against the authors of it. Like as in every other hazardous enterprise, though some employed in the execution act in direct opposition to the will of him who is entrusted with the chief direction, if success does not follow, he alone must bear the blame of the miscarriage.

Had no mischief attended the application of so great a body of Protestant subjects as attended Lord George Gordon, and had they all demeaned themselves peaceably and properly, like men seeking relief in a case in which their consciences were concerned, he must be a bold man indeed who will take upon him to affirm that Parliament would have turned a deaf ear to the subject of their complaints. Those, therefore, who joined in perverting the purpose of the petition are the only villains that deserve execration; for surely it can never be imputed as a crime in Englishmen to represent their grievances, nor to carry them before that tribunal where alone they can be legally redressed.

Could any man or body of men upon earth suppose that a society of Protestant subjects, meeting together for the sole purpose of opposing the growth of Popery in a Protestant country, would be the cause of an almost total abolition of all order, all law, all subordination, and all legal government! Impossible for human sagacity to foresee any such consequences; nor, supposing some inconveniences to have been apprehended, would not any man have been looked upon as a visionary who had ventured to predict that such a motley crew as brought all these important concerns into jeopardy, would be suffered to reign for six successive days masters of the metropolis, to raise contributions upon its inhabitants, to burn houses and gaols, release prisoners, and, in short, to exercise the most tyrannical dominion that ever was practised by the worst and most daring oppressors! Let those events, then, humble men's pride, and teach them how foolish *their* wisdom is when applied to the result of their best concerted measures.

It is impossible to ascertain the number of unhappy victims who fell a sacrifice to their zeal, their vice, or their curiosity, on this dreadful night. Among them there was one (a chimney-sweeper), whose

appearance and the gold found in his pocket ill agreeing occasioned much speculation. Those who thought (and many there are who still think) the whole of this proceeding a preconcerted scheme to subvert Government, and overturn the Constitution, from this incident drew cogent arguments in support of their opinion. This chimney-sweeper, in appearance, was a nobleman in disguise; or, if not himself a nobleman, an agent at least, entrusted with his purse, to enlist conspirators, and promote sedition!—This nobleman, this agent, this conspirator, or what else these gentlemen will please to have him, had, however, more of fool-hardiness than cunning in his composition; for he perched himself upon the tiles of the market-house, over against the Fleet Prison, as a mark for the soldiers to shoot at, and as he was on the opposite side of the roof to that where they were posted, at every discharge he popped up his head and assailed them with tiles, till a ball passing through the roof, lodged in his heart, and tumbled him down. He had gold in his pockets it is true\*, but he had no commission, nor was he any other than a pilfering thief, who had well lined his pockets in what to him was a fair way of trade.—The death of such a being would scarce have deserved notice, had not the circumstance of the money proved a copious source of political speculation in newspapers, in coffee-houses, in the city, and at court.

Another there was who mounted on a horse, and caparisoned with the trophies of Newgate, headed the mob who were parading to the Bank. Him the soldiers soon stopped in his career of glory, and with him fell the spirit of his party; for they made but a faint attack afterwards, though many fell before they could make their escape. It was pity the bodies of these were promiscuously buried without examination, as by the trim of the dead, the living might have been guessed at. The fate of one worthy gentleman who suffered on this occasion is much to be lamented. In passing along the Poultry at the time of the attack, he received an accidental ball, which shattered his leg, and the next day cost him his life.—See p. 299.

Some have endeavoured to account for the supineness of Government, and the spiritless conduct of the Magistracy during the five preceding days, by noting the feeble state of the military, and presuming a distrust in those who were at hand, from being so intimately intermixed in their connections with the people, as

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\* About 40 guineas, some say; 18 according to others, and two ten-pound bank-notes.



scarce to be considered as a distinct body. Be that as it may, the events that followed left no reason to conclude that Government were under any apprehensions from what the people might undertake. The regulars and militia that had been recalled from very distant stations, and had made forced marches, arrived at a most critical period, and were posted at every place of consequence, with orders to act without the sanction of the civil authority\*. The Templars, and Students and Practitioners in the several Inns of Court, had already provided for their own security by taking up arms on the first serious alarm; and it should not be forgotten, that the gentlemen of the military associations in the city distinguished themselves much to their honour in the dispersion of several detached parties of rioters, who had attacked and were demolishing the houses of individuals, as well as in defence of the Bank. It would be unpardonable also not to mention, that the steady conduct of the Northumberland militia, under the command of Lord Algernon Percy, occasioned a most effectual check to be given to the violences of the rioters on the Wednesday night, at the burning of Fleet Prison; when it is a known fact, that even after they had fired, this corps twice presented and twice recovered their arms, without a single man discharging his piece, although the mob were at that time using every means to irritate and provoke them. This is such an instance of excellent discipline as ought to be recorded for the honour of that regiment, to whose efforts and example the city of London, in a great measure, owes its preservation.

[To be continued.]

Mr. URBAN,

July 14.

**T**O make your curious account of the rise and progress of the late tumults as exact as possible, give me leave to correct two or three mistakes; in particular, what is said of the Archbishop of Canterbury, p. 266, as you may be assured that his Grace was so far from being ill-treated by the mob, and forced to cry whatever they would have him, that he never went from Lambeth that day.

The Duke of Northumberland was particularly revered even by the rioters, who made way for his Grace's coach, with all possible respect; and while they were officiously endeavouring to assist him in getting out of his carriage at the door

\* *Adjutant-General's Office, June 7, 1780.*

"In obedience to an order of the King in Council, the military to act without waiting for directions from the Civil Magistrate, and to use force for dispersing the illegal and tumultuous assemblies of the people.

WM. AMHERST, Adjutant-General."

of the House of Lords, as his Grace was rather feeble from the gout, one of these *honest friends* slipped his watch out of his pocket.

For two Members of the House of Commons, p. 267, you should have said *three*, as Lord Trencham (before mentioned) is a Commoner.

Yours, &c.

EUGENIO.

*Some Account of the late Exhibition at the Royal Academy. (See p. 220.)*

**A**S this may be esteemed a new æra in the annals of the Royal Academy of Arts, when, by his Majesty's farther munificence, the Society have been put in possession of a superb building, calculated to answer all the purposes of the institution, the diversity of opinions on the question, Whether the improvement in the arts have advanced in proportion to the encouragement given to the artists, is not unworthy of notice. "An establishment," says one, "bearing the sanction of royal patronage, and committed to the direction of a genius like that of Sir Joshua Reynolds\*, whose works, the acknowledged patterns of grace and expression, conduce not more to excite emulation, than his lectures serve to instruct the students in the solid principles of design and composition, might have been presumed to have exerted such effects of British genius in the sublimer branches of the arts, as might almost have rivalled the exquisite sculpture of ancient Greece and Rome, or the finished paintings of the Roman, Florentine, and Venetian schools;—but," continues this remarker, "in Sculpture, as well as in History, Painting, and Landscape, we cannot but perceive a mortifying disparity in the best of these pieces, in the late exhibition, when placed in competition with the works before mentioned."—*This was the opinion of a writer in the London Courant.*

"The excellence to which the arts have arisen," (said the author of a Candid Review of the Exhibition, in an Address to his Majesty,) "calls particularly on the attention of the world. The progress of the Academy has been so rapid, that, though this is

\* By the original institution, the Academy was placed under the direction of forty artists of the first rank in their several professions, of whom Sir Joshua Reynolds was chosen President. See Vol. XXXVIII. p. 53, where a particular account of the institution and the names of the first council are recorded.

only



only the 12th & year of its existence, it has already made Britain the seat of arts, and in painting, sculpture, and engraving, it rivals, if it does not exceed, all the other schools in Europe. In all ages the progress of the arts to excellence has been slow and gradual; but it is the singular merit of the Royal Academy of Britain, that it has broke through the fetters with which similar institutions have heretofore been confined, and by one rapid stride has attained the pre-eminence of all competitors."—Such are the jarring opinions of contending connoisseurs: and,

"Who shall decide when Doctors disagree?"

It is our province only to make our readers acquainted with the names and performances of those artists who have most eminently distinguished themselves by their talents and their taste.

Among the foremost of these must be ranked that ornament to his profession and country, the great Sir Joshua Reynolds, whose portraits will convey to latest posterity lively features of the present age. Those in the late exhibition were, His R. H. Pr. Wm. Frederick, son to the Duke of Gloucester; Earl Cholmondeley; Lady Worsley; Lady Beaumont; Mr. Gibbon, author of the History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire; an historical Piece in the character of Spencer's UNA II, in which the lovely Miss Beau-

§ It was opened on the first of January, 1769. See Vol. XXXIX.

¶ Then forth he called that his daughter faire;

The fairest Un', his only daughter deare,  
His only daughter and his only heire;  
Who forth proceeding with sad sober cheer,

As bright as doth the morning-starre  
Out of the east with flaming locks be-  
dight,

To tell the dawning day is drawing  
neare,

And to the world does bring long-wished  
So faire and fresh that lady shew'd herself  
to fight.

So faire and fresh, as freshest flowers in  
May,

For she had laid her mourful stole aside,  
And widow-like sad wimple thrown  
away,

Wherewith her heavenly beauty she did  
And on her now a garment she did weare,  
All lilly-white, withouten spot or pride,  
That seem'd like silk-and-silver woven  
neare;

But neither silk nor silver therein did ap-  
peare.

clere is chosen for his pattern. Add to these, an emblematical figure of Justice, designed as a model for the window now painting in glass by Mr. Jarvais, for Oxford.

Next to Sir Joshua may we be allowed to place that eminent artist Mr. B. West, whose historical paintings have justly entitled him to a place among the most admired masters. His subjects in this year's exhibition were, The Battle of the Boyne, in the reign of K. William; the Destruction of the French fleet at la Hogue; the story, from Sophocles, of Ægisthus discovering the body of Clytemnestra; the raising of Lazarus, (an altar-piece for Winchester Cathedral,) in which the principal groupe is Lazarus, supported by his sisters Mary and Martha; disposed near the centre of the piece, the one sister, caring for the things of this world, is tenderly embracing her brother; while the other is turning, with a face in which there is finely described gratitude, reverence, and adoration to the divine author of the miracle. Our Saviour with his disciples form the second groupe; and on the left are placed the spectators, among whom there is a venerable figure dressed in purple, who by his habit appears to be a person of note, and by his attention to be a convert. Add to these capital performances, the portraits of their Majesties in different situations, that of his Majesty in his military capacity, and that of the Queen in her domestic character; the one attended by his generals, the other surrounded by the royal progeny. Some defects have been discovered in these pieces; but where is the painting that is all perfection?

In history painting it is not easy to decide the merits of the capital masters. Whether they are without competitors in *other schools*, as the author of the Candid Review declares, or not to be brought in competition with the *antient masters*, as the Remarker already mentioned observes, they certainly may be justly said to vie with each other in their several attainments. Every-body must allow Mr. Louthembourg an easy and natural taste in composition. His Warley-

The blazing brightness of her beauty's  
beam,

And glarous light of her sun-shiny face,  
To tell were as to strive against the  
streame, &c.

Fairy Queen, B. I. Cant. xii. v. 22, 23.  
Camp,



Camp, in the late exhibition, is a masterly performance, in which dignity and humour are very happily blended. It was impossible to look upon this piece without being differently affected. When looking at the centre you beheld the King, attended by his generals and aids-de-camp, with his troops in lines on his right and left, and his artillery passing in review before him, you could not help being struck with the grandeur of the scene before you; and, turning your eye to the remoter parts of the picture, your gravity is discomposed by a variety of laughable objects so naturally represented that it was hardly possible to suppose them not alive. The fore-ground of the picture was filled with horses, cannon, implements of war, &c. and at a distance were seen views of the country, and the humours of the camp.—There were in this exhibition several very beautiful landscapes by the same artist, particularly one representing an approaching storm, from which the cattle are seen shrinking into shelter, and the shepherds retiring under trees, so naturally represented that one could hardly help fancying the cattle in motion.

We are not certain whether to rank M. Zoffani among the members of this academy: be that as it may, his picture, representing the *Tribunal* in Florence, in which the choicest pictures and statues of the Florentine gallery are collected, is a work of inestimable value, and discovers an uncommon genius in the imitative art. The artist has brought Raphael, Titian, Guido, Carraccio, Peter de Carlini, Rubens, and the greatest painters that grace the walls of that celebrated repository, in competition, by copying their style and manner with such exactness, that even their blemishes and the injuries they have received from time are represented. It is asserted that M. Zoffani bestowed more than three years labour in completing this piece, which was undertaken at the special instance of his Britannic Majesty. In the composition he has been as happy as in the imitation. He has introduced the portraits of several well-known travellers; and, while the keeper is shewing Titian's *Venus* to some, others are admiring the *Venus* of Medicis, and an artist is shewn copying the *Cupid* and *Psyche*. But this piece, great as it was, did not

escape without censure. It was too much crowded, said one; it was ill lighted, said another; and a third did not like it because it shewed too much: it was many pictures, *but not* one. If this connoisseur had said many *in* one, would it not have been more truly descriptive? The other works of Mr. Zoffani in this exhibition were a fine picture of John Burke, Esq; and a beautiful girl with water-cresses, painted *ad vivum*.

The other historical pieces in this exhibition were, *The Retreat of the Greeks*, by J. Stothard, in which the artist has discovered great excellence in character, conduct, and expression; in all which he has surpassed himself in his *Shepherd from Sterne*.

*The story of a boy taken out of the water for dead, and his recovery.* By E. Penny. The description of this piece we shall give in the words of the Reviewer. "There is more," says he, "of the truly pathetic in this story, than in any we have seen wrought up into a picture for some years. The first represents the moment of time when the boy is taken out of the water and wrapped in a blanket in the distance. The account is brought to the mother, and she has fainted in the arms of an attendant. The expression in all this is very fine; but the excess of sorrow and despair does not work so powerful an effect upon the spectator as on the transition to the excess of joy and gratitude on the boy's recovery. The mother, with clasped hands and an earnest countenance, expresses the feelings of a sensible heart. The arch transport of the daughter is finely expressed. The groupe in the distance is natural, particularly the scene between the doctor and the father: they are very highly finished, full of character, and well coloured.

*Ezelen Broccasferro musing over Meduna, destroyed by him for disloyalty during his absence in the Holy Land.* By H. Fuseli.—*Satan starting from the touch of Ithuriel's spear.*—*And Jason appearing before Pelias, to whom the sight of a man with a single sandal had been predicted fatal.* By the same. These stories were generally allowed to be well conceived, but badly executed. The connoisseurs, however, conceive great hopes from the classic genius of this artist.

[To be concluded in our next.]



Mr. URBAN.

IT has been remarked, that the country life prevails more in Great Britain than in any civilized nation Europe. However true this observation may be in the general, there is one set of men among us, to whom, in the present times, it will by no means apply. I mean our great nobles, and men of high fortune. It is indeed vain to expect, that persons in that rank of life should be able to withstand the attractions of a court, and the seductions of a luxurious capital.

It is, nevertheless, a melancholy circumstance, in travelling through this island, to find so many noble palaces deserted by their illustrious owners, even in that season of the year when, to every man of taste, the country must afford true pleasure. How mortifying is it to hear a great man tell you, that he cannot afford to live at his country seat; and to see him after passing a winter in London, and losing thousands in a week, reduced to the necessity of murdering the summer, by hunting from watering place to watering place, or retiring with two or three humble friends to a villa in the environs of London, instead of living with a becoming dignity in the mansion of his ancestors! To such men I would beg leave to recommend the advice of King James the first, who, as Lord Bacon tells us, 'was wont to be very earnest with the country gentlemen to go from London to their country seats; and sometimes would say to them, "Gentlemen, at London, you are like ships in the sea, which shew like nothing; but, in your country villages, you are like ships in a river, which look like great things."

I do not mean, however, to say, that a great man should live always in the country. The duties of his station, and the rank he holds in society, require, that he should pass part of the year in the capital; and, independent of these considerations, I believe it will be allowed, that a man of high rank who has passed his whole life immured within the walls of his own chateau, and constantly surrounded by a circle who look up to him, is, of all mortals, the most insupportable.

Nay, I will go farther; I am disposed to believe, that it is an improper and a hurtful thing, even for a private gentleman of moderate fortune, to retire from the world, and betake himself altogether to a country life.

A remarkable instance of the bad consequences of abandoning society, I lately met with in a visit I had occasion to pay to a gentleman, with whom I had become acquainted at college, and whose real name I shall conceal under that of Acasto.

Soon after he quitted the university, where he had been distinguished by an ardent love of literature, Acasto retired to his estate in the country, which, though not great, was fully sufficient for all his wants. There he had resided ever since, and, either from inclination or indolence, had remained a bachelor. I had not seen him for many years. Time had made some alteration in his figure; but that was little when compared with the change I found in him in all other respects. In his dress and manners he was indeed completely rusticated, and by living much alone he had contracted an indifference to those little attentions, and that regard to decorum, without which no man can be agreeable in society.

The day I arrived at his house, I found him sauntering in his garden, waiting a call to dinner, dressed in an old coat, which had once been black, a flouched hat of the same complexion, with a long pole in his hand, and with a beard that did not appear to have felt a razor for many days.

After a hearty welcome, he carried me in to dinner. In his conversation, I found as great a change as in his outward appearance and deportment. From living in a narrow circle, he had contracted a peculiarity in his notions, which sometimes amused, from its oddity; and, from conversing chiefly with persons rather of an inferior station to himself, he had become as tenacious of his opinions, as if they had been self-evident truths, and as impatient of contradiction, as if to differ from him had been a crime.

From the same causes, the veriest trifle, particularly if it concerned himself, had become to him an object of importance. A country gentleman he considered as the most respectable character in nature; and he talked as if honour, truth, and sincerity, were confined to them alone. Every man who lived in the world he considered as a villain; and every woman who passed much of her time in town, he made no scruple to say, was no better than she should be. At first, it astonished me to hear a man of his good sense and benevolent dispositions talk of some of the



the most amiable characters of the age in the most disrespectful terms. When I endeavoured to put him to rights, he at once cut me short, by saying, he could have no doubt of the truth of what he advanced, as he had been told such and such a thing by his friend and neighbour Mr. Downright, who scorned to flatter any man, or to tell any thing but the truth.

I soon had an opportunity of judging how far the country gentlemen were entitled to the high character my friend had given them for honour and integrity. The morning after I arrived, my host informed me he was obliged to attend a county meeting, where there was to be business of considerable importance, in which he was deeply interested; and, as he could not stay at home with me, I readily consented to accompany him. He had dressed himself for the occasion; that is, he had shaved his beard, and put on a clean shirt. It remained to determine how we should travel. At first, he proposed to go on horse-back; but the appearance of a black cloud made him think of the carriage. It then occurred, that taking the carriage would stop the plough; and it was determined we should ride. But, as we were going to mount, the recollection of a cold, attended with some threatenings of a sore throat he had the week before, made him again resolve upon the carriage. In short, I found that my poor friend, naturally of an indecisive temper, and having no proper object to fill his mind, had accustomed himself to deliberate on every trifle, as if it had been an affair of the greatest consequence. At length we set out in the carriage; but not till repeated instructions were given to John to drive only two miles the first hour, and not more than three, or three and a quarter, afterwards.

On the road, we met with some incidents that were amusing enough. In the midst of a serious conversation on the state of the nation, in which Acasto was proposing plans of reformation, and tracing all our present calamities to the prevalence of the mercantile interest in parliament, and the shameful neglect of the country gentlemen, we happened to pass the house of a cottager, who had laid down a load of coals rather too near the high road, which Acasto no sooner perceived than he stopped the carriage, and calling out the poor man, began to rate him as if he had been guilty of the grossest

offence. Not satisfied with ordering the nuisance to be removed, he thought it necessary to represent, in strong colours, all the possible mischiefs that might have ensued from it. "What might have happened," said he, "if my horses had been started, God only knows. Had we been overturned, my carriage might have been broken, or my horses killed, and even I myself might have been hurt."

This circumstance, trifling as it was, ruffled my friend so much, that it was some time before he could resume the thread of his conversation. Some other incidents of the same kind gave him an opportunity of displaying his attention to the police of the country, and of impressing me with an idea of the obligations he had thereby conferred on his fellow-citizens. At length we arrived at the county town, and immediately drove to the court-house, where we found a very numerous meeting.

I soon found, that the important business which had brought so many gentlemen from their own houses, was to determine whether a bridge should be built at the one end of a village or the other. From the course of the argument, if argument it could be called, I plainly perceived, that, to the public, it was a matter of the most perfect indifference. But, if executed in one way, it would accommodate a gentleman who had acquired a large fortune in the course of trade, and had lately purchased an estate in the neighbourhood, on which he had built an elegant house. Acasto and his friend Mr. Downright strenuously opposed the plan of accommodating this *novus homo*, who had presumed to buy one of the best estates in the county, from the heir of an antient family, at a higher price than any body else would have given for it. For my own part, I was truly mortified to observe in both parties as much trick and chicane as might, when properly varnished, have done honour to the most finished statesmen. In one thing only I discovered that open plainness on which country gentlemen are so apt to value themselves, and that was in the language in which they addressed each other. There, indeed, they were sufficiently plain; and no where did I ever observe a more total neglect of the favourite maxim of Lord Chesterfield, *fortiter in re, suaviter in modo*.

On our way home, Acasto entertained me with the characters of the gentlemen we had seen; but he might have



have saved himself the trouble; for, by recollecting how they voted, I should immediately have known which of them were honest and sincere, and which mean time-serving sycophants.

I shall not trouble my readers with any reflections on Acasto's character. It is plain that the little peculiarities which, with all his natural good sense and benevolence, expose him hourly to ridicule or to censure, have been occasioned by his retreat from the world, and by that solitude in which he has lived so long. Seldom, indeed, have I known any one that did not, in some degree, suffer from it, that did not, more or less, become selfish and contracted, conceited and opinionative. I never see a young heir fluttering about town in the circle of gaiety, without feeling an emotion of compassion. In a few years, when he comes to be supplanted in that circle by a younger set, no resource remains for him but a retreat to the country, where he must pass his days either in a state of listless inactivity, or in pursuits unworthy of a rational being. I would, therefore, earnestly recommend it to every parent, to educate the heir of his fortune to some profession; to set before him some object that may fill his mind, may rouse him to action, and may make him at once a happy and respectable member of society.

Mr. URBAN, June 3, 1780.

IT is with much pleasure I send you a great curiosity: A paper written by the great Sir Isaac Newton, containing minutes of his opinion against a proposal which had been made to the Royal Society, to accommodate the members of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, then newly instituted, with the use of their house for the meetings of their society. The following are its contents.

"We have a reputation abroad, and the society for promoting Christian knowledge are scarce known at home. I never heard of them before; and to admit them into our bosom would be, in a little time, to share our reputation with them.

"We are incorporated by the crown; and to herd ourselves with a club not yet incorporated, would be ingratitude to our founder.

"Our house was built by benefactions, and to divert it to other uses than our benefactors intended, would be ingratitude to their memory, and a discouragement to future benefactions.

"If we once lend our house, time will make custom, and custom will give right. It is easier to deny in the beginning than afterward.

"It is a fundamental rule of the society not to meddle with religion; and the reason is, that we give no occasion to religious bodies to meddle with us.

"The society for promoting Christian Knowledge have a splendid title—but we are to regard not names but things: if all their members are not men of exemplary lives and conversation, some of them, by misdemeanors, may bring reflection upon us: and why should we run the hazard?

"If we comply, we may dissatisfy some who are against it—especially those that are of other religions, and make them leave our meetings, which are already too thin.

"There are many vestries in London, and it is more proper for a religious society to meet in a vestry or—than in the house of a society, which is mixed of men of all religions, and meddles with none.

"Those of the Christian Society have dining-rooms of their own, and may lend them by turns to their meetings; and the tenth commandment is, "Thou shalt not covet thy neighbour's house."

"This proposal can be of no advantage to us, but may prove disadvantageous; and we have all of us, at our admission, promised under our hands to consult the good of the society, and ought not to break the fundamental covenant upon which we were admitted.

Mr. URBAN,

IN your Magazine for November last, p. 567, on noticing the death of Mr. Mackenzie, you observed, that Admiral Keppel and Mr. Miller\* were the only survivors amongst the persons who went round the world with the late Lord Anson. In the Magazine for December, p. 583, a correspondent, under the signature of *Crito*, observes, that Admiral Byron should have been named as one of the survivors. From a motive of respect to these veteran circumnavigators, I observed to you, p. 643 of your Supplement, that Admiral Campbell, the Rev. Mr. Walter, and Mr. Keating, yet survived of the companions of the late Lord Anson, at the same time hinting at the impropriety of *Crito* in reckoning Admiral

\*Quere, who, or what was Mr. Miller?  
Byron



Byron amongst the surviving companions of his Lordship. Another correspondent, in your Magazine for April last, p. 171, says that "I am mistaken in making Walter a circumnavigator with Lord Anson." If I, like this gentleman, were minded to cavil, I might say that I made use of no such expression. A man must have read but little of the great deal that was written concerning this voyage, (and I believe I have read all,) who does not know that Mr. Walter left the Commodore at China. But, with submission, I do not see how this proves me guilty of a mistake. Admiral Byron neither was in the ship with Lord Anson, nor, which is much more to the purpose, went round the world, *at that time*. Mr. Walter was the one, and did the other; and therefore, I think, may with propriety be admitted a companion of Lord Anson's in that circumnavigation, while Admiral Byron cannot. But I have done with this. To these few survivors of those celebrated navigators, let me now add Mr. Gale, a capital butcher on the Point at Portsmouth, who was butcher to the Commodore in that voyage; and a Mr. Steward, who was promoted from being *Jack-in-the-bread-room* to be boatswain of one of the hulks at Portsmouth, but is now superannuated. I am credibly informed that he has the honour of calling the present Lord Kinsale Nephew.

Perhaps you may not deem a catalogue of the original writers on the subject of this voyage altogether in curious. They are as follows; and the dates are those of the first editions.

1. A voyage to the South Seas, by Bulkley and Cummins, gunner and carpenter of the Wager. 1743.

2. An authentic journal, by John Philips, midshipman of the Centurion. 1744.

3. A voyage to the South Seas, by an officer of the squadron. 1744. \*

4. A true and particular journal by Pascoe Thomas, schoolmaster of the Centurion. 1745.

5. A voyage round the world, by Richard Walter, M. A. chaplain of the Centurion. 1748. †

6. An affecting narrative of the unfortunate voyage, and catastrophe of his Majesty's ship, Wager. Anonymous; but it was written by John Young, cooper of the Wager. 1751.

7. A sequel to Bulkley and Cummins's voyage to the South Seas, by Alexander Campbell, midshipman of the Wager. 1747.

8. A narrative of the dangers and distresses that befell the eight men who were left on shore in Fresh Water Bay, by the people in the Wager's long-boat, by Isaac Morris, late midshipman of the Wager. No date.

This is a very curious, and a very scarce performance.

9. Narrative of the distresses suffered on the coast of Patagonia, by John (now Admiral) Byron. 1768. ||

#### NINE LOVE at Cards or other Games explained.

I HAVE often been asked the occasion or original, when at cards, of *Six Love*, or *Nine Love*, which is as much as to say, as to the sense and meaning of the expression, *Six to none*, or *Nine to none*; and indeed there is, I apprehend, some difficulty in it, since our Dictionaries and Glossaries, so far as I am acquainted with them, do not attempt to illustrate it: thus, in the English part of Boyer's French Dictionary, the phrase is put down and explained, but we are not told *how*, or *by what means*, *Six love* comes to signify *Six to nothing*.

Now, Sir, I conceive the expression may have come to us either from *Scotland* or *Holland*. *Luff* in old *Scotch* is the hand \*; so that *Six luff* will mean *Six in hand*, or more than the adversary, when he has nothing upon his score. So again, *Loaf* in *Dutch* †, whence we have our word *Loof*, and *to loaf* is the weather-gage, and in this case *Six loaf* will imply fix upon the weather gage, or to advantage, as really it is, when the antagonist is nothing. You, and your readers, Mr. Urban, may chuse which of these illustrations you please, at least till a more plausible one shall be offered.

Yours, &c.

T. Row.

\* I never could find out who this officer was.

† This, though said to be written by Mr. Walter, was actually written by the late Benjamin Robins, Esq. See a particular account of Mr. Robins in the supplement to the Biographica Britannica.

|| I am not clear that this is the first edition of this work, as I was not in England when it was published.

\* Gloss. to Douglas's Virgil.

† Sewel's Dutch Dictionary.



Mr. URBAN,

THE following extraordinary cure of a dropsy, if you think worth publishing, you may safely give to the public as a well-attested fact.

*A foreign Correspondent.*

A few years ago there was at Königsberg a poor woman, between 50 and 60 years of age, who was afflicted with the dropsy to the highest degree, and being totally unfit for any kind of work, was obliged to beg for her bread. In this condition she for a considerable time daily attended the Exchange, where she received a small pittance from the merchants, to whom she was by this means well known, and consequently her surprising cure was conspicuous to all. Her distemper seemed daily to increase, and at last, on her disappearing from her usual station upon the Exchange, nobody doubted but she was dead. However, in a few weeks afterwards, some of her old benefactors were surprised at seeing her busily employed sweeping the steps before a gentleman's door, and seemingly in perfect health. On their enquiring of her by what means she had got the better of such a dreadful disease, she related, that, by the advice of another woman, she had confined herself to a diet of broad beans (called in England Windsor beans), boiled in water, without salt, butter, or fat of any kind; the beans were her only food, and the water they were boiled in (which was only sufficient to cover them) her only drink, for 18 days, at the end of which time she began to make water in great quantity, which continued with short intervals for several days, and by degrees she found herself perfectly well, without any weakness or other ill symptoms remaining.

Mr. URBAN, *Cambridge, July 5.*

OUR learned Divinity Professor yesterday, in an elegant oration, before the Doctors were created to their degrees, made several very just remarks upon the want of discipline in this university. Among other things, he observed, that the number of hair-dressers were amazingly increased since he was under-graduate, and that, instead of finding the young men in their rooms in a morning, if you wish to speak with them, you must go to the hills, and find them running races, riding their own horses for very great

wagers. The dissipation of the young men was so much encreased of late, he said, that he had had serious consultations upon the matter with the Vice-Chancellor, to put a stop to its farther progress, if not to bring back a severer discipline.

Every person of sense and understanding applauds this oration of the Professor, except the young men of fortune, who are the objects of it, and the young tutors, who find their advantage in a relaxation of discipline. But really, Mr. Urban, the manners of the university are *now* so very dissipated, that, unless some very speedy and effectual reformation should take place, I would advise no parent to send his son there for education. I wish the Professor would publish his oration, as I think it might have a great effect in producing the desired reformation. If no person else takes up the subject, you shall have more considerations on it from your very humble servant, &c. S. N.

#### THEATRICAL REGISTER.

*Hay-Market.*

- June 17 Beggar's Opera—Piety in Pattens
- 19 Grecian Daughter—Son-in-Law.
- 20 Summer Amusement—Apprentice.
- 21 Separate Maintenance—Son-in-Law.
- 22 Douglas—Piety in Pattens.
- 23 Suicide—Son-in-Law.
- 24 Spanish Barber—Comus.
- 26 Phædra and Hippolitus—Ditto.
- 27 Spanish Barber—Ditto.
- 28 Separate Maintenance—Flitch of Bac.
- 29 Summer Amusement—Mayor of Garr.
- 31 Phædra and Hippolitus—Son-in-law
- July 1 K. Richard III.—Comus.
- 3 Summer Amusement—Mayor of Garr.
- 4 Separate Maintenance—Son-in-Law.
- 5 Spanish Barber—Flitch of Bacon.
- 6 Percy—Comus.
- 7 Separate Maintenance—Son-in-Law.
- 8 Suicide—Fire and Water!
- 10 Bonduca—Fire and Water!
- 11 Spanish Barber—Flitch of Bacon.
- 12 Percy—Fire and Water!
- 13 Separate Maintenance—Son-in-Law.
- 14 Douglas—Flitch of Bacon.
- 15 Widow and no Widow—Fire and Wat.
- 17 Spanish Barber—Flitch of Bacon.
- 18 Separate Maintenance—Son-in-Law.
- 19 Widow and no Widow—Fire and Wat.
- 20 Summer Amusement—Son-in-Law.
- 21 The Suicide—Fire and Water!
- 22 Bonduca—Ditto.
- 24 Othello—The Irish Widow.
- 25 Spanish Barber—Fire and Water!
- 26 Separate Maintenance—Son-in-Law.
- 27 Love in a Village—Mayor of Garret.
- 28 Widow and no Widow—Fire and Wat.
- 29 Summer Amusement—Taylors.



**A**S Mr. Urban has admitted two original letters of Bishop Butler into his Magazines for April and June, he will probably have no objection to publishing another by the same truly eminent prelate, as it will further show the man, and is upon a subject of some consequence. It never has been hitherto printed, or at least it is not known to have been so by

*An occasional Correspondent.*

“ London, Dec. 22, 1747.

“ Madam,

“ Your letter of the 14th current, which did not come to hand till the 18th, cannot indeed require any sort of apology. I know not how to refuse my judgment, such as it is, in a case of conscience, to any person who asks it: but I think myself strictly bound to give it to good persons of my own diocese. For I mention only this demand you have upon me; because, upon such an occasion as the present, I do not choose to speak of your rank, Madam, nor of the great civilities I have received from you.

“ The corruption and disorder in human affairs is such, as has perplexed the rule of right, and made it hard in some cases to say, how one ought to act. But, I apprehend, there is no such difficulty in the case you put. Property in general is and must be regulated by the laws of the community. This, in general, I say, is allowed on all hands. If therefore there be any sort of property exempt from these regulations, or any exception to this general method of regulating it, such exception must appear either from the light of nature, or from revelation. But neither of these do, I think, shew any such exception: and therefore we may with a good conscience retain any possessions, church-lands, or tithes, which the laws of the state we live under give us a property in. And there seems less ground for scruple here in England, than in some other countries; because our ecclesiastical laws agree with our civil ones in this matter.

“ Under the Mosaic dispensation indeed, God himself assigned to the priests and levites tithes and other possessions; and in those possessions they had a *divine right*; a property quite superior to all human laws, ecclesiastical as well as civil. But every donation to the Christian Church is a *human donation* and no more; and therefore cannot give a *divine right*, but such a right only, as must be subject in common with all other property, to the regulation of human laws.

“ I would not carry you, Madam, into abstruse speculations; but think it might be clearly shewn, that no one can have a

*right of perpetuity* in any lands, except it be given by God; as the land of Canaan was to Abraham. There is no other means, by which such a kind of property or right can be acquired; and plain absurdities would follow from the supposition of it. The persons then, who gave these lands to the Church, had themselves *no right of perpetuity* in them; consequently could convey no such right to the church. But all scruples concerning the lawfulness of laymen's possessing these lands go upon supposition, that the Church has such a right of perpetuity in them: and therefore all those scruples must be groundless, as going upon a false supposition.

“ As you do not mention, Madam, in what particular light you consider this matter, I choose to put it in different ones. And having said thus much concerning the *strict justice* of the case, I think myself obliged to add, that great disorders having been committed at the Reformation, and a multitude of parochial cures left scandalously poor, and become yet poorer by accidental circumstances, I think a man's possessing of one of those impoverished cures is, not indeed an obligation in justice, but a providential admonition to do somewhat, according to his abilities, towards settling some competent maintenance upon it in one way or other. In like manner as a person in distress, being my neighbour, dependent, or even acquaintance, is a providential admonition to me in particular to assist him, over and above the general obligation to charity, which would call upon me to assist such a person, in common with all others who were informed of his case. But I think I ought to say, since I can say it with great truth, that I mention this, not, Madam, as thinking that you want to be reminded of it, but as the subject itself I write upon requires it should be mentioned.

“ You need not, Madam, have given yourself the trouble of desiring secrecy, since the thing itself so plainly demands it. I am with the truest esteem, Madam, your most obedient, most faithful, and most humble servant,

“ JO. BRISTOL.”

“ I have considered tithes and church lands as the same, because I see no sort of proof, that tithes under the gospel are of divine right; and if they are not, they must come under the same consideration with lands.”

*Memoirs of a famous Comedian.*

**T**HOMAS TARLETON was a farmer's son of Condover in Shropshire; and, being brought up to London by a servant of Robert Earl of Leicester, who was taken with the smartness of his



his answers, kept first an ordinary § in Pater-noster Row, and then the sign of the Tabor, a tavern in Gracechurch-street, where he was chosen scavenger, but often complained of by the ward for neglect: he laid it on the raker, and he on his horse, who being blooded and drenched yesterday could not yet be worked. Then the horse must suffer, said he; so he sent him to the Compter; and, when the raker had done his work, sent him there to pay the prison-fees and redeem his horse. Having run up a large score at an ale-house at Sandwich, he made his boy accuse him for a seminary priest. The officers came and seized him in his chamber on his knees, crossing himself; so paid his reckoning, with the charges of his journey, and got clear to London †. When they brought him before the Recorder Fleetwood, he knew him, and not only discharged him, but entertained him very courteously. Stow, 1588, says, when the Queen, at the suit of Walsingham, constituted twelve players at Barn Elms, allowing them wages and liveries as grooms of the chamber, Tarleton was one. Baker says, for the Clown's part he never had his match, nor ever will. Heywood says, he was gracious in his time with the Queen, and in the people's great applause. B. Jonson, who libels the fraternity, mentions him with some respect for supporting the character of the Stage-keeper in the *Induction to Bartholomew-Fair* \*.

“ Aristoteles suum Theodoretum  
“ laudavit quendam peritum tragædi-  
“ arum actorem, Cicero suum Ros-  
“ cium, nos Angli *Tarletonum* in

§ It might be worth while to trace the antiquity of London Eating-houses, and particularly of Dotly's Chophouse in Pater-noster-Row, which perhaps has succeeded to Tarlton's.

† This resembles the device used by a wit in France of “ Poison for the King, the Dauphin,” &c. which occasioned his being apprehended and franked to Paris, where he was well known.

\* You hold interlocutions with the audience.

Player. That is a way, my Lord, has been allowed [ter.

On elder stages to make mirth and laugh-  
le soy. Yes, in the days of Tarleton and

of Kempe, [rism,

Before the stage was purged from barba-  
And brought to that perfection it now  
shines with, [because

Then fools and jesters spent their wits,  
Poets were wise enough to save their own  
For profitable uses.

GENT. MAG. for July, 1780.

“ *cujus voce & vultu omnes jocos  
“ affectus, in cujus cerebroso capite  
“ lepidæ facetiæ habitant.*”

(Cave de Politica. Ox. 1588. 4to.)

He was so beloved that his picture was used for a sign. There is an alehouse sign of a Tabor-and-Pipe Man, with the name of Tarleton under it, in the Borough, taken from the print before the old quarto edition of Tarleton's Jests, which were reprinted with those of Somers, Archy, &c. about 1640, 8vo. Lord Oxford had a portrait || of him with a tabor and pipe, probably taken from the pamphlet called “ Tarleton's Jests, drawn into these three Parts, His Court witty Jests, His sound Cittie Jests, His Country prettie Jests, full of Delight, Wit, and honest Mirth. 1611.” 4to, with a wooden print of him in his clown's dress, playing on his tabor and pipe, so well cut that the flatness of his nose appears, which he got by parting some dogs and bears; yet it did not, he said, so affect him but he could smell an honest man from a knave.

Henry Peacham, in his “ Worth of a Penny,” describing the laconic way of speaking used by some covetous and cautious people, compares it to the short phrases which Tarleton employed to the persons who would have interrupted him when he was eating a dinner for a wager. The Queen discarded him for some scurrilous reflections on Leicester and Raleigh. Fuller's assertion against his scurrility agrees with what Richard Brome, in his comedy called *Antipodes*, 1638, has observed of him. He was buried in Shoreditch church.

Camden gives this epitaph for him in his Remains:

*Hic situs est cujus poterat vox, actio, vultus,  
Ex Heraclito reddere Democritum.*

His wife Kate was supposed to have cuckolded him, on which account a waterman landed him at Cuckold's-Point, coming from Greenwich; and in a storm from Southampton he offered to throw her overboard, as the heaviest luggage which he could best spare.

Mr. URBAN, June 7.

EVERY man, it is said, has his hob-  
by-horse. Every age, at least, is  
not without one; and toast and sack  
were not more in vogue among our  
ancestors, than tea and chocolate have  
been since; nor was *ham pie* and *hip-*

|| Not mentioned by Granger, who takes no notice of Tarleton.

*pocra*



*pocis* ever reckoned a greater treat at the tables of the wealthy, than turtle and claret are now at the feast of every epicurean alderman.

Our mental tastes too, no less than our corporeal ones, are perpetually varying in their *ton*. Nor is this variation confined merely to the external garb, head-dress, or what in any part we put on. The very subjects of our more refined researches have their vicissitudes; and school-divinity, with the other branches of monkish education, never were more the subjects of serious inquiry than *black-letter* books, and *printed* heads, have since been among the curious and inquisitive.

The wonder is not so much to see how each taste rises in its turn, flourishes, and dies away, as to see with what eagerness, while it continues, the indulgence of it is pursued. This day a black-letter book fetches two or three guineas at an auction, which in a few months goes perhaps to the trunk-maker; and the *hundred-guilder print* of *Rembrandt*, which but ten years ago would have been thought cheap in the proof at fifty or sixty guineas, in the present satiety of enjoyments of this sort, would scarce produce as many shillings.

But, besides these objects of connoisseurship and literary investigation, there are other amusements, Mr. Urban, though of an humbler turn, which are pursued with equal warmth and eagerness. Your true *pigeon* fancier would give for a pair of right Japanese or Siam doves nearly as much as would purchase a couple of good Yorkshire hunters; and the gentlemen of the turf are hardly more extravagant in the breed and rearing of their geldings, than the florist *has been* in the choice and nurture of a tulip-root from Holland.

I am obliged, Sir, to make use here of the *past* tense, for, alas! (as poor Robin says) *Omnium rerum vicissitudo*; and this flowery taste, which heretofore constituted at once the wonder and employment of the age, seems now dwindled almost to nothing. The *Grand Oronoque*, once the glory of gardens, is now fallen to a few shillings; and even the *Pomp of Newbery* and *Catalalque* itself would not in all the beauty of their bloom fetch at present more than ten or twenty guineas!!!—That our readers may see how very inadequate these prices, great as they may appear to some, are to the estimation set upon tulips, when the

true *Antio-Mania* prevailed, we shall here present them with some account of the prices given for flowers in the years 1634, 35, 36, and 37, when the Dutch tulip-trade was at its greatest height.

“In those years (saith mine author) people of all sorts, from the greatest to the meanest, neglected all manner of business and manufacture, and sold their utensils, &c. to engage in the tulip trade. Accordingly, in those days,

	£.
The Viceroy was sold for	250
Admiral Liefkens	- 440
Admiral Van Eyk	- 160
Grebber	— 148
Schilder	— 160
Semper Augustus	- - 550

“In 1637 a collection of tulips of Wouter Brockholtsen was sold by his executors for 9000l.

“A fine Spanish cabinet, valued at 1000l. and 300l. besides, were given for a *Semper Augustus*.

“Another gentleman sold three *Semper Augustuses* for 1000l. each.

“The same gentleman was offered for his flower-garden 1500l. a year for *seven* years, and every thing to be left as found, only reserving the *increase* during that time for the money.

“One gentleman got in the space of four months 6000l.

“April 1637, by an order of the State, a great check was put to the tulip trade by invalidating their contracts; so that a root was then sold for 5l. which a few weeks before sold for 500l.

“It is related by a curious gentleman, that he had remarked, that in one city in Holland, in the space of three years, they had traded for a million sterling in tulips!!!

“It is further related, that a burgo-master had procured a place of considerable profit for his friend, a native of Holland; when the latter offered to make him any amends in his power, which the former generously refused, and only desired to see his flower-garden, which was granted. In about two years afterwards came the gentleman to visit the burgomaster, when perceiving in his garden a scarce tulip of great value (which the one had clandestinely procured from the other), he flew into a violent passion, resigned his place of 1000l. per ann. went home, tore up his flower-garden, and has never been heard of since.”

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

HUDSON, jun.



49. *Epitome of Philosophical Transactions, Vol. LXIX. For the Year 1779. Part II.* 4to. 7s. 6d. L. Davis.

ART. XXII. *Account of the Manner in which the Russians treat Persons affected by the Fumes of burning Charcoal, and other Effluvia of the same Nature.* By Matthew Guthree, M.D.

This writer is a physician at St. Petersburg. The Russians are particularly exposed to these disorders from the construction of their houses and stoves. "The recovery is always attempted, and often effected, in this manner. They carry the patient immediately out of doors, and lay him upon the snow, with nothing on him but a shirt and linen drawers. His stomach and temples are then well rubbed with snow, and cold water or milk is poured down his throat. This friction is continued with fresh snow until the livid hue which the body had when brought out is changed to its natural colour, and life renewed; then they cure the violent head-ach which remains by binding on the forehead a cataplasm of black rye-bread and vinegar. The lungs begin to play of themselves without blowing up, as in drowned persons, as soon as the surcharge of phlogiston makes its escape from the body. This case is so common and familiar that they never call in medical assistance."

XXIII. *An Account of an Apparatus applied to the Equatorial Instrument for correcting the Errors arising from the Refraction in Altitude.* By Mr. Peter Dollond, Optician.

This method consists in applying two lenses before the object-glass of the telescope, one of them convex, and the other concave, both ground on spheres of 30 feet, so that the refraction of the one is entirely destroyed by that of the other, and the focal length of the object-glass remains unaltered. The convex lens is round, of the same diameter as the object-glass, and fitted to the end of the telescope by a brass frame. The concave lens is of the same width, but nearly two inches longer than it is wide, and is fixed into an oblong frame which slides on the other frame, and close to it. When the centers of these two lenses, and also of the object-glass, coincide with each other, the image of any object formed in the telescope will not be moved: but, if one of the lenses be moved on the other in the direction of a vertical arch, it will occasion a re-

fraction, and by a scale of equal parts applied to the brass frame, the lens may be set to occasion a refraction equal to that of the atmosphere in any altitude. This is more fully and clearly explained by a drawing of the refraction-apparatus annexed.

XXIV. *Experiments and Observations on the inflammable Air breathed by various Animals.* By the Abbè Fontana.

In confirmation of Dr. Priestley's hypothesis, and in opposition to Mr. Sheele's, it appears, from these experiments, that inflammable air, extracted both from zinc and iron, and passing through quicksilver, and even through water, is fatal to animals, even when their noses were stopped, and when it was breathed through the mouth only. The Abbè then breathed some inflammable air in a bladder, after the manner of Mr. Sheele; at first, he says, with a kind of fear, but with safety eleven times successively. Another experiment, however, had nearly been fatal to him, as he lost his sight, and fell senseless on the floor. The result of his observations is, that inflammable air, after being breathed, is rather better than before, but that it still continues inflammable, and that the light sensation which he felt on breathing it is owing to its specific levity. And here we would advise our Abbè to close his researches, lest he fall a victim to his rash curiosity, like Empedocles and others.

XXX. *On the Variation of the Temperature of boiling Water.* By Sir Geo. Shuckburgh, Bart. F.R. and A.S.S. &c.

Messrs. Le Monnier and Cassini made some decisive observations to shew that the heat of boiling water is very variable. M. de Luc's more complete Experiments were repeated by Sir George Shuckburgh in a journey over the Alps in 1775, and again in 1778. In this paper they are compared with M. de Luc's and with each other, and a table is added for the use of artists.

XXVI. *Account of a new Kind of inflammable Air, or Gas, which can be made in a Moment without Apparatus, and is as fit for Explosion as other inflammable Gases in Use for that Purpose; together with a new Theory of Gunpowder.* By John Ingen-Housz, Body-Physician to their Imperial Majesties, and F.R.S.

From this new element of dephlogisticated air Dr. Ingen-Housz prognosticates great benefit to the human frame in various diseases. The public



are therefore much obliged to him for a cheap and easy mode of procuring it, which is by means of vitriolic æther. For the particulars of the process we must refer to the article. Whether or no these airs may be made a substitute to gunpowder, as M. Volta of Como supposes, let the *inflammable spirits* that delight in war determine. To us an *air-charged gun* seems as visionary, for such purpose, as Macbeth's *air-drawn dagger*.

XXVII. *The Description of Two New Micrometers.* By Mr. Ramsden, Optician.

These cannot well be understood without the drawings annexed. One of them is a catoptric micrometer. The other, suited to the principle of refraction, has a motion round the axis of vision, for the conveniency of measuring the diameter of a planet, &c. in any direction; whereas with the micrometer, which depends on moveable parallel wires, no diameter of a planet can be measured, except that which is at right angles to the direction of its apparent motion.

XXVIII. *Account of the Airs extracted from different Kinds of Waters; with Thoughts on the Salubrity of Air at different Places.* By the Abbé Fontana.

These experiments were made on air extracted from the water of a well, from that of the river Seine, from the water d'Arqueil at Paris, from distilled water, &c. It appears that experiments made to ascertain the salubrity of the atmospherical air in various places, countries, and situations, are not to be depended on; nor is the difference of the air between one country or situation, and another, so great as is commonly imagined.

XXIX. *Account of some Experiments in Electricity.* By Mr. Wm. Swift.

These improvements consist of an anti-conductor, which, when the cylinder is put in motion, is charged negatively, and the whole machine is insulated. A slight sketch of it is annexed, with some experiments, which prove that the two conductors are charged, and differently charged, and also tend to shew the preference of points to balls, in diminishing and drawing off the electrical matter.

XXX. *Sitodium incisum et Macrocarpon, usque fructuum qui exinde nascuntur, descripta a Carolo Petro Thunberg, M.D.*

This writer, who resided at Batavia in 1775, here gives a generic and spe-

cific description (in Latin) of the Bread fruit, whose plants and seeds he preserved in a voyage from Ceylon to Europe in 1778; and with various observations on both these plants and their uses, he describes fifteen different dishes which are made of them by the Dutch in the East-Indies.

XXXI. *A Second Paper concerning some Barometrical Measures in the Mines of the Hartz.* By Mr. John Andrew de Luc, F.R.S. (French and English.)

The author communicated some similar experiments two years ago. These were made in one of the deepest mines in those mountains, named the *deep St. John*. The depth of one of the galleries he found to be 801 English feet, and that of another 1359; the former barometric measurement being only four feet less, and the latter two feet more, than the geometrical measure: and that there ought to be more certainty in the barometric measure for the depth of mines than for the height of mountains, M. De Luc assigns two satisfactory reasons, drawn from the vertical column in the shafts of mines, and the homogeneity of the air. The paper concludes with some general remarks on the barometrical measurement.

XXXII. *On the Precession of the Equinoxes produced by the Sun's Attraction.* By the Rev. Isaac Milner, M.A. Fellow of Queen's College, Cambridge.

This procession, which depends on the unequal actions of the sun and moon on the protuberant parts of the earth at the equator, will be different according as the rising at the equator is considered as fluid, or as hard and compact. This problem of the precession, Mr. Milner adds, requires no principles but the received doctrine of motion, and the application of the lever: he also determines by a problem how much any particle of the earth is affected by the unequal action of the sun, and mentions a design of tracing the real cause of a mistake in the Principia, lib. III. prop. 39, in regard to the mean motion of the nodes of a satellite and the ring of matter being the same, as M. d'Alembert also has affirmed.

XXXIII. *An Examination of various Ores in the Museum of Dr. William Hunter.* By George Fordyce, M.D. and Mr. Stanesby Alchorne.

The three ores on which these experiments



riments were made were gold pyrites, which was found seldom to contain gold; an ore from Norway, in which gold and silver were found mixed in a large proportion in their metallic form; and vitreous silver ore, which was proved to be a compound of silver and sulphur, and to contain, when pure, between 92 and 93 grains of silver in 100.

XXXIV. *On some new Methods of suspending Magnetical Needles.* By John Ingen-Houfz, F.R.S. &c.

To counteract the great quivering and horizontal motion, or the great restlessness of strong magnetical needles, which by the methods hitherto adopted are in some danger of stopping near the true magnetical meridian, without always pointing directly to it, Dr. Ingen-Houfz, finding by various experiments that a strong magnetical needle pointed to the magnetical meridian nearly as well under water as in the open air, and that by the resistance of the medium much of its versatilitiy is taken away, proposes an apparatus (here described and sketched), consisting of a steel tube, or rather a steel magnet, shut up in a thin tube of glass, or some metal, with a needle suspended under it, and the whole immersed in linseed oil, which is not subject to freeze or to rust the steel, the basin to be kept full to the cover.

XXXV. *Abstract of a Register of the Barometer, Thermometer, and Rain, at Lyndon in Rutland, 1778.* By Thomas Barker, Esq.

The greatest height of the barometer was 30, 23, the least 28, 16; of the thermometer, in the house, 73  $\frac{1}{2}$  and 32; abroad, 85 and 18  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; rain, 4, 203. Total rain, 26, 270.

XXXVI. *Extract of a Meteorological Journal for the Year 1778, kept at Bristol.* By Samuel Farr, M.D.

Barometer, highest, 30, 74, lowest 29, 10; thermometer, in, 75 and 31; out, 79 and 30.

XXXVII. *A Treatise on Rivers and Canals.* By Theod. Aug. Mann, Member of the Imperial and Royal Academy of Sciences at Brussels.

This ingenious writer, who has been 25 years absent from his native country, and has been much employed on navigable canals, treats this subject in a very scientific manner, as will appear from the subjects of his sections, viz. "Different uses for which canals are made, with an account of the principal authors who have wrote concerning them. The theory of rivers and ca-

nals, their laws of action, nature, &c. Laws of the meeting of opposite currents, with the application of them to sluices. Experiments to determine the different velocities in different depths of water, of the same floating body moved uniformly by an equal force. On the quantity of declivity in rivers, with a table of comparative proportions between the declivities and velocities in different kinds of rivers. A general and easy method of taking levels through large extents of country where rivers pass; and also of computing the heights of interior parts of continents above the surface of the sea," with a table formed on these principles. On this subject, so ably discussed, how the name of *Brindley* could escape an Englishman we cannot account, though he was only a practical author.

XXXVIII. *Extract of two Meteorological Journals of the Weather observed at Nain, in 57° N. Lat. and at Okak, in 57° 30' N. Lat. both on the Coast of Labradore.* Communicated by Mr. De la Trobe.

XXXIX. *Improvements in Electricity.* By John Ingen-Houfz, F.R.S. &c. who was nominated by the President and Council to prosecute Discoveries in Natural History, pursuant to the Will of the late Henry Baker, Esq; F.R.S.

The chief improvement is the use of flat glasses to excite electricity, in preference to globes or cylinders, for reasons here assigned. Some such plate machines are here described. To a disk of glass the author has since substituted one of pasteboard, thoroughly imbibed with copal or amber varnish. Such a machine, with three pasteboard disks, is here described, and instances are given of strong electricity excited with it. As such machines lose their power by being kept in cold rooms, instructions are added how to preserve them, or restore their powers when lost. In particular, the conductor of a paper machine, we are told, must not be furnished with metallic points, but rather with some flexible conducting substance, as silver or brass lace-finges, placed in close contact with the excited surface; and woollen cloth; or Manchester cotton velvet, may be substituted for hare-skin. A description is also given of a plated machine, with a disk of baked wood, boiled in linseed oil.

With the "Presents made to the Royal Society from June 1778 to June 1779" the volume concludes.



50. *Memoirs of the Life of David Garrick, Esq. Interspersed with Characters and Anecdotes of his theatrical Contemporaries. The Whole forming a History of the Stage, which includes a Period of thirty-six Years.* By Thomas Davies. 2 Vols. 8vo, 8s. sewed. Printed for the Author.

WE scarce remember to have read a more pleasing compilation than this; and when, for that internal knowledge of the stage and its machinery which none but a player can possess or impart, we scruple not to compare it with the *Apology of Cibber*, we cannot give it a higher commendation. Though *little David* is the commander in chief, and as such is properly placed in the van, yet many other theatric heroes and heroines pass in review before us. Of several writers too the memoirs are interspersed, viz. Aaron Hill, Dr. Brown, Ralph, Mallet, Smollet\*, Kelly, Churchill, Goldsmith, Cumberland, &c. For the early part of Mr. G.'s life the author was indebted, he tells us, to Dr. Johnson, who was also the prompter and encourager of this undertaking. But we cannot pretend to detail particulars;—and, besides, the most striking features of Mr. Garrick's life and character have been already well pourtrayed in our Magazine for 1779. (See the Index.) We shall therefore confine ourselves to a few anecdotes, and one short chapter, as a specimen of the work, with some occasional additions.

## VOL. I.

P. 43. "Mr. Pope was persuaded by Lord Orrery to see him in the first dawn of his fame: that great man, who had often seen and admired Betterton, whose picture he had painted, and which is now † in the possession of Lord Mansfield, was struck with the propriety and beauty of Mr. Garrick's action; and, as a convincing proof that he had a good opinion of his merit, he told Lord Orrery, that he was afraid the young man would be spoiled, for he would have no competitor."

P. 127. During the run of the two

\* "He was a man," says our author, "who abounded in generosity and good-nature, but was at the same time extremely splenetic and revengeful." Whether the former part of this proposition is true we query; and how it is consistent with the latter, we do not see.

† For "now," we doubt, must now be read "lately." *O tempora! O mores!*

Romeos, we also remember, on Miss Bellamy in Juliet exclaiming, "O Romeo, Romeo, wherefore art thou Romeo?"

a gallery wit replied, "Because Barry is at the other house."

P. 162. The "Stanzas on Mr. Garrick's Marriage" were printed in our Magazine for 1749, p. 232. That Mr. More wrote them may be true, but that it was with his friend's connivance we do not think, as it was said, and generally believed, at the time of their first appearance, that Garrick was much alarmed, and said, (perhaps to the author of them) "Is it by a friend or an enemy?"

P. 184. "It was with difficulty the good king [George II.] could be persuaded, that he who represented so strongly the atrocious acts of a Richard III. could in reality be an honest man: however, Taswell, who acted the lord-mayor of London, in the same play, attracted his attention; the king thought him an excellent city magistrate, and laughed heartily at his burlesque address."—His late Majesty, we have been told, used to call Mr. Garrick "a little buffoon-man," and could not easily forgive his making him start in the tent-scene of Richard.

P. 187. One of Mrs. Cibber's favourite comic characters was "The Country Wife." Of her choice we cannot say much in commendation.

## VOL. II.

P. 116. "It has been said, that many years since, when she sung in the oratorio of the Messiah at Dublin, a certain bishop was so affected with the extreme sensibility of her manner, that he could not refrain from saying, *Woman! thy sins be forgiven thee!*" It should also be remembered, that Mrs. Cibber's voice being so low that she despaired of succeeding as a singer on the stage, Handel said he would set an air on purpose, which he did in the Messiah, to her own surprise and the delight of the audience. It may also be worth recording, that Garrick, with a view of anticipating Quin's sneers on his attempting Othello, said, he supposed Mr. Q. when he saw him enter, would exclaim, "Here's Pompey, where's the tea-kettle?" in allusion to a breakfast-scene in the *Harlot's Progress*. Quin did say, that when Garrick played Othello, he would act Desdemona; and, on his acting Brute, he observed, that "Garrick was not Sir John Brute, but only *Master Jacky*."

P. 243.



P. 243. "Mr. Pelham, who was much delighted with Barry's acting, was pleased sometimes to send for him, and now and then to call at his apartments. He once invited himself to sup with Barry, who was greatly elated with the high honour of entertaining a first minister, and for that purpose he made the most magnificent preparation: but a profusion of elegant dishes, with the choicest and dearest wines, displeased the statesman; he reproved his host for his folly in feasting him as he himself would have treated a foreign ambassador, and never gave him another opportunity of exposing his want of judgment."

P. 261. "Two bon mots on Mr. Garrick's love of money, and fondness for acting, Foote took care to repeat as often as they came into his mind:

"That he loved money so well, that, whenever he should retire from the stage, he was sure he would commence banker's clerk, for the pleasure of continually counting over cash.

"As for the stage, he was so fond of it, that, rather than not play, he would act in a tavern kitchen for a sop in the pan."

P. 263. "Mr. Cumberland is the '*grandson*,' (*nepos* indeed,) not '*nephew*,' of Dr. Bentley.

P. 340. "About two days before he [Mr. Garrick] died, he was visited by a very old acquaintance, a man whose company and conversation every body covets, because his humour is harmless, and his pleasantry diverting. He was introduced to Mrs. Garrick, who was indisposed, from the fatigue she underwent in her long and constant attendance upon her husband; a duty which she never omitted during any illness of his life. She persuaded this friend to stay and dine with her, expecting from him some little alleviation of her uneasiness from sympathy, and some ease of condolence from his company in her present situation. While they were talking, Mr. Garrick came into the room; but oh! how changed! from that vivacity and sprightliness which used to accompany every thing he said, and every thing he did! His countenance was fallow and wan, his movement slow and solemn. He was wrapped in a rich night-gown, like that which he always wore in Lusignan, the venerable old king of Jerusalem; he presented himself to the imagination of his friend as if he was just ready to act that cha-

rafter. He sat down; and during the space of an hour, the time he remained in the room, he did not utter a word. He rose, and withdrew to his chamber. Mrs. Garrick and the gentleman dined; but Mr. Garrick was rather a little displeased that he was not sent for to be present at their meal.

"Dr. Heberden and Dr. Warren were now called in. Several other physicians, many of whom were his intimate acquaintance, attended, without any desire of reward, and solely from an eager inclination to give him relief, and to prolong a life so much valued by the public, and so dear to his own friends. When Dr. Schomberg approached Mr. Garrick, he, with a placid smile on his countenance, took him by the hand, and said, "Though last, not least in love."

"The stupor was not so powerful as to hinder him from conversing occasionally with a philosophical cheerfulness. He told Mr. Lawrence, that he did not regret his being childless; for he knew the quickness of his feelings was so great, that, in case it had been his misfortune to have had disobedient children, he could not have supported such an affliction.

"On the day before his death, seeing a number of gentlemen in his apartment, he asked Mr. Lawrence who they were; he was told they were all physicians, who came with an intention to be of service to him. He shook his head, and repeated the following lines of Horatio in the Fair Penitent:

Another, and another, still succeeds;  
And the last fool is welcome as the former.

"During the remainder of his time he continued easy and composed, and conversed with great tranquillity. He had so little apprehension of death being so near, that, I am well informed, he said to the servant who gave him a draught, a day or two before his death, "Well, Tom, I shall do very well yet, and make you amends for all this trouble.

"He died on Wednesday morning, Jan. the 20th, 1779, at eight o'clock, without a groan. Mr. Garrick's disease was pronounced by Mr. Potts to be a palsy in the kidneys."

P. 385. "His mind was so bountiful, that he scarce knew what it was to deny. He was once solicited by a friend to give a trifle to a poor widow. He



He asked how much he should give. About two guineas. No, that I will not. Why, then, give what you please. He presented his friend with a bank-note of 30*l*. Of this I should despise the mention, if it were a matter of rarity and wonder. A gentlewoman who had known him from his youth, and had been acquainted with his relations at Lichfield, applied to him for assistance in her necessities. He made her a present of one hundred pounds. He had several almoners, to whom he gave sums of money to distribute to such objects as they approved. Heaven only knows the extent of that beneficence which flowed continually from this large-minded man."

Mr. Garrick's foreign being less known than his domestic transactions, and redounding equally at least to his honour, "his entertainment in France and Italy" (vol. II. ch. 34) will, we doubt not, be an agreeable repast to our readers.

P. 78. "From his countrymen, whom he saw in France and Italy, Mr. Garrick was sure to meet with that respect and friendship which were due to a man of his genius, consequence, and character. He was very happy to meet with them, and they rejoiced in having an opportunity to shew him every mark of respect and kindness in their power, and which he could reasonably expect from them. His access to persons of high and distinguished rank on the continent was, by his acquaintance with the nobility of England then abroad, rendered as easy and as frequent as his own station in life would admit. The princes of Italy, some of them the descendants and successors of the Roman patricians, affect a grandeur and magnificence, and a state of reserve unknown to their ancestors. A Cæsar, a Lucullus, and a Cicero, would have conversed freely with Roscius and Æsopus in the Roman forum, and admitted them to the most familiar converse in their houses and villas. An Italian Marchese would, with some difficulty, admit a Garrick at his levee, much less would he invite him to a conversation. An ostentatious pride and distant ceremony supply the place of real grandeur and power.

"However, Mr. Garrick's manner was so engaging and attractive, that his company was desired by many foreigners of high birth and great merit. He was sometimes invited to give the

company a taste of that art in which he was known so greatly to excel. Such a request he very readily consented to, for indeed his compliance cost him nothing. He could, without the least preparation, transform himself into any character, tragic or comic, and seize instantaneously upon any passion of the human mind. He could make a sudden transition from violent rage, and even madness, to the extremes of levity and humour, and go through the whole circle of theatric evolutions with the most surprising velocity.

\* One of the most illustrious princes of Italy requested he would favour him with some very striking or affecting scene in one of the most admired English tragedies. Mr. Garrick immediately recited a soliloquy of Macbeth, which is spoken by him during the instant of time when a dagger is presented to the disturbed imagination of a man ready to perpetrate a horrid murder. His ardent look, expressive tones, and impassioned action, convinced the nobleman † of the reality of his great reputation. But the most remarkable instance which I ever heard of our Roscius's great power to raise the attention, and fix the admiration, of an intelligent and very polite company, was told me by a gentleman of unquestioned veracity, and who related the occurrence to me from the mouth of one who was present when it fell out.

"Not long before Mr. Garrick left Paris, in 1765, several persons of the first distinction of both sexes, English and French, met by appointment at the Hotel de ——. Mr. and Mrs. Garrick; and Mademoiselle Clairon, were of the party. The conversation turned for some time on the belles lettres, in which the merits of several eminent writers were discussed with equal judgment and candour. Many critical observations were made on the action and eloquence of the French and English theatres; and, at the request of this very brilliant circle, La Clairon and Garrick consented to exhibit various specimens of their theatrical talents, which produced much entertainment. This friendly contest lasted for a considerable time, with great animation on both sides; the company loudly declaring their approbation, in the strongest terms, of the two exhibitors.

\* The Duke of Parma.

† Rather Prince.



“ It was remarked, that the French gave the preference to Mr. Garrick ; and that the English, with equal politeness, adjudged the victory to Mademoiselle Clairon. But as the greater part of the former were but little acquainted with the English language, Mr. Garrick was induced to relate a fact, and afterwards to exhibit it by action, which happened in one of the provinces of France at the time he was there, and of which he had been an eye-witness. A father, he said, was fondling his child at an open window, from whence they looked into the street ; by one unlucky effort the child sprung from his father’s arms, fell upon the ground, and died upon the spot : what followed, he said, was a language which every-body understood, for it was the language of Nature ; he immediately threw himself into the attitude in which the father appeared at the time the child leaped from his arms.

“ The influence which the representation of the father’s agony produced on such a company, and exhibited by this darling son of Nature, in the silent but expressive language of unutterable sorrow, is easier to be imagined than expressed ; let it suffice to say, that the greatest astonishment was succeeded by abundant tears.

“ As soon as the company had recovered from their agitation, Mademoiselle Clairon caught Mr. Garrick in her arms, and kissed him ; then turning to Mrs. Garrick, she apologised for her conduct, by saying, it was an involuntary mark of her applause. Mademoiselle Clairon was always a favourite actress of Mr. Garrick ; he saw her when she was in the dawn of her reputation, when he paid his first visit to Paris in 1752 ; and though Mademoiselle Dumefnil was then the favourite actress of the French theatre, and justly admired by foreigners, as well as her own countrymen, he ventured to pronounce, that Clairon would excel all competitors. When he was last at Paris, she had, in the opinion of the public, fulfilled his prediction ; on which he published a print, from a drawing of Gravelot, called *La Prophetie Accompli*.

“ Mr. Garrick’s residing for a considerable time in France and Italy afforded him an opportunity to compare the English stage with the theatres on the continent ; and it cannot be doubted, that he noticed with accuracy the form of their buildings, their several ornaments and decorations, the per-

formance of the actors, and all the various compositions of the authors which were worthy of observation.

“ Notwithstanding the learned of France, and some other countries on the continent, pretend, in their stage exhibitions, to a most accurate imitation of the ancient Greek and Roman dramatic authors, Mr. Garrick was soon convinced that every country, in its theatrical representations, has a taste peculiar to itself, derived from the genius of the people. He saw very plainly, that the characters of Corneille, Voltaire, and Racine, were very different from those of the Greek tragedians ; and that the French comedies and Italian burlettas were far from perfect imitations of Aristophanes, Plautus, and Terence. He saw too, that the nearest resemblance of the Greek tragedies is to be found in the present Italian operas ; they represent some great action in a simple fable ; one eminent character generally is the object of the poet, as well as a strict observation of the unities ; the music in the overture, the recitative, and the airs, bear some correspondence to the ancient chorus. The excellent Metastasio, by the force of his genius, brought the Greek and Roman heroes to enrich and dignify the Italian opera. His Alexander, Regulus, Cato, and Themistocles, are as truly, though not as strongly, delineated, as the masterly characters of Shakespeare himself.”

We shall now take our leave of Mess. Garrick and Davies performance with a distich analogous to what has been said of Mr. Richardson the printer :  
“ If booksellers thus cleverly can write,  
Let writers deal in books, and booksellers indite.”

We could wish the head prefixed (from a die of Pingo) had been a younger and more pleasing resemblance.

51. *A Collection of all the Wills, now known to be extant, of the Kings and Queens of England, Princes and Princesses of Wales, and every Branch of the Blood-Royal, from the Reign of William the Conqueror to that of Henry the Seventh § exclusive. With explanatory Notes, and a Glossary. 18s. in Boards. 4to. Nichols.*

THE ingenious author of the *Rambler* \* has observed, that “ it is the business of a good antiquary, as of a good man, to have *mortality* always before him ; ” and the present learned President of the Society of Antiquaries has established it as an especial merit in

§ Rather “ *Edward the Fourth, both inclusive.* ” \* No. 71.

his



his worthy predecessor, that he so well transacted “the last great act which a wise man does with respect to his worldly affairs †.” If it be the delight of antiquaries to rake into the ashes of the dead, it is the prerogative of antiquaries to make “even in their ashes live their wonted fires.” Familiar epistles, household books, family histories, and the manifold scraps of written or oral tradition, are made subservient to this laudable end. As Homer’s heroes in their last moments are inspired with the gift of prophecy, so the last wills of Kings and nobles divulge the secrets of their souls, and the history of their past lives, to the most distant posterity. The parade of charity, the vanity of penance, the luxury of wealth, centre in the focus of a testament. We learn hence how many bastards the Lords Spiritual and Temporal had; how their sideboards and wardrobes were furnished, what were their religious foundations, and the particulars of their several manors. But we are not told whether the wills of our Monarchs were better fulfilled 700 than 50 years ago.

Among the royal wills here presented to the public, as an useful Supplement to Sir Wm. Dugdale and other antiquaries, by Mr. Nichols, who is both the compiler and publisher of this useful Collection, we find those of the Conqueror and his youngest son, Hen. I. Henry II. Rich. I. John, Henry III. Edward I. and III. Rich. II. Hen. IV. Henry V. and his Queen, Henry VI. Edward IV. and his Queen. It is easy to account for the want of such dispositions in Wm. Rufus, Stephen, Edw. II. and VI. and Rich. III. A spurious will of Edw. VI. is preserved in a MS. in the Harleian Library, but it was deemed unworthy of a place here.

The noble testators and testatrices are *Elizabeth de Burgh*, Lady Clare, foundress of Clare-Hall, Cambridge, who died 1313.

*Humphry de Bohun*, 9th of that name, Earl of Hereford and Essex. 1361. His nephew, namesake, and successor. 1371.

*Edward the Black Prince* and his consort *Joan*, styled the Fair Maid of Kent.

*Henry Duke of Lancaster*, grandson of King Henry III. 1360.

*Lionel Duke of Clarence*, third son of King Edward III. 1368.

*John Hastings*, Earl of *Pembroke*. 1377.  
*Philippa*, wife of *Roger Mortimer*, Earl of *March*. 1381.

*Edmund*, Earl of *March*, her son, 1381.

*Thomas Holand*, Earl of *Kent*, son of *Joan*, who afterwards married the *Black Prince*. 1397.

*Richard Fitzalan*, 4th Earl of *Arundel*, grandson of *Henry E. of Lancaster*, beheaded 1389.

*John of Gaunt*, Duke of *Lancaster*, fourth son of *Edward III.* 1399.

*Eleanor Bohun*, Duchess of *Gloucester*, widow of *Thomas of Woodstock*, Duke of *Gloucester*, 7th son of *Edw. III.* 1599.

*Edmund Duke of York*, fifth son of *Edward III.* 1402.

*John Beaufort*, Earl of *Somerset*, eldest son of *John of Gaunt* by *Catherine Swinford*. 1410.

*Elizabeth*, wife of *John Earl of Kent*, grandson of *Edward I.* 1411.

*Edward Plantagenet*, Duke of *York*, son of *Edmund D. of York* above-mentioned, slain at *Agincourt* 1414.

*Philippa de Mohun*, his Duchess. 1433.

*Thomas of Lancaster*, Duke of *Clarence*, second son of *Henry IV.* slain at *Baugé* in *France*. 1421.

*Thomas Beaufort*, Duke of *Exeter*, third son of *John of Gaunt*, by *Cath. Swinford*. 1426.

*John Mowbray*, Duke of *Norfolk*, 1432.

*John of Lancaster*, Duke of *Bedford*, third son of *Henry IV.* and regent of *France*. 1435.

*Anne*, Countess of *Stafford*; eldest daughter of *Thomas of Woodstock* and *Eleanor*, Duke and Duchess of *Gloucester* above-mentioned. 1439.

*John Holand*, D. of *Exeter*. 1448.

*Henry Beaufort*, second son of *John of Gaunt* and *Catherine Swinford*, Cardinal, and Bp. of *Winchester*. 1447.

*Margaret*, Countess of *Richmond*, great grand daughter of *John of Gaunt*, and mother of *Henry VII.* 1509.

Here this valuable series ends. The will of *Henry VII.* had been before printed, with a judicious preface and appendix, by *Mr. Astle*, 1775, 4to.

To each will is prefixed or subjoined an account of the parties, their issue, alliances, &c. Several points of history and genealogy are elucidated in the Notes, which further serve as a Glossary, from *Du Cange* and *Kelham*\*. Another, reduced into alphabetical order, is subjoined to the work. Some records relative to the wills of *Henry*

† Speech on being elected President, prefixed to *Archæologia*, Vol. I.

\* The Preface refers to *Borel’s Glossary*; but it does not appear to have been consulted in a single instance.



IV. and V. are also added from the Parliament Rolls.

We sincerely wish Mr. Nichols encouragement to form a second volume of the many curious wills both of nobility and commoners that might be pointed out within the period he has chosen.

52. *An Inquiry into the Legal Mode of suppressing Riots, with a constitutional Plan of future Defence.* 1s. Dilly.

THIS pamphlet is a very important one. Whether we consider the ability of the writer, the subject it treats of, or the time in which it appeared, it equally claims the particular attention of every individual. At a crisis of distress, when the despondence of some and the servility of others seem disposed to surrender the constitutional rights of the people to the crown, and vest powers in the executive part of the government inconsistent with the freedom and liberties of the subject, and unknown to the constitution, the present author has stepped forwards, and discussed with learning, temper, and decency, a question, of all others, most interesting to an Englishman, viz. "Whether the still subsisting laws and genuine constitution of England had not armed the civil state with a power sufficient, if it had been previously understood and prepared, to have suppressed ever so formidable a riot, without the intervention of the *military*."

In treating this subject, the learned writer proves the power of the sheriff to raise the Posse Comitatus, and the necessity and propriety of every person's being furnished with arms, and knowledge of the use of them, to attend the civil power whenever there should be a necessity for calling for its assistance. He then shews in what instances this power hath been used; and, lastly, lays down a plan for restoring our laws to their full vigour and energy.

On each of these heads he has displayed a degree of candour and learning which reflect the highest credit upon him, both as a gentleman and a man of genius. We therefore recommend the perusal of this pamphlet to such as desire information concerning the legal power of the magistrate. It will convince those who are advocates for altering the laws concerning rioters, that no change is necessary, if the present system of legal policy is duly enforced, and vigorously supported.

53. *Two Sermons preached at Norwich.* By Samuel Parr, M.A. Published by Request. 4to. 1s. Baldwin.

THE 1st of these, in the cathedral,

was on Dec. 25, 1779. The 2d, in St. Peter's Mancroft (a charity sermon) was on Good-Friday, 1780. The 1st, a very able defence of Christianity, controverts and confutes three popular arguments opposed to it, drawn from its late appearance, its partial propagation, and its imperfect efficacy. Under the last head, looking back upon its positive efficacy, "Christ," says the preacher, "has softened the horrors of war, not only by preventing its professors from putting their conquered enemies to death, but by inspiring them with sentiments of humanity towards the defenceless captive. In many (would to God I could say in *all*!) parts of the Christian world, it has wrested from the hand of the oppressors that power, which, in almost every part of the Gentile world, the master had usurped over the life of his slave. It has taught mankind to shrink from the wanton effusion of human blood, which disgraced the gladiatorial shows of a brave and an enlightened people. It has banished the execrable barbarities of human sacrifices, and, rightly understood, it is now beginning to correct, in its professors, what, when misunderstood, it was supposed to cherish—the sanguinary rage of persecution. It has sweetened the comforts of domestic life, *curbed the licentiousness of polygamy* † and divorce, and mitigated the rigours of that unsocial and unnatural servitude, to which, among the polite citizens of Athens, as well as the rude foresters of Germany, the fierce and haughty spirit of the stronger sex had condemned the weaker. It has extirpated the hideous custom of exposing children, which the most celebrated state of antiquity openly permitted, and their ablest writers have expressly recommended. In some measure it has checked that false patriotism which tramples upon the most sacred rights of mankind, and which justifies every artifice, however perfidious, every outrage, however unprovoked, under the specious pretences of *national* prosperity and *national* glory. It has called up a spirit of indignation against those brutal indulgences which nature shudders even to name, but which were practised by the most civilised nations without a pang and without a blush. In his 2d sermon Mr. Parr combats, we think, with success, the usual arguments against charity-schools.

† Little did the preacher suspect that a Christian divine was at that time employed in endeavours to re-establish polygamy by the sanction of the Bible.

Mr.



Mr. URBAN,  
**I**F you think the following lines worthy a place in your very useful Magazine, you will by inserting them very much oblige one who is most devotedly attached to your publication. They are the production of a very young pen, a scholar of mine, whom I wish to encourage. If the performance be approved of, you shall be hereafter informed of the name of the school; and I shall be happy, through so approved a channel, to stimulate rising genius, and the industry of tender years.  
 Yours, &c. PRÆCEPTOR.

HERCULES junior.

AMPHITRYONIADES ævi jam flore virentis  
 Per nemus incedit nescius ipse mali.  
 Obtulit ecce oculis sese Virtutis imago;  
 Ostendit divam forma sine arte decens.  
 Induitur purum niveo velamine corpus,  
 Tranquillo affulget mitis in ore decor.  
 O fili Alcmenæ, divo dilecte parenti,  
 Ipsa adsum Virtus en tibi fida comes.  
 Tu ne cede malis, sed contra audentior ito,  
 Quocunque incedas me duce tutus eris.  
 Seu pax alma suam terris prætendit olivam,  
 Classica seu sonitu prælia dira cient.  
 Mens immota graves tibi stet perferre labores,  
 Hinc dabitur fama, hinc sidera ad alta via.  
 Sperne Voluptatem, nocet empta dolore Voluptas;  
 Præsens lætitia, at certa futura mala.  
 Sic ait, & subito visa est malesuada Voluptas;  
 Forma venusta quidem, factus at arte decor.  
 Idalius nimio pingit flos ora rubore,  
 Lascivis oculis lentus & ardor inest.  
 Ambrosias effusa comas, & veste refulgens,  
 Compellans juvenem talia dicta dedit.  
 Huc ades, Alcides, tibi mollia prælia amoris  
 Sint curæ, ut victus vulnera grata feras.  
 Hinc dolor omnis abest, hic terrent nulla pericla,  
 Nec lætam impediunt horrida monstra viam.  
 Infelix Virtus mavortia bella sequatur,  
 Adsint dum luxûs otia grata tibi.  
 Mens juvenis suspensa, oculis utramque pererrat  
 Sollicitis, nunc hæc nunc rapit illa dea.  
 Ast superat Virtus. Generosos concipit ignes  
 Heros, et clamat laudis amore tumens,  
 Eja age, carpe viam! Alcides, mora nulla, sequetur;  
 O adsis semper duxque comesque, precor!

Mr. URBAN,  
**T**HE following lines are a translation of part of Amb. Philips's admired poem, addressed to the Earl of Dorset from Copenhagen, in the year 1709. This translation was made by a gentleman of Oriel College, about 25 years ago, and will probably be agreeable to your classical readers, particularly to foreigners.

Your occasional correspondent, J. W.

————— HABET sua frigus amœna!  
 A nive vestitis, glaciæque rigentibus oris,  
 A fluvii, Boreæ quos inclementia vincit,  
 Quæ, Dorsette, tibi, quæ mittat dona Thalia?

Fundere quî possit numeros Aquilonis ad ortus?  
 Omnia bruma tegit, canis hirsuta capillis,  
 Quæ musam invitent, blandumque Heliconis amorem:

Jucundæ sylvæ, rigique in vallibus amnès,  
 Surgentes altùm montes, campique jacentes,  
 Sub nivibus latitant, rutila indigestaque moles;  
 Errantesque oculos albescens scena fatigat:  
 Non halant Zephyri, non lenis sibilat aura;  
 Non avibus resonant virgulta relicta canoris;  
 Despicit horrendas immota carina procellas;  
 Quadrupedante rapax sonitu quatit æquora currus;

Non est, quæ astrictis ludat physeter in undis;  
 Et diffundat aquas immanis ad æthera piscis;  
 Ringitur oceanî lupus emoribundus in alto,  
 Et querulus lunæ glacialibus ululat arvis;  
 Quippe hic extendunt sese Neptunia regna  
 In vitreos campos, panditque in marmora pontus:

En illic viridi ferientes vertice cœlum,  
 En solidi insurgunt fluctus, velut Alpibus Alpes. [amœna,

Atque etiam hinc habuit nuper sua frigus  
 Lætaq; jactabant gelidi spectacula tractus.  
 E cœlo nondum steriles descendit in agros  
 Nix alta, aut madidis æther nigrescit ab Austris;  
 Quùm, vergente die, penetrabile flamen ab ortu

Spiraret, glaciæque cadens induruit imber.

Postquàm Aurora polo tacitas dimoverat umbras,

Exhibuit visus formosos aurea diva:  
 Naturæ vultus celatur divite cultu,  
 Et corda oblectant candentes ruris honores:  
 Abjecti frutices, & vepres undique acuti,  
 Herbæque, & tota in vitruvi vertère rubeta:  
 Æmula gemmarum paliuri semina lucent;  
 Per glaciem emittit rubicundum bacca colorem;  
 Densati calami, ripas & flumina amantes,  
 In pugnâ apparent ceu tela micantia ferro.  
 Excelsa in fluviis & non sua cornua cervus  
 Miratur nitidæ crystallina surgerè fronti.  
 Multa ævo, & patulis quercus latissima ramis;  
 Incrustata vitro, gelidâ splendet in æthrâ:  
 Aufugiunt volucres crepitantia brachia sylvæ,  
 Quæ sub sole procùl tremulo fulgore coruscant.

NEW RONDEAU.

Sung at Vauxhall by Mrs. WEICHSSELL.

**S**ILENT nymph, with curious eye,  
 Who, the purple ev'ning, lie  
 On the mountain's lonely van,  
 Beyond the noise of busy man;  
 Painting fair the form of things,  
 While the yellow linnet sings,  
 Or the tuneful nightingale  
 Charms the forest with her tale;  
 Come with all thy various hues;  
 Come, and aid thy sister Muse:  
 Now while Phœbus, riding high,  
 Gives fresh lustre to the sky;  
 See the rivers how they run  
 Thro' woods and meads, in shade and sun,  
 Sometimes swift, sometimes slow,  
 Gently murmuring as they flow.

Mr.



Mr. URBAN,

A Gentleman, on the late anniversary of his wedding-day, presented his wife with a ring and the following lines. I doubt not but you will readily print them, when you know they are by the same hand who presented a knife and verses on a former anniversary of his wedding. Yours, &c.

To Mrs. ———, with a Ring.

"THEE, MARY, with this ring I wed,"—  
So, sixteen years ago, I said.—

Behold another ring!—"For what?"

"To wed thee o'er again.—Why not?"

With that first ring I married youth,  
Grace, beauty, innocence, and truth:  
Taste long admir'd; sense long rever'd;  
And all my MOLLY then appear'd.

If she, by merit since disclos'd,  
Prove twice the woman I suppos'd,  
I plead that double merit now,  
To justify a double vow.

Here then, to-day, (with faith as sure,  
With ardour as intense and pure,  
As when amidst the rites divine  
I took thy troth, and plighted mine,)

To thee, sweet girl, my second ring,  
A token and a pledge I bring;  
With this I wed, till death us part,  
Thy ripen'd virtues to my heart;  
Those virtues which, before untry'd,  
The wife has added to the bride;  
Those virtues, whose progressive claim,  
Endearing Wedlock's very name,  
My soul enjoys, my song approves,  
For conscience sake, as well as love's.

For why?—They shew me hour by hour  
Honour's high thought, affection's pow'r,  
Discretion's deed, sound judgment's sentence;  
And teach me all things—but REPENTANCE!

The Right Honourable AUTHORESS.

ON the top of the flow'r-deck'd poetical  
Mount\*,

A Tenth Muse I dare, sans offending, to count,  
Apollo who no way disgraces,  
In wit her Nine sisters by far she excels,  
For charms she outrivals the first of our belles,  
United in her all the Graces.

'I know her full well, cries the Cyprian Queen,  
'Tis Craven, my favourite beauty, you mean.'

To Mr. CRADOCK,

On the Beauties of his Plantations.

ON Pegasus mounted I boldly dar'd try,  
With haste to Apollo's dominions to fly:  
But what my surprise when no Muses I found,  
Nor yet Phœbus self on his much-belov'd  
mound!

Double-headed Parnassus appear'd to repine,  
And Helicon wept at the loss of the Nine.  
But my wonder soon ceas'd, for it afterwards  
prov'd,

They had to the gardens of Gumley remov'd—  
There I found them amidst rural beauties re-  
tir'd,

And Cradock, by way of reward, was inspir'd.

X. Y.

\* Parnassus.

EPIGRAM.

AT length, my friends, we're undeceiv'd,  
The living and the dead;  
His Preface cannot be believ'd,  
The rest will not be read.  
A dull and supercilious priest  
Of all God's works I lov'd the least.

LUCIAN.

STANZAS to NIGHT.

HAIL, lucid Night! thy grisly black  
Assists each thief to fill his sack;  
While Morpheus, lounging, drowsy god,  
Has sent all honest men to nod.

Hail, star-deck'd Night! thy lucid beams  
Silver o'er the bubbling streams:  
The youths now softly strike the lyre;  
The god of love their songs inspire.

Hail, frigid Night! thy chilling breezes  
On the vital current seizes,  
Until of wine a flowing bowl  
Expands to mirth the frozen soul.

Hail, sultry Night! thou friend to love,  
Thy potent heat the pulses move;  
Thy warmth the poet's head doth fill,  
And vibrates quick the goose's quill.

Hail, stormy Night! thy roaring thunder  
Makes us mortals stare and wonder;  
With vivid lightning flames the sky,  
The pelting hail-stones round us fly.

Then hot or cold, or black or bright,  
Or fair or foul, hail, goddess Night!  
With this salute I'll close my lay,  
For yonder dawns the blush of Day.

July 4.

H.

From Ruddiman's WEEKLY MAGAZINE;  
or, Edinburgh Amusement.

De MAGAZINE, Puella Edinensis, obitu, jam  
prope imminente.

ELEGIA.

FLETE novem musæ MAGAZINAM, flete  
sororem;

Occidit heu! vel mōx funere rapta cadet.  
Inter Edinenses longe pulcherimma nymphas  
Hæc erat, et vestri gloria prima chori.  
Artibus ingenuis, doctrina, moribus, ore,  
An fuit in nostro clarior ulla solo?

Sive erat utendum verbis, et rhætoris arte,  
Huic plenâ ac dulcis copia semper erat.  
Sive jocis mallet brevibus, dictisque facetis,  
Fallere diuturnas ingeniosa moras;

Quæ melius tremulis aptabat carmina nervis?  
Quæ melius cecinit seria mista jocis?  
Hæc quoque gesta ducum narrabat, & ordine  
cædem.

Qua Mars Hesperiam sanguine tingit humum.  
Agrestes docuit qua lege colendus agellus;  
Pastores tractent quaque ratione greges:  
Omnia ut ipsorum bene respondentia votis,  
Fælices, fruges, divitiasque ferant.  
Hei mihi! pro meritis tantis, pro laude labo-  
rum,

Vincula obæratæ neſtere nonne pudet?  
Impar solvendo est; miseræ succurrite, amici,  
Vel se suprema condere oportet humo.  
Ipse superpositum signabo carmine saxum,  
Hic Nympha immerita morte perempta jacet.

W. J.—N.

[A poetical translation of the above is requested]

SONG.



SONG, by GEORGE COLMAN, Esq.  
Sung by Mr. Wilson, in the Comic Opera of  
SUMMER'S AMUSEMENT.

**I**N the golden barge we ride;  
Down the silver Thames we glide:  
Eternally picking  
Cold ham and cold chicken:  
Ladies smiling and joking;  
Common Councilmen guttling & smoaking.  
Ladies joking, Councilmen smoaking:  
Smoaking, joking; joking, smoaking.  
Puff! puff! puff!—  
With flute, double flute,  
And serpent to boot.  
Hum! hum! hum! toot! toot! toot!  
With flutes and with sharps,  
French horns and Welch harps:  
And sometimes by snatches,  
Glees, canons, and catches,  
They sing and bawl away;  
*Bebbiamo tutti tre,*  
*Bebbiamo, &c.*  
And the city barge reigns  
Up the river to Staines:  
While Cheapside *Antonies* are row'd in state;  
And Aldgate *Cleopatras* eat white-bait.  
Eat white-bait, &c. &c. &c.

# IMITATIONS. By R. W.

WHARTON.

**O**H! Bacchus, god, whose power divine,  
With magic touch, can make the vine  
Yield sweet nectar for the gay,  
Who will thy boundless laws obey;  
The goblets fill with sparkling wine,  
Lowly bend before his shrine,  
Hail the god of mirth and glee,  
Sportive joy and revelry.

TICKELL.

**'T**WAS on the banks of Avon's stream,  
"Where many a flower grew wild,"  
Dorinda liv'd,—the gayest fair,  
But innocent and mild.

But on a day—ill-boding hour!--  
While Nature smil'd around,  
The Fates resolv'd, in cruel ire,  
To strike a deadly wound.

Bedeck'd in beauty's pleasing garb,  
While ev'ry swain admir'd,  
Amid her friends, in social mirth,  
She fainted—fell—expir'd.

*An Sensibus sit fidendum? Aff. [See p. 240.]*  
Translated.

**T**H' advent'rous Spaniards leave their na-  
tive shore;  
Columbus leads, another world t' explore;  
'Twixt hope and fear, seven tedious months  
are toft,  
On doubtful waves suspended—now seem lost!  
For Ceres' bounteous gifts in vain they pray,  
Forlorn—forsaken—on a trackless sea:  
Incens'd, insult their leader—bind him fast,  
And then ignobly tie him to the mast.  
To sooth their rage, he oft is heard to cry,  
"Oh, spare your leader, for the shore is nigh!"

The winds sweet odours to my sense convey:  
Well I perceive those sweets which lead the  
way."

Hence do the Spaniards Flora's name adore;  
Hence Florida they call the long-sought shore.  
O senses true! no star's more sure than ye,  
No compass better guides across the sea.

Another Translation by G. H.

Whether are the Senses to be trusted? —  
Affirmed.

**W**HEN the bold Spaniards left their na-  
tive shore,  
And with *Columbus* western seas explore,  
Toft by the angry waves their ships are borne  
'Till Luna sev'n times fill'd her silver horn;  
When lo! the wretched crews' disastrous fate!  
No wine to cheer them, and no bread to eat!  
Their stores exhausted, into rage they fly,  
And strait their leader to the mast-head tie:  
When he, at sight of death without a fear,  
"Spare your commander," cries, "a shore is  
near," [play,  
"Gales fill'd with flowery scents begin to  
"And to some neighb'ring land direct our  
"way." [came  
Soon, *Flora*, thee they worship, when they  
Safe to the fertile land which bears thy \* name.  
Well in their *senses* then may men confide,  
Since stars and compass are no surer guide.

Whether Art be more perfect than Nature? —  
Denied.

**W**HILE skill'd in baneful arts th' enchan-  
tress tries

Thy dear *Florella*, *Spenser*, to chastize,  
A nymph of snow she forms with nicest care,  
And decks with ev'ry grace th' imagin'd fair,  
Where all *Florella*'s beauties seem'd confest,  
Her voice, complexion, easy shape express'd!  
More still this fictitious charmer to complete,  
She added graceful movements to her feet.  
Struck like *Ixion* with this idol belle,  
How many a hero in fierce combat fell!  
But when the native fair advanc'd in view  
The false by melting quickly own'd the true,  
In sparkling drops distil her shining eyes,  
And on her cheeks each transient beauty dies.  
Vain all attempts to rival nature's charms,  
Since native beauty magic power disarms.

A friendly Elogium on Admiral Geary, when  
only a Lieutenant in 1738. By the Hon.  
Captain John Hamilton †.

**D**Elangle there and GEARY freely range,  
Here in this heart which ne'er shall know  
a change;

*Delangle*, who pursues the beaten road  
By men of sense and honour ever trod!  
GEARY, the sweetest youth, the gentlest mind,  
That e'er was form'd by the rough sea and  
wind,

GEARY, in more than female softness tried,  
With all the spirit of a man beside!

\* Florida.

† Next brother to the Earl of Abercorn,  
unfortunately drowned in 1755, when captain  
of the *Lancaster*.



*The following Letters from Sir Henry Clinton to Lord Geo. Germaine came by Col. Bruce in the South-Carolina Packet.*

*Charles-Town, June 4, 1780.*

MY LORD,

I Had the honour in my dispatch by the Earl of Lincoln to communicate to your Lordship the surrender of Charles-town. I am now able to give your Lordship a return of the prisoners taken, amounting (exclusive of near a thousand sailors in arms) to 5618 men.

I informed your Lordship, that Lieut. Gen. Earl Cornwallis was to march up the north side of Santee, whilst another corps moved up the hither shore of that river, towards the district of Ninety-six. These corps are in motion, as well as one up the Savannah river in Georgia.

The troops immediately under his Lordship's command have pressed so effectually upon a body of the rebels which remained in the province, that the Earl, by detaching his corps of cavalry, and with them the legion infantry (mounted), has completed the destruction of every-thing in arms against us in this province.

Lieut.-Col. Tarleton headed this detachment, whose celerity in performing a march of near an hundred miles in two days, was equal to the ardour with which they attacked the enemy. These refusing the terms which were offered them, were charged and defeated, with the loss of one hundred and seventy-two killed, and some taken, together with the remaining field artillery of the southern army, their colours and baggage.

With the greatest pleasure I further report to your Lordship, that the inhabitants from every quarter repair to the detachments of the army, and to this garrison, to declare their allegiance to the King, and to offer their services, in arms, in support of his government. In many instances they have brought prisoners their former oppressors or leaders; and I may venture to assert, that there are few men in South Carolina who are not either our prisoners, or in arms with us.

I have also the satisfaction to receive corresponding accounts that the loyalists in the back parts of North Carolina are arming. I dare entertain hopes that Lord Cornwallis's presence on that frontier, and perhaps within the province, will call back its inhabitants from their state of error and disobedience. If a proper naval force can be collected, I purpose sending a small expedition into Cape Fear river, to favour the revolution I look for higher in the country.

I am, with the troops I could take, quitting the harbour of Charles-town, on my way to New-York, hoping no foreign armament can yet have reached the coast, or have been able to attempt any-thing in our absence against that place.

Lieut.-Col. Bruce, my aid de camp,

will have the honour of presenting these dispatches to your Lordship. He has served with distinction during the whole war, and is well able to satisfy your Lordship in any enquiries you may be pleased to make concerning the late operations in Carolina.

Your Lordship will receive by Major-General Prevost, who sails in a few days, the account from Earl Cornwallis of what shall have occurred to that time.

I have the honour to be, &c.

H. CLINTON.

*Total of the rebel forces commanded by Major-General Lincoln, at the surrender of Charles-Town, May 12, 1780, now prisoners of war.*

2 major-generals, 5 brigadier-generals, 3 majors of brigade, 16 colonels, 9 lieutenant-colonels, 21 majors, 145 captains, 162 lieutenants, 41 cornets or ensigns, 1 pay-master, 7 adjutants, 6 quarter-masters, 18 surgeons, 6 mates, 329 sergeants, 137 drummers, 4710 rank and file.

*Romulus, off Charles-Town Bar, June 5.*

MY LORD,

I Have just received from Earl Cornwallis a letter, inclosing a more particular report than had yet been received from Lieutenant-Colonel Tarleton of the affair at Wacshaw.

H. CLINTON.

*Lieutenant-Colonel Tarleton's Letter to Earl Cornwallis.*

I Have the honour to inform you, that yesterday at three o'clock, P. M. after a march of 105 miles in 54 hours, with the corps of cavalry, the infantry of the legion mounted on horses, and a three pounder, at Wacshaw, near the line which divides North from South Carolina, the rebel force, commanded by Colonel Buford, consisting of the 11th Virginia, and detachments of other regiments from the same province, with artillery, and some cavalry, were brought to action.

After the summons, in which terms similar to those accepted by Charles-Town were offered, and positively rejected, the action commenced in a wood: the attacks were pointed at both flanks, the front and reserve by 270 cavalry and infantry blended; and, at the same instant, all were equally victorious, few of the enemy escaping, except the commanding officer, by a precipitate flight on horseback.

It is above my ability to say any thing in commendation of the bravery and exertion of officers and men. I leave their merit to your Lordship's consideration.

I have the honour, &c. &c.

BAN. TARLETON,

Lt.-Col. Comm. Br. Legion.

*Lieut.-Gen. Earl Cornwallis.*

*Return of rebels killed, wounded, and taken, in the affair at Wacshaw, the 29th of May, 1780.*

1 lieutenant-colonel, 3 captains, 8 subalterns,



terns, 1 adjutant, 1 quarter-master, 99 serjeants and rank and file, killed.

3 captains, 5 subalterns, 142 serjeants and rank and file, wounded, unable to travel, and left on parole.

2 captains, 1 subaltern, 50 serjeants and rank and file, prisoners.

Taken, 3 stand of colours, two brass six-pounders, 2 royals, 2 waggons with ammunition, 1 artillery forge cart, 55 barrels of powder, 26 waggons loaded with new cloathing, arms, musquet-cartridges, new cartridge-boxes, flints, and camp-equipage.

(Signed) B. TARLETON, Lt.-Col.

*Return of British killed and wounded in the affair at Wacław, the 29th of May, 1780.*

Cavalry. 2 privates, 11 horses, killed; 1 subaltern, 8 privates, 19 horses wounded.

Infantry. 2 subalterns, 1 private killed; 3 privates wounded.

N.B. Lieut. Pateschall, the 17th dragoons, wounded; Lieut. Lauchlin Macdonald, of the Legion Infantry, killed; Ensign Campbell, of the Legion Infantry, serving with the cavalry, killed.

(Signed) B. TARLETON.

*Extract of a Letter from Admiral Rodney to Mr. Stephens, dated in Carlisle Bay, Barbadoes, May 31, 1780, received by Capt. Man, of his Majesty's ship Cerberus.*

SINCE my letter of the 26th of April, from Fort-Royal Bay, the condition of many of the ships under my command, and the lee currents, rendered it necessary for the fleet to anchor in Chocque Bay, at St. Lucia; where having put the wounded and sick men on shore, and watered and refitted the fleet, on the 6th of May, upon having received intelligence of the enemy's approach to windward of Martinique, I put to sea with nineteen sail of the line, two 50 gun ships, and several frigates.

From the 6th to the 10th of May, the fleet continued turning to windward between Martinique and St. Lucia, when we got sight of the French fleet, about three leagues to windward of us, Capt. Affleck, in the *Triumph*, joining me the same day.

The enemy's fleet consisted of 23 sail of the line, 7 frigates, 2 sloops, a cutter, and a lugger. Nothing could induce them to risque a general action, though it was in their power daily; and as they sailed far better than his Majesty's fleet, they with ease could gain what distance they pleased to windward.

As they were sensible of their advantage in sailing, it emboldened them to run greater risques, and approach nearer to his Majesty's ships than they would otherwise have done; and for several days, about the hour of two in the afternoon, they bore down in a line of battle abreast, and brought to the wind a little more than random shot distance.

As I watched every opportunity of gaining the wind, and forcing them to battle, the enemy, on my ordering the fleet to make a great deal of sail upon the 15th, upon a wind, had the vanity to think we were retiring, and with a press of sail approached us much nearer than usual. I suffered them to enjoy the deception, and their van ship to approach abreast of my centre; when, by a lucky change of wind, perceiving I could weather the enemy, I made the signal for the third in command (who then led the van) to tack with his squadron, and gain the wind of the enemy. The enemy's fleet instantly wore, and fled with a croud of sail.

His Majesty's fleet, by this manœuvre, had gained the wind, and would have forced the enemy to battle, had it not at once changed six points when near the enemy, and enabled them to recover that advantage. However it did not enable them to weather his Majesty's fleet so much, but the van, led by that good and gallant officer Captain Bowyer, about seven in the evening, reached their center, and was followed by Rear-Admiral Rowley's squadron, (who then led the van) the center and rear of his Majesty's fleet following in order.

As the enemy were under a press of sail, none but the van of his Majesty's fleet could come in for any part of the action, without wasting his Majesty's powder and shot, the enemy wantonly expending a deal of their's at such a distance as to have no effect.

The *Albion*, Captain Bowyer, and the *Conqueror*, Rear-Admiral Rowley, were the ships that suffered most in this encounter. But I am sure from the slackness of their fire, in comparison to that of the van of his Majesty's fleet, the enemy's rear must have suffered very considerably.

The enemy kept an awful distance till the 19th instant, when I was in hopes that I should have weathered them, but had the mortification to be disappointed in those hopes. However, as they were convinced their rear could not escape action, they seemed to have taken a resolution of risking a general one; and, when their van had weathered us, they bore away along our line to windward, and began a heavy cannonade, but at such a distance as to do little or no execution: however, their rear could not escape being closely attacked by the ships of the van, then led by Commodore Hotham; and with pleasure I can say, that the fire of his Majesty's ships was far superior to that of the enemy, who must have received great damage by the rencounter.

The *Albion* and *Conqueror* suffered much in this last action, and several other ships received considerable damage; a list of



of which, as likewise of the killed and wounded, I have the honour to inclose.

The pursuit of the enemy had led us 40 leagues directly to windward of Martinico; and as the enemy had stood to the northward with all the sail they could possibly press, and were out of sight the 21st instant, the condition of his Majesty's ships being such as not to allow a longer pursuit, I sent the Conqueror, Cornwall, and Boyne, to St. Lucia, and stood with the remainder of his Majesty's ships towards Barbadoes, in order to put the sick and wounded on shore, and repair the squadron.

We anchored in Carlisle Bay on the 22d instant, where every dispatch possible has been used both night and day in refitting, watering, and victualling, the fleet; and I hope that every thing will be in readiness to proceed to sea to-morrow, in quest of the Spanish fleet which sailed from Cadiz the 28th of last month; intelligence of which has been brought me by the Cerberus, Capt. Man, who parted company with them on the 4th instant, in lat. 31 and a half, steering W. S. W.

The Brilliant and Rattlesnake sloop have joined me since, with the same intelligence; the latter from Commodore Johnstone. I shall order them all back again to their station; but cannot forbear expressing to their lordships my approbation of the merits of those officers, who thought it their duty to leave their station, and convey to me with speed intelligence of such great importance.

I must desire you will please to acquaint their lordships, that Mons. de Guichen and the French fleet have got, in a shattered condition, into Martinico; where their lordships may be assured I shall keep a watchful eye over them; and hope I shall have an opportunity of giving a good account of the Spanish fleet, before the French are in a condition to put to sea.

#### List of the Killed and Wounded on the 15th.

Ships.		Ki. W.		Ships.		Ki. W.	
Vigilant	3	10		Albion	12	62	
Medway	1	10		Cornwall	3	5	
Conqueror	2	13					

Total. Killed 21. Wounded 100.

Officer killed. First Lieut. Wm. Law, of the Cornwall.

#### List of the Killed and Wounded on the 19th.

Ships.		Ki. W.		Ships.		Ki. W.	
Intrepid	1	0		Magnificent	5	23	
Suffolk	1	21		Conqueror	3	10	
Triumph	4	14		Albion	12	61	
Vigilant	9	15		Terrible	3	9	
Medway	2	11		Cornwall	4	10	
Vengeance	3	16		Preston	0	3	

Total. Killed 47. Wounded 193.

Officers killed; Ensign Curry, 5th reg. of the Albion. Wounded; Lieut. Twycroft of the Triumph, Lieut. Flight, 87th reg. of the Magnificent, Capt. Watson, of the Conqueror, lost his arm, since dead, Mr. Paven, master of the Albion, and Lieut. Douglas, of the Cornwall, lost his leg. [Gaz.

May 27.

Rev. Mr. J. H. Wafer, formerly minister of the church of Zurich in Switzerland, was beheaded for having ordered some treasonable pieces to be inserted in the political correspondence of M. Scholffier of Gottingen, and for having withheld a document of the 15th century belonging to the public archives, after being demanded by the town secretary.

June 4.

The emperor of Germany and the empress of Russia met at Mohilow, on the borders of Lithuania, where they had a long conversation. Since their first meeting they have had frequent conferences, and the emperor has continued his route to Moscow, and is again to have an interview with her imperial majesty at St. Petersburg.

June 16.

The following exhortation was read in all the Roman Catholic chapels in Ireland: "The Roman Catholics of this kingdom are bound, by the strongest ties of interest and gratitude, to give on all occasions the most undoubted proofs of their steady attachment to the governors that preside over them: And although we have frequently announced this obligation to you, we think it incumbent on us at this juncture to repeat it, lest the smallest deviation from the line of the most regular and peaceful conduct should render you unworthy of past and future favours. By the late removal of commercial restraints, the most spacious fields are opened to encourage your industry, and improve your condition: an utter abhorrence of idle and tumultuous meetings, joined to a sober frugality, and unwearied application to your respective occupations, will procure for you and your families a comfortable support, and universal esteem. Your gracious Sovereign, and his delegates, will consider you as dutiful subjects; and your fellow citizens, as affectionate neighbours; temporal blessings will invigorate your efforts; posterity will improve on your example; and the world must applaud the wisdom of the legislature that established the means of your advancement. In fine, forget not, we beseech you, that you labour for your eternal salvation, when you labour with Christian prudence in your particular callings, and that the approbation of the power that rules over you on earth is a most happy recommendation to the Supreme Power that rules in Heaven."

June 26.

A cause was tried at Guildhall before Ld Mansfield and a special jury, wherein Isaac Solomons, a Jew, was plaintiff, and Mr. Pond, a hatter, defendant. Mr. Pond had signed notes, at the request of Messrs. Sayre and Purden, bankers, to the amount of 1000l. in order to raise money to support the decaying firm of their house; for which notes Mr. Pond had received no consideration.



tion. These notes Solomons discounted; and when the house stopt the notes remained in his hands, who sued for the whole sum, but was nonsuited.

The annual prizes given by Rich. Crofts and James Mansfield, esqrs. members for the university of Cambridge, were this day adjudged to Mr. Cole, senior batchelor, of King's, and Messrs. Christian, Marsh, and Carpandal, middle batchelors, of St. John's.

Sir Wm. Browne's medals were adjudged to Mr. Michell, scholar of King's, for the Greek ode and epigram; and to Mr. Hayes, scholar of King's, for the Latin epigram.

*June 28.*

The sessions began at the Old Bailey, before Baron Skynner, the Judges Nares and Ashurst, and the lord mayor and recorder of London, when Wm. Lawrence and Rich. Roberts, both lads, the latter about 17, were tried for pulling down the house of Sir John Fielding, and found guilty (since executed). Tho. Taplin was tried for extorting 2s. 6d. from Mr. Mahon, an apothecary. —A ragged boy, he said, came first to him, and said, "God bless your honour, some money for your poor mob." He bid him go for an impudent rascal. Then, said the boy, "I'll call my captain." Then came the prisoner on horseback, led by two boys, and attended by 40 or 50 followers. The mob said, "God bless this gentleman, he is always generous." He asked the prisoner how much would do; who answered, "half a crown, Sir;" which he put into his hand, being under terror. He was found guilty, and has since been executed.

*June 29.*

Five rioters were found guilty at the sessions at the Old Bailey; Geo. Kennedy, for assisting in pulling down the house of Mr. M'Cartney, a baker, in Bunhill-Row; Wm. M'Donald, a man with one arm, formerly a soldier, for assisting in pulling down the house of J. Lebart, a publican in St. Catherine's-lane, Tower-hill (since executed); James Henry, for assisting in setting fire to the house of Mr. Langdale, distiller, in Holborn (executed also); and Geo. Bawton and Wm. Brown, for extorting money; the former from Rich. Stone in the High-street, Holborn, saying, "Pray remember the Protestant Religion." He offered two-pence; but the prisoner damned him, and said, "he must have six-pence (a poor drunken cobbler, since executed); the latter from Mr. Daking in Bishopsgate-street, whom he threatened to rip up if he did not comply (executed).

Tho. Leeves King, Tho. Cocker, and Edm. Howarth, were indicted for beginning to pull down the house of Cornelius Dienevan in Broad-street. These were taken in Mr. Dienevan's house by the gentlemen of the London association; but no one swearing that they saw them destroy any thing, they were acquitted.

*June 30.*

At Winchmore-hill a rick of old hay,

belonging to Mr. Cook, was consumed, supposed to have been fired maliciously, as it was found burning in several places at once. A large faggot stack near it was fortunately saved. A man, who had given out at a neighbouring alehouse that there would be several fires in a few days, was examined before Ald. Townsend at Tottenham, but discharged for want of evidence.

Only one rioter was found guilty at the sessions of the Old Bailey, namely, Wm. Pateman, for riotously assisting in pulling down the house of Mr. Chariton in Coleman-street. He appeared to be a zealot in the cause, and would have worn his cockade to the last moment, had it not been denied him. He was a young man of great expectations and some fortune, and affected to die a martyr.

This day Dennis Reardon was tried and found guilty of the murder of his wife, by almost severing her head from her body with an old saw. He was a Roman Catholic, and his wife coming home in liquor with a blue cockade in her hat, repeating the popular cry, "No Popery," provoked him so much that he put an end to her life in the barbarous manner set forth in the indictment. He has since been executed.

Eliz. Browne was also this day capitally convicted for burglary.

*SATURDAY, July 1.*

No rioters were this day tried.

*Monday 3.*

Henry John Maskall was tried at the Old Bailey, for aiding and assisting in pulling down the house of the right hon. the E. of Mansfield June the 7th. Rich. Ingram deposed, that he saw the prisoner look on and abet the mob in pulling down the house as laid in the indictment; that he saw him pull off his hat, and hollow "No Popery;" that he saw a party of people with a blue flag [a dozen] come up where Mr. M. stood, and call out, "Where next, where next?" He then heard the word—"Duke;" which he verily believed was uttered by Maskall; that this party joined the mob; that Maskall marked him for a spy; that he followed Maskall, who, with two or three more, was walking towards Russel-street; that he heard a man, with a paper in his hand, say, "Why leave out Peterborough and Bristol?" The answer returned was by Maskall; "They are not left out, I have not scratched them out, but don't stay long in Devonshire, but go to the Bank, there is a million of money to pay you for your pains, and at the Excise-office there are 40,000l. not paid in."—A witness is always suspected when he endeavours to prove too much. The jury discredited this part of the evidence as improbable to be spoken in the hearing of a man marked for a spy, and Ingram's character being none of the best, the prisoner was acquitted.—Sir Tho. Mills was likewise called by the king's council; but



but it should seem that the jury paid as little regard to his deposition as to that of Mr. Ingram.

Edw. Dennis, better known by the name of *Jack Ketch*, was tried for assisting in pulling down the house of Mr. Boggis in New Turnstyle. The prisoner admitted the fact, but pleaded compulsion, the mob swearing they would burn him if he did not assist them in burning the goods. He was found guilty, but recommended to mercy, and has a bailable warrant, which will be sued out when the executions are ended. The humanity of Mr. Smith, the keeper of Tothill-fields bridewell, to whose custody he was committed, deserves due praise. He declined confining him among the other prisoners lest his obnoxious character should expose him to their rage.

*Tuesday 4.*

Was tried before the rt. hon. E. Mansfield and a special jury, a cause wherein Mr. Schreiber, a merchant, was plaintiff, and Mrs. Frazer, widow of the late Gen. Frazer, who died at Saratoga, defendant. The action was brought for damages on a breach of promise of marriage.—Mr. Dunning opened for the plaintiff, and brought witnesses to prove the promises. The first, and principal was the plaintiff's son; who deposed, that the lady had acknowledged to him her having consented to marry his father. A man servant deposed, that his mistress had engaged him to go abroad with her to Germany, in case of the marriage taking place. Mr. Christie was brought to prove that the plaintiff bought a house in Portland-square, or Portland-place, at the price of 4100*l.* and on account of the marriage not taking place, had sold it again for 3600*l.*—A horse-dealer proved he had bought four horses, at thirty-five guineas each, and sold them again all four at seventy-four guineas. A coach-maker proved he had bought two carriages for 200*l.* A taylor proved making a suit of livery, on account of the promised marriage.

Mr. Solicitor General pleaded, that his client had no objection to the person, character, or fortune of the plaintiff, who is certainly a very respectable wealthy merchant, and in every respect a very advantageous match for her; that in the course of the treaty, she began to think Mr. Schreiber's temper and hers, perhaps none of the best, might not agree; in that case, the match would render both parties extremely unhappy, for which reason she thought best to retract, though evidently to her own loss and disadvantage, his fortune being far superior to her's. Her late husband had also in a dream cautioned her against this new engagement.—He further observed, that no attempt had been made to prove his client a woman of fortune; therefore it was much below the plaintiff to want to take from her small pittance, and add to his own great abundance. Here he was stopped by Mr.

Dunning, who adduced proof that the lady's fortune here, in the East Indies, and America, amounted to 24,000*l.* or upwards.

Mr. Solicitor General replied, that the fortune in England might be ascertained, but that abroad could not; but with regard to fortune, his client had suffered most by breaking off the match, for she was to have her own fortune at her own disposal, 300*l.* a year pin money, 10,000*l.* settled upon her, and the house at Forty-Hill, Enfield, or at her option 5000*l.* instead of it, in all 15,000*l.* in case of her survival.

Lord Mansfield, in summing up the evidence, observed, that the promise of marriage was proved; that certainly each party engaged to marry has a right to retract at any time previous to the ceremony, and even before the priest, if they apprehended unhappiness to be the event; but it was under this circumstance that the party retracting, if able, should make good the damages sustained by the other, through the treaty—the plaintiff had proved some damages—it was for the jury to assess the quantum.

The jury, after a consultation of a few minutes, gave a verdict of 600*l.* damages, with costs.

John Gray was tried for assisting in pulling down the house of Ld Mansfield, and found guilty.

Mary Roberts, and Charlotte ~~Quinner~~ a black, were tried for having been active in pulling down the house of J. Lebarty already mentioned. They were both found guilty on the clearest evidence, and both since executed.

Rich. Foster, a boy of about 14 (little of his age), was tried for having assisted in pulling down the house of Ferdinand Schomberg near Hanover-square. He was found guilty, but recommended to mercy.

The same day two soldiers were tried for a highway robbery, and found guilty. They fell upon their knees and begged mercy, and desired to be sent to any part of the globe where they might be of service to their country, rather than to Tyburn, where they could be of none.

*Wednesday 5.*

Enoch Fleming was tried at the Old Bailey for assisting in pulling down the house of Ferdinand Schomberg, found guilty, and since executed.

Geo. Staples was tried for aiding in demolishing the house of James Malo in Moorfields, found guilty, and since executed.

Benj. Waters was tried for a like offence in the house of Cornelius Morphy, found guilty, and since executed.

*Thursday 6.*

Mouit and Bryant, two lads, the former son of a publican in Old-street, and apprentice to his uncle a watchspring-maker, and who had been discharged from the king's service as a seaman for illness, were apprehended for stealing several parcels of grocery,



&c. out of Gillam's Cambridge stage-wagon near Houndsfield, Enfield Highway, at 5 o'clock in the evening, and the next morning committed to Clerkenwell bridewell; but, having persuaded the constables to let them drink by the way, were both rescued.

Sam. Solomons was tried at the Old Bailey, for riotously assisting in demolishing the house of Christopher Connor, Black Lion Yard, Whitechapel, found guilty, and since executed.

John Gamble for a like offence on the house of Justice Wilmot in Bethnal-Green, found guilty, and since executed.

Cha. Kent and Letitia Holland, for ditto on the house of E. Mansfield, found guilty. The man has been since executed.

*Friday 7.*

Benj. Bowsey, a black, was tried for aiding in setting fire to Newgate, found guilty, but since respited.

Francis Mockford, a waiter at the St. Alban's tavern, was tried for the same offence, found guilty, and recommended to mercy. Ald. Woolridge spoke of him as active in making way for him among the mob.

*Saturday 8.*

His Majesty gave the royal assent to an act to indemnify gaolers, &c. and prisoners set at liberty during the late tumults. And then put an end to the sessions by the following speech:

"My Lords, and Gentlemen,

"IT gives me great satisfaction to find myself able to determine this long session of parliament, that you may be at liberty to return to your several counties, and attend to your private affairs, after so laborious a discharge of your duty in the public service; and I take this occasion to express my sincere acknowledgement for the fresh proofs you have given me of your affectionate zeal for the support of my government, and of your just estimation of the real and permanent interests of your country.

"Your magnanimity and perseverance in the prosecution of this just and necessary war have enabled me to make such exertions as will, I trust, by the assistance of Divine Providence, disappoint the violent and unjust designs of my enemies, and bring them to listen to equitable and honourable terms of peace.

"These exertions have already been attended with success by sea and land; and the late important and prosperous turn of affairs in North America affords the fairest prospect of the returning loyalty and affection of my subjects in the Colonies, and of their happy re-union with their parent country.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"I feel myself under particular obligations to thank you for the large and ample supplies you have so cheerfully granted, and for the confidence you repose in me. No attention shall be wanting, on my part, to

render them effectual, and to see them faithfully applied.

"My Lords, and Gentlemen,

"Let me earnestly recommend to you to assist me, by your influence and authority in your several counties, as you have by your unanimous support in parliament, in guarding the peace of the kingdom from future disturbances, and watching over the preservation of the public safety. Make my people sensible of the happiness they enjoy, and the distinguished advantages they derive, from our excellent constitution in church and state. Warn them of the hazard of innovation—Point out to them the fatal consequences of such commotions as have lately been excited; and let it be your care to impress on their minds this important truth, That rebellious insurrections to resist or to reform the laws, must end either in the destruction of the persons who make the attempt, or in the subversion of our free and happy constitution."

This day Theophilus Brown was tried at the Old Bailey, for riotously assisting in pulling down a house in Whites-street, over against the Romish chapel in Moorfields, and found guilty.

Mrs. Pickard of Enfield returning from Hackney was robbed near Salmon's Brook by a single highwayman, with a handkerchief over his face, who took her money, but refused her watch. It is remarkable this lady was robbed near the same spot at ten in the morning a few years ago.

*Monday 10.*

The special commission for trial of the rioters in the Borough was opened at the sessions-house on St. Margaret's Hill, by the right hon. Lord Loughborough, C. J. of his majesty's court of common pleas, who on that occasion delivered a most excellent charge to the grand jury; in which he laid it down as a clear and undoubted truth, "that the late attack was not partial; that the blow which it has pleased Providence to avert, was not aimed at any particular description of men, but was meant to strike at the liberties, the laws, the very being of the state;" in proof, he called to mind, first, the assemblage of so many thousands of people in a body in St. George's Fields; and next, the intent for which they were assembled, namely, to over-awe the legislature, and to compel an alteration of its laws. He then proceeded to explain the laws respecting tumultuous meetings of this kind; and concluded with referring the public cause to the honour, the integrity, and the wisdom, of the grand jury.

It is remarkable, that previous to the present day (July 10) government received intelligence of the junction of the Spaniards and French in the West Indies.

This day John Burgess was tried at the Old Bailey, for aiding in pulling down the house of Mr. Lynch, pawnbroker, in Golden-



den-lane, and found guilty, but recommended to mercy.

Tho. Price and James Burn were likewise tried for a like offence on the house of John Bradbury, a publican in the same neighbourhood, and found guilty.

James Jackson for aiding in setting fire to, and burning, the house of Mr. Akerman, was tried, and found guilty.

Jonathan Stacy for aiding in pulling down the house of Mr. Dillon, Little Moorfields, was found guilty.

*Tuesday 11.*

The sessions ended at the Old Bailey, at which 44 prisoners received sentence of death.

At the court on St. Margaret's Hill, Jos. and Robt. Lovell, father and son, were tried for aiding in setting fire to the dwelling-house of Tho. Conolly. Guilty. Both gypsies.

As among the whole number of prisoners tried by this special commission, there was not one person of any note, it would be wasting room to particularize. Let it suffice just to notice, that there were 85 persons tried for riots at the Old Bailey, of whom 35 were capitally convicted.—At the commission at St. Margaret's-hill, 50 were tried for riots, of whom 24 were capitally convicted, and 26 acquitted. So that on the whole 135 have been tried, and 59 of them convicted.

*Tuesday 18.*

In this day's Gazette letters from John Dalling, esq; gov. of Jamaica, to Ld Geo. Germaine, and from Capt. Polson to Gov. Dalling, giving an account of the reduction of Fort Juan on the River St. John in the gulph of Mexico, which leads to the rich and opulent city of Granada on the Lake Nicaragua, by a detachment of his Majesty's troops under the command of Capt. Polson of the 6th reg. in which were found one brass mortar of  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches, 20 pieces of brass ordnance mounted, besides swivels, 10 or 12 iron ditto dismounted, with a proportionable quantity of military stores. As the object of this expedition is still a secret, and as Fort St. Juan is only the entrance to the great Lake of Nicaragua, on which the town of Granada is situated, we shall refer our account of it till further difficulties are overcome, which will be many if Granada is the object, as our readers will see who consult the maps of that country.

In the same Gazette is the following advices from Adm. Geary to the Admiralty, dated July 5 at Sea, of much greater consequence than the conquest of St. Juan.

"Monday the 3d instant, the Monarch, going a-head on the look-out, at ten A. M. gave the signal for seeing a fleet of 25 sail; judging to be a squadron of the enemy's ships of war, and that no time might be lost I immediately ordered a general chase which was continued all that day. At 2 P. M. the Monarch made the signal to disperse, that she passed the sternmost of the

enemy's ships without securing them, as soon afterwards did the Foudroyant, and some others of the headmost ships; and at the same time we could plainly discover from the Victory's mast-head, that they were nearly up with the rest of the enemy's ships. Soon after seven a thick fog unfortunately came on, and I shortened sail in order to close with the ships nearest me, steering the same course under an easy sail until day-light the next morning after. I with pleasure acquaint their lordships, that all the ships have since rejoined me, except the Monarch and Defence, which I am informed were left in chase of the enemy's ships of war, under whose protection the convoy sailed.

"The fleet which we chased proves to be a convoy to Port au Prince, of between 25 and 30 sail, under convoy of the Fier of 50 guns, and a large ship armed en flute, of which the vessels named in the inclosed list have been captured; and had it not been for the sudden coming on of the fogs at the hour I have mentioned, it is my opinion that every ship of them would have been taken.

List of Prizes taken the 4th of July, 1780.

Brig Le Jeun Francois, and ship Le Comte D'Estaing, by the Monarch; ship Le Hazard, by the Proserpine; Polacre Eleanor, by the Ambuscade; ship Maria Teresa, by the Diana; ship Count D'Argout, by the Canada; ship Courier, by the Royal George; Polacre Cosmopolite, by the Queen; snow Voyageur, by the Foudroyant; ship St. Bartholomew, by the Prince George; ship (name unknown) by the Defence; Polacre Le Solitaire, by the Alfred. The above vessels are chiefly laden with sugar, coffee, and indigo."

*Friday 21.*

The Brilliant frigate arrived express from Adm. Sir G. B. Rodney, with advice, that on the 12th of June the grand Spanish squadron, so much talked of, under the command of Don Solano, consisting of 12 ships of the line, 5 frigates, and 80 transports with troops on board, joined the French fleet under Adm. de Guichen, and were then in Prince Rupert's Bay in Dominica when the Brilliant sailed from St. Lucia.

*Saturday 22.*

Adm.-Office. By a letter from the hon. Capt. Waldegrave, of his Majesty's ship La Prudente, to Mr. Stephens, dated Spithead, July 18, there is advice of the capture, by the La Prudente and Licorne in company, of the La Capricieuse, a French frigate, 8 days from L'Orient, pierced for 44 guns, but mounting only 32, complement 308 men. She was launched in March last, measured 1100 tons, and was one of the finest frigates ever seen. Capt. Walsingham laments, that her condition was such when she hauled down her colours, as rendered it impracticable to escort her to England. After removing the prisoners, she was therefore set on fire.

Capt. Walsingham renders all due praise to his own officers and men, and to those allies



also of the *Licorne*; and adds in honour to M. de Charvel, who commanded *La Capricieuse* at the time she surrendered, that the colours were not hauled down till the ship had five feet water in her hold. *Monf. de Ransanne* and *Monf. Fontaine*, 1st and 2d captains, fell in the action. The *Prudente* had 4 midshipmen, 12 seamen, and 1 marine, killed; 2 officers, 25 seamen, and 4 marines, wounded. *Licorne* 3 killed, 7 wound.

Friday 28.

The lord mayor, attended by the sheriffs, and accompanied by the aldermen, &c. waited upon his Majesty with a dutiful and loyal address relative to the late riots, and were graciously received.

Monday 31.

Certain advice has been received of the miscarriage of an enterprize to set fire to the shipping in the harbour of Gibraltar.

#### BIRTHS.

June 28. **M**RS. ATKYNS (late Miss Walpole of Drury Lane Theatre), lady of Edw. Atkyns, esq; of Ketteringham-Hall, of a son.

July 2. Countess of Shelburne, a son.

3. Countess Percy, a daughter.

8. The lady of John Wightwick, esq; of Sandgates near Chertsey, of a son.

22. The lady of John Inghish Dolben, esq; of a son.

The lady of the hon. Henry Stawell Bilson Legge, a daughter.

24. The lady of Sir F. Vincent, a son.

The lady of Sir Tho. Tancred, bart. a son.

#### MARRIAGES.

**T**H O. Stanley Massey, esq; of Puddington in Cheshire, to Miss Salvin.

Capt. Cha. Laton, of the 64th reg. to Miss Le Gryse.

Capt. Read, of his Majesty's 1st troop of horse guards, to Miss Jacob of Salisbury.

At Arlingbury, in Northamptonshire, the rev. Sam. Raymond, of Belchamp-Hall, in the county of Essex, to Miss Margaretta Bridges, youngest dau. of the rev. B. Bridges.

At Corke. James Letter, esq; captain in the 67th reg. to Miss Kellert.

At Dublin, Capt. Wm. Duncan, of the 81st reg. to Miss Henderson.

June 19. Wm. Weitley, esq; to Miss Hewitt.

29. Mr. Tho. Clement, attorney at law, of Alton, Hants, to Miss Jane White, eldest dau. of Mr. White, bookeller, of Fleet-str.

July 2. Rev. John Moore, of Appleby, Leicestershire, to Miss Mary Huit, of Alderwashley, in the county of Derby.

6. Hon. Tho. Fitzwilliam, of Woolston, Staffordsh. son to the late lord viscount Fitzwilliam, of Mount Meruin, in the kingdom of Ireland, to Miss Agnes Macclesfield, daughter and coheir of the late — Macclesfield, of Chesterton.

8. At Windsor, Mr. Briarly, of Manchester, attorney at law, to Miss Grape.

17. At Gatton Park, Sir H. Dashwood,

bart. to Miss Graham, niece of Lord Newhaven, and to Mr. Percy, sugar-baker, in Friday-street, and dau. of the late Mr. Graham, formerly a member of the council in Bengal.

18. Rev. Mr. Read, of Hele, in Hants, rector of Upham, Berks, to Miss Gardner.

At Tottenham, Mr. Pearce, attorney at law, to Miss Mary Walker.

Mr. Axtell, bookseller, to Mrs. Kenrick, widow of the late Dr. Kenrick.

20. Mr. Joseph Barber, stationer, to Miss Lines, of Winchmore-Hill, Herts.

Peter Livius, esq; chief Justice of Quebec, to Miss Bradstreet, of Duke-street.

23. Jacob Veldt, a merchant of Amsterdam, to Miss Lane.

24. Wm. Sotheby, esq; to Miss Mary Isted, dau. of Am. Isted, of Ecton, Northam.

Mrs. Primatt, widow of the late rev. Mr. Primatt, of Kingston on Thames, to Mr. Tho. Goldthwait.

25. Rich. Tickell, esq; to Miss Linley, dau. of Mr. Tho. Linley, one of the patentees of the theatre-royal, Drury-lane.

#### DEATHS.

**A**T Pontefract, aged 75, Lady Standish, mother to Sir Frank Standish, bart.

At Tynmouth, in Cumberland, Daniel Bennet, aged 107.

At Great Berkhamstead, the rev. George Whitehead, fellow of Queen's Coll. Oxford.

At Leeds, in Yorkshire, Mr. Wheatley, clothier, aged 106.

At Ditchley, in Suffex, Mr. Isaac Shermon, aged 97.

In the county of Louth, Ireland, aged 125, Mr. Gernon.

In South Wales, Mr. D. Warfarn, aged 109.

At Frampton, Hants, Mr. Robt. Pring, aged 103. He rented one farm 75 years.

At Hatch Place, Hants, T. D'Oyley, esq;

Rev. Porter Bringloc, rector of Bratton in Devonshire. This living, which is worth between 300l. and 400l. per ann. is in the gift of Caius College, Cambridge.

At Great Fransham in Norfolk, aged 90, the rev. Dan. Burslem, rector of that parish 56 years.

Tho. Ellis, shoemaker, aged 104.

June 20. At Chislehurst in Kent, aged 40, Miss Margaret Buckle, descended of a respectable family long settled at West Winton in Wensley Dale, Yorkshire, where she passed the earlier part of her life. She was a woman of excellent sense, and of a still more excellent heart; possessing a liberality of sentiment and a spirit of benevolence that did honour to human nature, and conciliated the respect and esteem of all who were acquainted with her. In her friendships she was sincere and generous; in her manners gentle and hospitable; in her conversation candid and open; to her dependents mild and beneficent. With a taste for polite literature, she was conversant in all the works of our most admired English writers; amongst whose names, Thomson, and Young, were



favorite authors. Convinced of the great truths of Christianity, and perfectly free from superstition, her piety was simple and unaffected; to this she owed the singular patience she displayed during a painful and lingering illness of five months, and the calmness and resignation with which she viewed the approaches of death. Her remains were interred at Chislehurst on Monday June 26.

21. Michael Hawkins, esq;

22. In Gray's-Inn, Mr. Cartwright.

23. At Plastow, Mr. Taylor, one of the common-council of Tower-ward.

24. Edw. Crouch, esq; formerly a commander in the service of the E. I. Company.

25. Peers Blagrove, esq; formerly a Blackwell-Hall Factor.

At Battersea, aged 79, Jos. Delander, esq;

28. At Brompton, Mrs. Oliver, dau. of the late Gov. Hutchinson, who died June 3.

At Kensington, Henry Moleworth, esq; formerly a member of the Irish parliament for the borough of Ardlert.

30. At Dublin, the hon. lieut. col. Fr. Napier, commanding officer of the marines.

*July 1.* In the 71st year of his age, at his house in Woolwich Warren, Wm. Belford, esq; col. of the 1st battalion of the royal reg. of artillery, and a general in the army. He began his military career at the siege of Carthage in 1741, and continued it with great reputation under the late duke of Cumberland at the battles of Fontenoy, Culloden, Lefeldt, &c. where he commanded the artillery; and by his spirit, boldness, and activity on that day, checked the vigour of the Clans, and gave the victory, being esteemed one of the best artillery officers in the British service. The mob, which, under the pretence of religion, like John the Painter, did all in their power to ruin the country, by trying to lay its capital and its bank in ashes, meant also to release the convicts, and destroy at once the ordnance of Britain by burning the Warren. Gen. Belford had made such dispositions that forty thousand men could not have forced the arsenal. This important service, and dispatching trains of artillery to the different camps, kept him on horseback day and night. Such extraordinary fatigue, such unremitting application, burst a blood vessel in his lungs, and brought on a fever, which carried him off in a few days. For deep knowledge in his profession, and great intrepidity of mind, he had no superior. The General has left his great fortune to his two sons, who are both in the army, and both worthy of such a father. Col. Tho. James succeeds him in the command of the battalion.

At Crouch-End, Diederick Nandereesch, esq; formerly a very capital merchant.

2. At Battlesden, in Bedfordshire, the hon. Mrs. Page, relict of the late Tho. Page, esq; and aunt to lord visc. Howe.

Mr. John Sorbie, aged 83, clerk of the Chamber Newcastle corporation many years.

3. Redmond Macartney, esq; formerly member of parliament for Perthshire.

On Epping Forest, Jonathan Nichols, esq; Mrs. Meynell, relict of the late Littleton Poyntz Meynell, esq;

4. At Bull's Cross, Enfield, in the 86th year of his age, Mr. John Curteis, formerly an eminent fishmonger in Newgate-market; a descendant from a family long resident in that parish, of whom Thomas, son of John Curteis, was lord mayor of London 1557.

In Hart-street, greatly reduced in circumstances, S. Musgrave, M.D.F.R.S. late physician at Exeter. Our readers may recollect the discoveries which this gentleman in 1769 boasted he could make relative to the conducting of the last peace, and his threats to involve some of the first personages in an impeachment on that subject, in an address to the freeholders of Devonshire (vol. XXXIX. p. 429.); answered by the Chev. D'Eon (p. 431); examined and discredited (p. 485); and after a full hearing in the house of commons, voted in the highest degree frivolous and unworthy of credit (vol. XL. p. 93.). The Doctor was a very learned Grecian; and the university of Oxford purchased his notes and collections on Euripides for 200l. which were incorporated into the splendid edition of that poet in four vols. 4to. 1778, under the direction of Mr. Holmes of New College. He published at Leyden "Exercitationes in Euripidem, libri 2. 1762." 8vo.

Sir J. Hobby Mill, of Bisham Abbey, Berks. Sir Philip Lawrence, knt.

5. The widow of the late Gen. Hudson. Mrs. Ibbetson, wife of Mr. I. of Lincoln's Inn. In Devonshire str. Miss Fr. Blake, young dau. of Sir Patrick Blake, bart.

Geo. Neale, esq; late a Russia merchant.

8. At his apartments in St. James's Palace, aged 80, Mr. Rich. Wesley, upwards of 50 years overseer to the board of works.

At Stepleton, Dorset, of a putrid forethroat, Miss Maria Beckford, second daughter of Peter Beckford, esq;

9. At Tatton Park, in Cheshire, Mrs. Egerton, sister to the late Sam. Egerton, esq; and mother of Wm. Tatton, esq; of Tatton Park, and of the lady of Christo. Sykes, esq;

10. In Harley-street, Wm. Mason, esq; He was a captain in one of the volunteer regiments, raised by gentlemen, at their own private expence, in the rebellion of 1745.

In Great Queen-str. aged 89, Mrs. Basset, relict of the late archdea. Basset, of Durham.

Lady Goring, wife of Sir Harry Goring, bart. of Highden, in Suffex.

11. At Hale-End, near Woodford, Essex, aged 86, Mr. Loxham, many years hatter and sword-cutler under the Royal Exchange.

At Cambridge, the rev. Hugh Thomas, D.D. master of Christ Coll. in that university, to which he was elected in 1754, and was vice-chancellor the same year. Besides the mastership of Christ College, and deanry of Ely, he was possessed of the archdeaconry of Nottingham, the chancellorship of York, the treasurership of St. David's, prebendal stalls



in the churches of York, Lincoln, Ripon, and Southwell, two livings in Yorkshire, and a sinecure in Wales. He has left a widow and 3 daughters, the eldest of whom is married to — Price, esq; of Wales.

12. At Nine-Elms, Mr. Webster, of Drury-Lane Theatre. He was formerly a proctor in Doctors Commons, and had quitted the stage with a design to resume his original profession.

14. At Clifton, near Bristol, Miss Mary Otto Bayer, of Farley Castle.

Shepherd Frere, esq; of Roydon, Norfolk.

15. Rich. Farrer, esq; sen. alder. of York.

At Burton, in Hampshire, John Bennet, esq; near 100 years old. He was a page to Queen Anne at the beginning of her reign.

16. James Stonehouse, esq; of his majesty's exchequer.

In Suffex, Tho. Braybrooke, esq;

17. At Buxton, the right hon. viscountess Dowager Tyrconnel. Her ladyship was the youngest dau. of the late Wm. Cartwright, esq; of Mamham, in Nottinghamshire.

Mrs. Serbcold, aged 62, wife of Mr. Serbcold, merchant on St. Mary Hill.

18. At Chevening, in Kent, the seat of the earl of Stanhope, Heister Viscountess Mahon, eldest dau. to the late earl of Chatham, in the 25th year of her age.

Rev. Edw. Cotes, rector of Bishop's Candel and Haydon, in Dorset, and vicar of Sherborne. He was presented to Bishop's Candel 1748.

In Berkley-str. Clekenwell, aged 75, Mr. Hewit, formerly a wholesale tallow-chandler.

Near Hatfield, Sir And. Middleton, bart.

At Thaxted, the rev. Mr. White, formerly of Emanuel College, Cambridge.

19. At Farnham, near Windsor, Christopher Hurd, esq; a West India merchant.

21. At Stevington, Huntingdonshire, in his 80th year, the rev. Edmund Holditch.

22. At Hendon, Fr. Delaporte, esq;

Miss Wright, only dau. of Alex. Wright, esq; of Bath, and niece to Lord Chedworth.

23. Jacob Mannington, esq; aged 84.

On board the Kingston E. Indiaman, outward bound, lieut. John Saville, only surviving son of the late John Saville, esq; of Enfield, whose great fortune now comes between the children of his two daughters, by Sir Tho. Halifax, knt. and alderman, and Mr. A'kinson.

At Chatham, Geo. Brisac, barrack-master there. His father was a French refugee, and his mother kept a boarding-school for young ladies at Enfield.

24. At Chislehurst, Wm. Harleag, esq;

At Camberwell, Duke French, esq;

At Mill-Hill, near Hendon, J. Crawley, esq;

Mrs. Speidel, wife of Mr. S. of Basinghall-street, Blackwell-hall factor.

25. John Moreton, esq; chief justice of Chester, attorney-general to the Queen, deputy high-steward of the university of Oxford, and member for Wigan in Lancashire.

At Clapham Common, Mrs. Saunders, the wife of Dr. Saunders, and niece to the late right hon. Sir Cha. Saunders, K. B. &c. She bore a lingering illness with true Christian patience, and saw the awful approach of the great change with a degree of fortitude and resignation, which nothing could inspire, but the consciousness of a life well spent, and a steadfast belief and hope in a future and happier state.

Mrs. Broxell, wife of Mr. Broxell, attorney, in the Borough. Her death was occasioned by the fright she received the night the rioters assembled there.

At Hampstead, Isaac Warrington, esq;

S. Abingdon, esq; formerly a Virgin. mer.

BANK—TS.

MATT. Walker, Chesterfield, Derbysh. grocer.

Hiram Heath, Birmingham, Warwicksh. button-maker.

Tho. Black, Rainham, Kent, baker.

John Brown, Great Strickland, Westmorland, ironmenger.

Stephen Mear, Compton-str. Midd. carpenter

James Parry, Fleet-str. Lond. linen draper.

John Hunt, Hound-ditch, Lond. mercer.

John Gilbert the Younger, Ludgate str. Lond. mathematical instrument-maker.

Jos. Corbyn, Southampton-street, Covent-garden, taylor.

Tim. Harris and John Stratton, Wood-str. London, warehousemen.

Wm. Jones, Broad-str. St. Giles's, potseller.

Wm. Bloxam, Burton Dasset, Warw. dealer.

Tho. Douglass, New North-str. St. George the Martyr, Midd. apothecary.

Wm. Wood, Rotherhithe, Surry, mariner.

Jn. Shand, Coldbath-fields, Midd. soap-mak.

Cha. Whittingham, Dunstable, Bedf. carrier.

John Lake, Thorington, Essex, grocer.

\*\*\* Promotions, Preferments, &c. in our next.

PRICES of STOCKS.

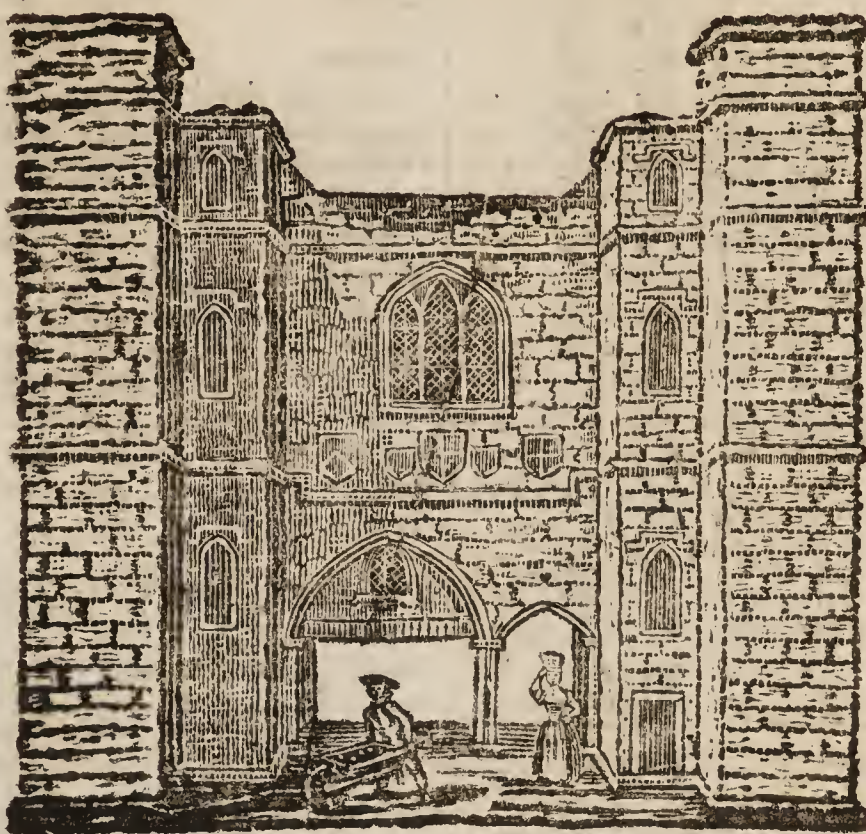
July 15.	July 27.
Bank Stock, 116 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
India ditto, —	—
South Sea ditto, shut	—
Ditto Old Ann. 61 $\frac{3}{8}$	60 $\frac{3}{4}$
Ditto New Ann. shut	shut
3 per Ct. Bk. red. 62 $\frac{1}{8}$ a $\frac{3}{8}$	62 $\frac{1}{8}$
3 per Ct. Conf. 62 $\frac{7}{8}$	62 a 61 $\frac{7}{8}$
Ditto 1726, shut	shut
Ditto 1751, shut	—
India Ann. 59 $\frac{1}{8}$	—
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Ct. 1758, shut	shut
4 per Ct. Conf. 62 $\frac{1}{8}$ a $\frac{3}{8}$	62 a 61 $\frac{7}{8}$
Ditto New 1777, 75 $\frac{1}{8}$ a $\frac{3}{8}$	75 $\frac{1}{8}$ a 75
India Bonds, 19s. Pr.	22s. a 23s.
Navy & Vict. Bills, 11 $\frac{7}{8}$ a $\frac{3}{4}$ per ct	11 $\frac{3}{8}$ per ct.
Long Annuities, 16 $\frac{5}{8}$	16 $\frac{7}{8}$
Short ditto, shut	shut
Scrip. 76 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{3}{8}$	76 $\frac{3}{4}$
Omnium —	—
Annu. 1778, 12 $\frac{3}{4}$	12 $\frac{5}{8}$ a $\frac{9}{16}$
Lottery Tickets, 13l. 4s. od.	13l. 4s. od.



# The Gentleman's Magazine;

ST. JOHN'S Gate.

London Gazette  
Daily Advertiser  
Public Advertiser  
Gazetteer  
Morning Chron.  
Public Ledger  
Morning Post  
Gener. Advertiser  
Almon's Courant  
St. James's Chron.  
General Evening  
Whitehall Even.  
London Evening  
London Chron.  
Lloyd's Evening,  
Oxford  
Cambridge  
Bristol 3  
Bath 2 papers  
Birmingham 2  
Derby 2  
Coventry 2  
Hereford 2  
Southampton  
Northampton  
Reading  
Whitehaven



Edinburgh 5  
Dublin 3  
Newcastle 3  
York 2 papers  
Leeds 2  
Norwich 2  
Exeter 2  
Liverpool 2  
Chester 2  
Manchester 2  
Canterbury 2  
Nottingham 2  
Lewes  
Sheffield  
Shrewsbury  
Winchester  
Ipswich  
Gloucester  
Salisbury  
Leicester  
Worcester  
Stamford  
Chelmsford  
Dumfries  
Aberdeen  
Glasgow

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Embellished with an acknowledged Likeness of Bishop Warburton, from an original Por-  
trait designed by GRAVELOT; and also with a curious GOLD COIN of SYRACUSE.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

LONDON, Printed for D. HENRY, at ST. JOHN'S GATE.



AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from Aug. 14, to Aug. 19, 1780.

Wheat Rye Barley Oats Beans											COUNTIES upon the COAST.																				
		s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.			s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.										
London		4	6	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	Essex		4	4	0	0	2	0	1	1	2	6								
COUNTIES INLAND.											Suffolk											4	1	2	1	2	0	1	9	2	6
Middlesex		4	8	0	0	2	8	2	2	2	11	Norfolk		4	5	2	2	1	1	1	9	2	3								
Surry		4	10	3	3	0	0	2	2	3	2	Lincoln		4	8	2	7	2	1	1	7	2	6								
Hertford		4	5	4	0	2	7	2	2	3	2	York		4	10	2	10	1	1	1	8	2	9								
Bedford		4	5	0	0	0	0	1	10	2	9	Durham		5	2	3	7	0	0	1	10	3	4								
Cambridge		4	5	2	2	0	0	1	7	2	4	Northumberland		4	9	3	0	2	2	1	8	2	9								
Huntingdon		4	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	2	10	Cumberland		4	10	3	4	2	1	1	5	2	6								
Northampton		4	7	2	4	2	3	1	7	2	7	Westmorland		5	7	3	3	2	2	1	6	0	0								
Rutland		4	10	0	0	2	7	1	10	0	0	Lancashire		5	6	0	0	0	0	1	8	3	1								
Leicester		4	7	3	2	2	2	1	6	2	8	Cheshire		5	0	3	9	2	5	1	6	0	0								
Nottingham		4	8	2	10	2	3	1	11	3	0	Monmouth		5	1	0	0	2	2	1	6	0	0								
Derby		4	7	0	0	0	0	1	11	3	0	Somerset		5	4	0	0	2	2	1	10	2	8								
Stafford		4	11	0	0	0	0	1	9	2	11	Devon		5	2	0	0	2	1	1	6	0	0								
Salop		4	9	3	6	2	3	1	8	3	3	Cornwall		4	11	0	0	2	0	1	7	0	0								
Hereford		4	9	0	0	2	4	1	8	0	0	Dorset		5	8	0	0	2	3	1	10	3	5								
Worcester		4	7	0	0	0	0	1	9	2	11	Hampshire		4	9	0	0	2	2	1	10	3	2								
Warwick		4	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	10	Suffex		4	6	0	0	2	0	1	10	2	10								
Gloucester		4	7	0	0	1	10	1	9	3	0	Kent		4	7	0	0	2	4	1	11	2	5								
Wilts		4	11	0	0	2	3	1	8	3	3	WALES, Aug. 7, to Aug. 12, 1780.																			
Berks		4	7	3	6	2	1	1	10	2	6	North Wales		4	10	3	7	2	1	1	3	3	3								
Oxford		4	7	0	0	2	4	1	9	2	8	South Wales		4	4	3	1	1	1	1	2	2	4								
Bucks		4	5	0	0	2	4	1	10	2	9																				

# A Meteorological DIARY of the Weather for SEPTEMBER, 1779.

September 1779.		Wind.	Barom.	Therm.	Weather.
1	S W	little	29 4	69	fultry day, cloudy evening, with some drops of rain.
2	ditto		29 4	66	a fine bright day, but more temperate
3	ditto		29 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	66	clouds and sunshine alternately
4	S W	fresh	29 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	67	gentle rain, most the morning, fair afternoon
5	ditto		29 4	63	chiefly cloudy, with some little rain, cool air
6	N W		29 6	60	a fine fair bright day
7	W	strong	29 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	63	chiefly cloudy, but fair
8	ditto		29 6	65	some flying clouds, but a fine day
9	N W	fresh	29 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	64	ditto
10	N N W	little	29 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	65	chiefly cloudy, but fair
11	N W	ditto	29 8	64	a very bright fine day
12	S S W	ditto	29 7	63	ditto
13	W S W	ditto	29 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	64	chiefly cloudy, but a fine day
14	S W	ditto	29 6	63	wet day, fair evening
15	W	fresh	29 6	60	a very fine bright day
16	ditto		29 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	64	ditto
17	S W	strong	29 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	64	ditto
18	ditto		29 5	64	cloudy in general, one exceeding strong shower
19	ditto		29 5	61	clouds and sunshine at intervals, a smart shower or two
20	S W	fresh	29 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	56	a very fine bright day
21	ditto	strong	29 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	57	cloudy, with a good deal of small rain
22	ditto		29 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	61	ditto
23	S W	fresh	29 4	62	a good deal of small rain night and day
24	ditto		29 2	62	thunder early, fine bright day, miling evening
25	ditto		29 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	64	showers at intervals all day
26	S S W	fresh	29 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	65	fair day, very wet evening, with great deal of light.
27	ditto	strong	29 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	64	wet morning, fine bright afternoon
28	ditto	fresh	29 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	64	a very fine bright day
29	S	strong	29 6	64	ditto
30	W N W	ditto	29 5	63	cloudy at times, but a fair day

Bill of Mortality from Aug. 1, to Aug. 22, 1780.

Christened.		Buried.					
Males	632	Males	611	Between	2 and 5	118	50 and 60
Females	661	Females	612		5 and 10	42	60 and 70
					10 and 20	43	70 and 80
					20 and 30	96	80 and 90
					30 and 40	109	90 and 100
					40 and 50	114	
Whereof have died under two years old				507			
Peck Loaf 2s. od.							





T H E

# Gentleman's Magazine;

For A U G U S T, 1780.

*Debates in Parliament, continued from*  
p. 308.



HAVING said thus much, Mr. B—he took notice of a letter he had received from his constituents of Bristol, accompanied with a petition, the object of which was public œconomy; many of the merchants, he said, had talked to him of petitioning. He had told them that if they did petition, they should not forsake their petition, to be fostered like an ostrich's egg in barren sands, but follow it up, and nurse it with effect. More than this, he knew not of the petition, except what was contained in the letter that accompanied it.

Sir Wm. H—we likewise presented a similar petition from the town of Nottingham. These petitions were all read, and ordered to lie upon the table.

Ld D—gb—a, in compliance with the order of the day, brought up the report of the committee on the Irish trade bill.

Sir Geo. Y—ge rose, not, he said, to oppose the redress that is demanded by that country, but to observe on the commercial as well as political revolution that has of late taken place in this country. If it be just to free Ireland from the snackle by which she has hitherto been restricted in her trade, it is just likewise to free every other part of the British dependencies from the same restrictions. Do not grant indulgences to one part and withhold them from another, because one is strong and the other weak. That would shew the

people that the only mode of obtaining justice is by resistance. If you begin with Ireland, proceed to Jamaica, and so to every other island that owns your sovereignty. In new arrangements, new laws will be necessary, and new laws will require long consideration; he was not for precipitating matters of such vast consequence. Ireland had already been gratified in part; and it was but just that the interests of the whole should be duly weighed before the commercial system of this country should be suffered to undergo a total change.

The report was read.

*Feb. 10.*

A representation and petition from the planters, merchants, and others, interested in the island of Jamaica, signed by near eighty gentlemen of the first character in the mercantile line, were laid before the house, setting forth the importance of the island; that a great part of the trade and navigation, a large proportion of the revenue, and very much of the mercantile and the national credit, and the value of the landed interest, depended immediately on its preservation; yet, notwithstanding this, and the many strong remonstrances made to his Majesty's ministers by the petitioners, begun so early as 1773, and continued to the 8th day of December 1779; and that addresses on the same subject had been made to his Majesty by the assembly of Jamaica, as also a representation of the want of men, ships, stores, arms, ammunition, and of every other means of defence; yet they [the petitioners] never have at any time received from ministers any answers, other



ther than excuses on account of the number of ships employed on the American and home service, and certain loose general assurances from which they received little comfort, and have reaped no advantage; acquainting the house at the same time, that unless a strong regular force be permanently established in Jamaica during the present war, and a considerable fleet stationed there, they cannot think that island in a state of security. This they conceive themselves as Englishmen bound to lay before the representatives of the people of Great Britain, humbly claiming protection as their undoubted right, &c.

Mr. P—nn—t, who presented this paper to the house, complained heavily of the negligence of ministry with respect to Jamaica, insomuch that the noble lord in the blue ribbon had, upon a late occasion, declared in the face of the house, that he had not so much as read the papers presented on the subject; a declaration for which the noble lord deserved to be impeached. [Here his lordship rose in heat, and called out, "*Impeach me. Why dont you impeach me now?*"] to which Mr. P—nn—t made no answer; but addressed himself to Ld G. G—rm—ne, who had owned the reading of the papers, and pressed him closely as to the present situation of Jamaica; and whether it was not now, and had been for a long time, in a state of feeble defence, in case of an attack from the enemy's force, collected, as it was, at Hispaniola. He concluded, with praying to receive from the goodness of parliament that aid and protection which the petitioners had no reason to expect from his Majesty's ministers.

Ld G. G—rm—ne denied that Jamaica had been neglected, and insisted, that since the commencement of the present war it had received more powerful assistance than at any time during the late Spanish war, when it was in more imminent danger; and called upon Adm. Keppel to confirm the fact. He objected to the petition, as unworthy of parliamentary notice, being carried in opposition to the sense of the majority of the gentlemen interested in the preservation of the island. He ad-

ded, that it was his opinion, that a strong force placed in Jamaica would rather injure than serve the planters of that island, because the enemy's supposing our chief dependence to be centred there, would of course turn their thoughts to the more immediate conquest of it, which if not accomplished, would greatly distress the inhabitants. In this view he reprobated the idea of weakening our other dependences in order to strengthen Jamaica, as if Jamaica alone was worthy the attention of the British government.

Mr. P—nn—t justified the petition, and the means made use of to obtain it. Said, a few known contractors and emissaries of government had endeavoured to defeat it; but that all honest men were ready to attest the truth of the facts as stated in the petition, and that the negligence and inattention of ministers to an object of such national concern was notorious and shameful.

Adm. K—pp—l acknowledged, that no particular attention had been paid to Jamaica during the late war, but that the British navy, riding every where triumphant during that war, kept the enemy equally in awe through every part of the British dominions. He added, that Jamaica must have fallen a few months ago, had not an epidemical disorder broke out among the soldiers and seamen at Hispaniola, who were destined for the conquest of it.

Mr. T. T—nsh—d thought it very unusual to object to a petition, because a few gentlemen, contractors, and others, dependent upon government, had entered a protest against it. As for a Mr. Atkinson, one of the protestors, he did not know the man, but he had heard of him at the treasury, the admiralty, the navy-board, the victualling-office, and, in short, at every place where money was to be gotten, or where government had any thing for him to do.

Mr. F—ll—r (memb. for Southampton) declared himself an independent man, and against the petition, because application had been made to government, and it was but fair to wait the result of that application.



Ld. N—th justified Ld G. G—rm—ne, and excused his own warmth when threatened with impeachment, as he knew the declaration he had made, qualified as it was when he spoke the words, could afford no ground for impeachment.

Some altercation took place in the course of this debate on the ground of partiality, which was not terminated without the interposition of the Speaker, nor till the clerk, by referring to the journals, had confirmed what the Speaker asserted.

Feb. 11.

Mr. P—m—r presented a petition from the county of Hertford, similar to that from the county of York.

Ld C—nb—ne had opposed this petition, and had procured a counter protest, that by no parliamentary mode however could be introduced to the house, which Mr. B—g lamented, as the means of procuring the protest would then have appeared. He asserted, that at the general meeting, though there were more than 400 gentlemen present, Ld C—nb—ne, on a division, had only five hands.

Ld N—g—t warmly approved the petitions, which, he said, would have become more popular\*, had some points been suppressed.

Mr. T. T—njb—d congratulated his lordship on his candour, but added, that it would still have been more noble in his lordship to have attended the meetings in those counties where he had property, and avowed his opinion, approving what he thought right, and opposing what he judged wrong. He was very severe upon the protestors, whom he deemed libellers of the people; among whom he pointed at Ld H—sb—gh as foremost in that train.

Ld N—th objected to the Hertfordshire petition on the ground of its title. It was *certainly not the Petition of the Noblemen, Gentlemen, Clergy, and Free-*

\* Besides the county of York, the counties of Middlesex, Chester, Hertford, Suffex, Surrey, Nottingham, Bedford, Essex, Somerset, Wilts, Gloucester, Dorset, Cumberland, Norfolk, Devon, Berks, Bucks, Kent, Northampton, Cambridge, Hereford, Northumberland, Hants, Suffolk, Derby, with most of the principal cities, were amongst those who petitioned.

holders, of the County of Hertford, he said, and therefore should have been intitled, *The Petition of the Noblemen, &c. whose Names were thereunto subscribed.*

Mr. B—g observed, that if a few protestors were to disannul the business of a county, then no county business could ever be done. The worst administration that ever existed never wanted emissaries to oppose the remonstrances of the people. And if his lordship rested his cause upon that ground, he would find it in the end a rotten foundation.

The petition was ordered to lie upon the table.

Mr. B—ke introduced his long-expected bill for the regulation of his Majesty's civil establishments, and of certain public offices; for the limitation of pensions; and the suppression of sundry useless, expensive, and inconvenient places; and for applying the monies saved thereby to the public service. From this bill the greatest advantages to the nation were expected to accrue; but, as nothing but disappointment has been the issue, it were to little purpose to enlarge upon its merits.

Ld N—th received it with great seeming cordiality. He assured the house, that no member in it was more zealous for the establishment of a permanent system of œconomy than himself; but, as, among the various subjects treated of, some of them respected the King's patrimonial income, he thought leave of the crown ought first to be obtained before the bill was admitted.

Ld G. G—rd—n spoke against the admission of the bill; and, though he stood alone, divided the house upon it. Adjourned to the 14th.

Feb. 14.

Ld N—wb—n complained, that proper attention had not been paid to an order of the house, that required an immediate account to be laid before the house of all monies received on account of the land tax for the year 1779. By the accounts on the table it did not appear, he said, that more than 300,000l. had yet been received, though the nett produce was more than a million.

Sir



Sir G—y C—p—r excused the receivers of the land tax for this apparent delay in their remittances; and did not doubt but their reasons would be equally satisfactory to the house as they had been to the treasury.

Ld N—wb—n however moved, That A the sums remaining due for the land tax of 1779, with the persons in whose hands such sums lay, might be laid before the house; which was ordered accordingly.

Col. B—ré, after passing the highest B encomiums on the ability, assiduity, extensive knowledge, and comprehensive genius, of his hon. friend Mr. B—ke, begged leave, in addition to what he had proposed, to offer another object to the consideration of the house, and that C was, the mode of voting the public money without estimate. It appeared, he said, that no less than *six millions* were entrusted in the hands of two ministers, for which there had not till this moment been rendered the smallest ac- D count. On searching deeper into this mysterious business he found himself involved in still greater obscurity, and he could gather no light from the accounts stated of the expenditure that had been withheld from him by the gross E sums voted. He was convinced, he said, that nothing but a commission of accounts, consisting of a few independent members, could correct this evil; and promised on a future day to introduce some propositions to that effect.

Ld N—th wished to hear the propo- sitions of the hon. gentlemen from every side of the house. When an hon. member [Mr. B—ke] proposed his plan the other day with so much elegance, perspicuity, and comprehensive know- G ledge of the subject (spoken to, he was surprized, he said, that he should have neglected, what he thought the most essential article of all, namely, that of placing a cheque upon the expenditure of the public money, for which the present course of the exchequer was H very ill calculated to effect. He was free to confess, he said, that he thought a *commission of accounts* the most likely way of checking the public expence; and for his part he owned he wished to see it adopted.

Col. B—ré was extravagant in his commendations of Ld N—th. He had behaved, he said, superior to the low artifices of ordinary statesmen, and had declared himself openly and candidly in favour of reformation. He thanked the noble lord for speaking out; and was happy that his sentiments had for once merited his support.

Ld G. G—rd—n thought the hon. gentleman had too hastily given the noble lord credit for the purity of his intentions; for his part, he believed his lordship's design was to cajole both the house and the people.

Mr. F—x allowed great candour and fairness on the part of the noble lord, who had so readily approved the idea thrown out by his hon. friend, of ap- pointing *commissioners of accounts*. At present the issue of large sums of money were, year after year, left unaccounted for; and, but for the integrity of the minister, the money might as well have been put into his own pocket, as ap- plied to services that were equally in- consequential to the nation.

He then entered into the subject of the petitions, and remarked with his usual poignancy on the conduct of the F protestors, who, not content with using every infamous method of defeating the petitions, could not forbear libelling the petitioners. He knew, he said, but of one way to bring those daring protests before parliament, and that was, by ordering those instruments who were active in procuring them to attend the house, to answer for their abuse of the people for exercising the right which the constitution gave them, of carrying their petitions before parlia- G ment. He particularly adverted to some expressions made use of in the other house by a nobleman in high office [Ld H—sb—gh] reflecting on the county meetings, and complimented the noble lord in the blue ribbon for considering them in a different light, and abandon- H ing the protestors.

Ld N—th, in return, gave the hon. gentleman credit as a powerful advocate in any cause, but added, that he would rather chuse that he should continue his *opponent* than that he should com- inence



mence his *commentator*; for it must require more than the acuteness of a critic to ground an opinion from any thing that he had ever said, that he had abandoned the protestors. If one set of men thought it right to petition, and another that there was no ground for petitioning, should he patronize the one, and set his face against the other! Impossible! The petitions are not the petitions of the counties at large, but of men of a certain description, having property in the counties; and for him to abandon the gentlemen who thought it their duty to protest against the violent proceedings of their fellow-subjects, would not only be unfair, but to the highest degree monstrous and absurd.

Mr. *D—nn—g* defended the right of petitioning, but allowed that the sense of the county was never meant to be expressed, only the sense of that meeting to which the petitioners had given their countenance.

Ld *M—lg—ve* reprobated the present mode of petitioning as dangerous and unconstitutional; for the associators had declared, that if parliament would not yield to the prayer of their petitions, recourse should be had to other means. The noble lord begged leave to warn gentlemen from stepping out of the proper path. The constitution had drawn the line, beyond which the people were not to proceed; and if they chose to make themselves trespassers, they must expect to be made answerable for the consequences. He thanked God there was still energy enough in government to defend the constitution, to punish the factious, and to support itself with dignity against the disaffected.

Ld *J. C—nd—sb* thanked the noble lord for his caution to keep within the line of the constitution. He hoped that he had ever strictly observed that line, and that his connections were too dear to him ever to lose sight of it; but he had lived to see more than 50,000 of his fellow-subjects butchered, who had no more violated the constitution than himself, for whose blood some men must be made answerable, or government would soon lose its energy,

and Englishmen all that was worth contending for among men. He said, he was not to be intimidated by threats from exerting his utmost efforts to obtain the prayer of the petitions, and to enforce national œconomy.

Mr. *T. T—nsb—d* adverted to the county associations in Ireland; and asked the noble lord if they had not stept a little way beyond the common line, to arm themselves against the encroachments of ministerial power? He wished to know how it came to be meritorious in *Irishmen* to arm in support of their just rights, and criminal in Englishmen to follow their example. A proud secretary, he said [alluding to a speech of Ld *H—sb—gh*], had passed high encomiums on the firmness of his countrymen in Ireland, but had pronounced the associators in England factious and disaffected. He wished to know the reason.

Ld *N—tb* entered fully into the vindication of Ld *H—sb—gh*, and complained of the ungentleman-like attack on a nobleman of the other house, for words spoken there, which ought not to be repeated elsewhere. He defended likewise the influence of the crown, against which, he said, opposition seemed to direct their force. That influence, he insisted, was greater when he came into administration than it is now; and it was obvious, from the strong attacks that were made by the opposition on the measures of government, that it was but barely great enough.

Col. *B—ré* observed, that as the noble lord seemed to think every attempt to diminish the influence of the crown was to be resisted, he desired to know, if in the intended plan of reformation every thing that tended to affect that influence was to be avoided. If so, it would be better, he said, to die in the cradle, than to live to maturity, and die by the hands of the executioner.

Ld *N—tb* said, he was ready to co-operate with every plan of œconomy that could be proposed without affecting government; and he doubted not but much might be done, if entered upon with temper, and pursued in earnest.

Mr.



Mr. G. O—n—w exclaimed bitterly against associations. They made his blood run cold, he vowed to God they did. He feared for the constitution. He was down in Suffex a little while ago, and on a rainy day, taking a walk out, what should he see, but two men A taking the heights of a hill; and when he asked them what they were about, they told him, taking plans of the country for the D. of Richmond; but this was not all that he knew of the D. of Richmond. He could speak from B authority, that at the table of the Duke D'Aiguillon in France he had been reproached for speaking disrespectfully of the government of his country. [Here he was called to order by Col. B—ré; but he went on, defying the most cap- C tious imp of opposition to hurt him; and calling God Almighty to witness, that what he said of the associations was the real sentiments of his heart. He believed they meant no good to the constitution.]

He was answered by Mr. F—x, who warmly defended the cause of the D. of Richmond. He applauded his zeal for the service of his country, who, unplaced and unpensioned, could employ persons at his own expence to enable him, in case of invasion, to put that E part of the country where his chief residence was in a proper state of defence. He did not wonder, he said, that it should excite the hon. gentleman's jealousy, as it was so rare a case for any one to do any thing for government for F nothing; nor was it at all surprizing, that the hon. gentleman should tremble for the consequences. Judging, from the knowledge he had of his own heart, that his grace could have no good design in what he did, or he would have G imparted it to government in order to be rewarded; the hon. gentleman for the same reason concluded that his design must be bad, as what he did was at his own sole expence. He then entered into a defence of the associations, the chief object of which, he asserted, H was the abolition of pensions and useless places, and frugality in the expenditure of the public money. Strange, he said, that any gentleman should be so much alarmed for the constitution, as if go-

vernment were to totter if those rotten pillars of the state were to be removed. But nothing should seem strange that some gentlemen advance. At one time opposition are charged with wanting nothing but places and pensions, and other emoluments of government; and now they are struggling for an abolition of those douceurs, they are charged with endeavouring to subvert the constitution.

Ld F—rf—x (Ld H—sb—gh's son) defended his father. He insisted, that his words had been mistated; and that his lordship entertained quite other sentiments than what had been laid to his charge.

The debate ended by a motion made by Mr. B—ke, for selling the forest and crown lands, with some reservations, which was unanimously agreed to.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN,

A MONG a number of old coins I have found a copper one, with a date in figures of 1220; and should be glad if any of your correspondents would inform me of the earliest date that is to be found in figures.—The learned are generally of opinion that Arabic figures were first taught us by the Saracens. The common opinion is, that Platinus, who lived towards the close of the 13th century, was the first Christian who made use of them: and F. Mabillon assures us, in his work 'De Re Diplomatica,' that he has nowhere found them earlier than the 14th century; yet Dr. Wallis insists on their being of a much older standing, and gives an instance of their antiquity from the mantle-tree at Helmdon, 1133 (Gent. Mag. XVIII. 122. XIX. 508.). Mr. Luffkin furnishes a yet earlier date in the window of a house in Colchester, containing the figures 1090 (Phil. Trans. No. 155.). In the late Mr. Snelling's Books of Coins, there is one of Henry VII. with the date 1494, and one of Henry VIII. of 1514. And in an old book that I have, G printed in 1570, are prints of two medals, with the dates 1413 and 1414 in figures. Yours, &c.

Hoxton, July 10, 1780.

BOREMAN.

## THEATRICAL REGISTER.

HAY-MARKET.

July 31. Othello—Flich of Bacon.

Aug. 1. Spanish Barber—Comus.

2. Bonduca—Midas.

3. Separate Maintenance—Comus.

4. Othello—Irish Widow.

5. Chapter of Accidents—Miss in her Teens.

7. Ditto—Piety in Pattens.

8. Spanish Barber—Son in Law.

9. Chapter of Accidents—The Apprentice.

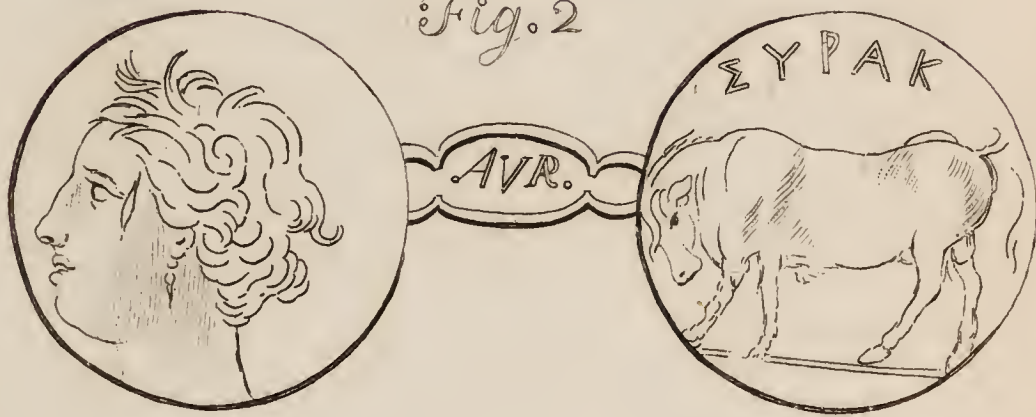
(To be continued.)





H.Gravelot.del. Jam.<sup>s</sup> Roberts.Sculp.

Fig. 2









*Memoirs of Bishop* WARBURTON.

AFTER mature consideration, and due attention to whatever has appeared on the subject\*, we are enabled to gratify our readers with an accurate account of a prelate, whose advancement to the episcopal dignity reflects honour on the present reign.

Mr. William Warburton was born at Newark-upon-Trent, in the county of Nottingham, about the year 1697, or 1698. His father was George Warburton, an attorney, and town-clerk of the place, in which this his eldest son received his birth and education. His mother was Elizabeth, the daughter of William Hobman, an Alderman of the same town, and his parents were married about the year 1696. The family of Dr. Warburton came originally from the county of Chester, where his great grand-father resided. His grand-father, William Warburton, was the first who settled at Newark; where he practised the law, and was Coroner of the County of Nottingham. George Warburton, the father, died about the year 1706, leaving his widow with four children, two sons and two daughters, of which the second son George died young; but the daughters lived to women's estate, and one of them survived her brother, and is yet alive. The original designation of the Bishop was to the same profession as that of his father and grand-father; and he was accordingly placed clerk to an attorney, with whom he remained until he was qualified to engage in business upon his own account. He was then admitted to one of the courts at Westminster, and for some years continued the employment of an attorney and solicitor at the place of his birth.

The success he met with as a man

of business was probably not great; it was certainly insufficient to induce him to devote the rest of his life to it: and it is probable, that his want of encouragement might tempt him to turn his thoughts towards a profession in which his literary acquisitions would be more valuable, and in which he might more easily pursue the bent of his inclination. He appears to have brought from school more learning than was requisite for a practising lawyer. This might rather impede than forward his progress, as it has been generally observed, that an attention to literary concerns, and the bustle of an attorney's office, with only a moderate share of business, are wholly incompatible. It is therefore no wonder that he preferred retirement to noise, and relinquished whatever advantages he might expect from continuing to follow the law. It has been suggested by an ingenious writer, that he was for some time usher to a school.

In the year 1724, his first work, consisting of translations from Cæsar, Tully, Pliny, Claudian, and others†, appeared, under the title of "Miscellaneous Translations in Prose and Verse, from Roman Poets, Orators, and Historians," 12mo. It is dedicated to his early patron, Sir Robert Sutton, and seems to have laid the foundation of his first ecclesiastical preferment. At this period it is probable he had not abandoned his profession, though it is certain he did not pay regard to it much longer. About Christmas, 1726, he came to London, and while there was introduced to Theobald, Concanen, and others of Mr. Pope's enemies, with whose conversation he was extremely pleased. It was at this time that he wrote a ‡ letter to Concanen, dated Jan. 2, 1726, which, by accident, falling into the hands of the late

\* Amongst other channels of information, it would be illiberal not to mention that we are very materially indebted to the anecdotes of Bishop Warburton, which have appeared in the Westminster Magazine. We have endeavoured to be minutely exact; and if we are in any particular wrong, shall be glad to be set right.

† See Gent. Mag. 1779, p. 327.

‡ This letter, which Dr. Akenfide says will probably be remembered as long as any of the Bishop's writings, has been lately given to the world by Mr. Malone, in the "Supplement to Shakspeare." Matthew Concanen, to whom it is addressed, was a native of Ireland, and descended of a good family. He had been noticed in his youth by Dean Swift, to whom he is said to have behaved ungratefully. He was bred to the law. At his coming to London, he appears to have relied on his pen for his support; and it is reported, that he, and one Sterling, a clergyman, determining to write in opposition to each other, tossed up which of them should take the defence of the Ministry, when the lot fell upon Concanen to write for government. In return for this service, in July 1732, he was appointed Attorney-General to the Island of Jamaica, and in that post remained until the year 1743, when, having acquired a handsome fortune, he returned to England; but the change of climate not agreeing with his constitution, he fell into a consumption, and died on the 22d of January, 1749. Mr. War-

GENT. MAG. for August, 1780.

burton's



Dr. Akenfide, was produced to most of that gentleman's friends, and by that means became the subject of much speculation. About this time he also communicated to Theobald some notes on Shakspeare, which afterwards appeared in that critic's edition of our great dramatic poet. In 1727, his second work, intitled, "A Critical and Philosophical Enquiry into the Causes of Prodiges and Miracles, as related by Historians," &c. was published in 12mo. and was also dedicated to Sir Robert Sutton. He was at this time in orders, and on the 25th of April, 1728, had the honour to be in the King's List of Masters of Arts, created at Cambridge on his Majesty's visit to that university &c. In June ||, the same year, he was presented by Sir Robert Sutton to the rectory of Brand Bruton, in the diocese of Lincoln; a living which he retained a great number of years, at which he spent a considerable part of his middle-life in a studious retirement, devoted entirely to letters, and there planned, and in part executed, some of his most important works.

Several years elapsed after obtaining this preferment before Mr. Warburton appeared again in the world\* as a writer. In 1736 he exhibited a plan of a new edition of Velleius Paterculus, which he printed in the "Bibliothèque Britannique, ou, Histoire des Ouvrages des Savans de la Grande Bretagne, pour les Mois Juillet, Aout,

" & Sept. 1736. A la Haye." This design never was compleated. Dr. Middleton, in a letter to him, dated April 9, 1737 †, returns him thanks for his letters, as well as the Journal, which, says he, "came to my hands soon after the date of my last. I had before seen the force of your critical genius very successfully employed on Shakespear, but did not know you had ever tried it on the Latin authors. I am pleased with several of your emendations, and transcribed them into the margin of my editions, though not equally with them all. It is a laudable and liberal amusement, to try now and then in our reading the success of a conjecture; but in the present state of the generality of old writers, it can hardly be thought a study fit to employ a life upon, at least not worthy, I am sure, of your talents and industry, which, instead of trifling on words, seem calculated rather to correct the opinions and manners of the world." These sentiments of his friend appear to have had their due weight; for, from that time, the intended edition was laid aside, and never afterwards resumed.

It was in this year, 1736, that he may be said to have emerged from the obscurity of a private life into the notice of the world. The first publication which rendered him afterwards famous, now appeared under the title of "The ‡ Alliance between Church and

Warburton's Letter to him was found about the year 1750 by Dr. Knight, in a house in Crane-Court, where it is imagined Mr. Concanen had lodged, on his arrival from Jamaica. § Monthly Chronicle.

\* At least, there was nothing published which can be with certainty ascribed to him. In the year 1732, his patron, Sir Robert Sutton, having been a member of the Charitable Corporation, fell under the censure of the House of Commons, on account of that iniquitous business. He was expelled the house, and his fortune for some time seemed to be held but on a precarious tenure. On this occasion a pamphlet appeared, intitled, "An Apology for Sir Robert Sutton." It can only be conjectured, that Dr. Warburton had some concern in this production; but when the connexion between him and Sir Robert, and the recent obligation received from that gentleman, are considered, it will not be thought unlikely that he might, on this occasion, afford his patron some assistance by his pen.

† Middleton's works, Vol. II. p. 470.

‡ This volume, which was published anonymously, was pronounced, in the Present State of the Republic of Letters, Vol. XVII. p. 471. "to be the work of a gentleman, whose capacity, judgment, and learning, deserve some eminent dignity in the church, of which he is now an inferior minister." Four editions of this work were printed in the author's life-time, and each with considerable variations. Mr. Edwards, in his Canons of Criticism, p. 261. Ed. 1758, sarcastically says, "The first edition of The Alliance came out without a dedication, but was presented to the Bishops; and, when nothing came out of that, the second was addressed to both the universities; and when nothing came of that, the third was dedicated to a noble Earl (Lord Chesterfield), and nothing has yet (i. e. in 1748) come of that." It must be confessed, all this is very severely said; but the long neglect and late advancement of a person of Bishop Warburton's

|| Political State, Vol. XXXV. 602.



“ State: or, the Necessity and Equity  
“ of an established Religion and a Test-  
“ law, demonstrated from the Essence  
“ and End of Civil Society, upon the  
“ fundamental Principles of the Law  
“ of Nature and Nations.” In three  
parts: the first, treating of a civil and  
religious society; the second, of an  
established church; and the third, of  
a test law. 8vo. At the end was  
announced the scheme of “ The Divine  
Legation of Moses,” in which he  
had at this time made a consider-  
able progress. The first volume of  
this work was published in January  
1737-8, under the title of “ The Divine  
Legation of Moses demonstrated on  
“ the Principles of a religious Deist,  
“ from the omission of the doctrine of  
“ a future state of rewards and punish-  
“ ments in the Jewish dispensation.  
“ In six Books &c. By William Warbur-  
“ ton, A. M. Author of *The Alliance*  
“ between Church and State;” and  
met with a reception which neither the  
subject, nor the manner in which it  
was treated, seemed to authorise. It  
was, as the author afterwards observed,  
fallen upon in so outrageous and bru-  
tal a manner, as had been scarce par-  
donable, had it been “ The Divine  
“ Legation of Mahomet.”—It pro-  
duced several answers, and so much  
abuse from the authors of the *Weekly*  
*Miscellany*, that in less than two months  
he was constrained to defend himself, in  
“ A Vindication of the Author of the  
“ Divine Legation of Moses, from the  
“ Aspersions of the Country Clergy-  
“ man’s Letter in the *Weekly Miscel-*  
“ lany of February 24, 1737, 8vo.”  
The reader will not be displeased to read  
his account of himself as given in this  
pamphlet, which breathes a spirit very  
advantageous to his character as a di-  
vine.

“ There are, and those esteemed sin-  
“ cere Christians too, who would have  
“ taken the names of Infidel and He-  
“ retic for favours at the hand of the  
“ Letter-writer. But I am of a different

“ humour. These titles have no charms  
“ for me. I have lived some time  
“ in the world; and, blessed be God!  
“ without giving or taking offence.  
“ This time has been spent in my  
“ parish church (for I am a country  
“ clergyman, and reside constantly on  
“ my cure), in the service of my neigh-  
“ bour, in my study, and in the of-  
“ fices of filial piety.

“ With lenient arts t’ extend a mother’s ||  
“ breath, (“ of death;  
“ Make languor smile, and smooth the bed  
“ Explore the thought, explain the asking  
“ eye, (“ sky.”  
“ And keep awhile one parent from the

“ Excess of zeal in such as the Let-  
“ ter-writer, and defect of religion in  
“ others of better breeding, so efface  
“ these feelings of nature, that I could  
“ hardly have known how to have told  
“ them, had I not both the example,  
“ and the fine words too, of one of the  
“ politest men of the age to keep me in  
“ countenance. The time spent in my  
“ study has been employed in confirm-  
“ ing my own faith against the errone-  
“ ous opinions the Letter-writer has  
“ raked together, and then in planning  
“ a work to confirm my brethren. All  
“ the reward I ever had, or ever expect  
“ to have here, is the testimony of a  
“ good conscience within doors, and  
“ a good name without. The first,  
“ no man can take from me; the other,  
“ this Letter-writer, in the most un-  
“ christian manner, has attempted to  
“ invade.” Mr. Warburton’s extra-  
ordinary merit, however, had now at-  
tracted the notice of the Heir-apparent  
to the Crown, in whose immediate ser-  
vice we find him, in June 1738, when  
he published “ Faith working by Cha-  
“ rity to Christian Edification; a ser-  
“ mon preached at the last episcopal  
“ visitation for confirmation in the  
“ diocese of Lincoln; with a preface  
“ shewing the reasons of its publica-  
“ tion, and a postscript occasioned by  
“ some letters lately published in the

ton’s talents will; now personal rancour has subsided, and the still voice of reason may  
be heard, reflect disgrace only on those who ought to have noticed him sooner.

§ The first volume contained but three Books.

|| Mrs. Warburton, his mother, lived until the year 1749, when she died, and was  
buried at Brand-Bruton. Mr. Pope, in a letter dated May 26, 1739, taking notice of  
the above paragraph, says, “ I must particularly thank you for the mention you have  
made of me in your postscript to the last edition of the *Legation of Moses*, I am much  
more pleased with a compliment that links me to a virtuous man, and by the best si-  
militude, that of a good mind (even a better and stronger tie than the similitude of  
studies), than I could be proud of any other whatsoever. May that independency,  
charity, and competency, attend you, that sets a good Priest above a Bishop, and truly  
makes his fortune; that is, his happiness in this life, as well as in the other.”

“ Weekly



“ Weekly Miscellany. By William Warburton, A. M. Chaplain to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.” A second edition of “ The Divine Legation ” also appeared in November, 1738.

In March, 1739, the world was in danger of being deprived of this extraordinary genius by an intermitting fever, which with some difficulty was relieved by a plentiful use of the bark.

The novelty of the arguments in the Divine Legation, the paradoxical appearance of its data, and the variety of learning displayed in it, had excited the attention of the world; and many of the orthodox divines became alarmed at the idea of its being a covert attack on Christianity, instead of a defence of it. The author was therefore very roughly handled in consequence of it; but he soon shewed that he was more than a match for his antagonists, even in their own way. His reputation was now rising every day; and, to exalt it as high as it could be carried, he had about this time the good fortune to render a service to Mr. Pope, by means of which he acquired an ascendancy over that great poet, which will astonish those who observe the air of superiority which, until this connection, had been shewed in all his friendships even with the greatest men of the age. The Essay on Man had been now published some years; and it is universally supposed that the author had, in the composition of it, adopted the philosophy of Lord Bolingbroke, whom on this occasion he had followed as his guide, without understanding the tendency of his principles. In 1738, M. de Croufaz wrote some remarks on it, accusing the author of Spinozism and Naturalism; which falling into Mr. Warburton's hands, he published a defence of the first epistle, and soon after the remaining three, in seven letters, of which six were printed in 1739, and the seventh in June 1740, under the title

of “ A Vindication of Mr. Pope's Essay on Man, by the author of the Divine Legation.” The opinion which Mr. Pope conceived of these defences, as well as of their author, will be best seen in his letters. In the first, dated April 11, 1739, he says,—  
 “ You have made my system as clear as I ought to have done, and could not. It is indeed the same system as mine, but illustrated with a ray of your own; as they say our natural body is the same still when glorified. I am sure I like it better than I did before, and so will every man else. I know I meant just what you explain; but I did not explain my own meaning so well as you.—You understand me as well as I do myself; but you express me better than I. I could express myself\*.” In another, dated April 16, 1740, on a prospect of their meeting soon, he says,—  
 “ Let us meet like men who have been many years acquainted with each other, and whose friendship is not to begin, but continue. All forms should be past, when people know each other's mind so well. I flatter myself you are a man after my own heart, who seeks content only from within, and says to greatness, *Tuas habeto tibi res, egomet habebo meas*. But as it is but just your other friends should have some part of you, I insist on my making you the first visit in London, and thence, after a few days, to carry you to Twickenham, for as many as you can afford me.” This meeting appears to have taken place, to the satisfaction of both parties. A firm friendship was established between them, which continued with undiminished fervour unto the death of Mr. Pope, who, during the remainder of his life, paid a deference and respect to his friend's judgment and abilities, which will be considered by many as almost bordering on servility†.

In 1741, the second volume of The Divine Legation, in two parts ‡, con-

\* So Dr. Middleton, in a letter to Mr. Warburton, dated Jan. 7, 1739-40, after thanking him for his present, says, “ You have evinced the orthodoxy of Mr. Pope's principles, but, like the old commentators on his Homer, will be thought perhaps in some places to have provided a meaning for him, that he himself never dreamt of. However, if you did not find him a philosopher, you will make him one; for he will be wise enough to take the benefit of your reading, and make his future Essays more clear and consistent.”

† See Mr. Pope's Letters passim.

‡ At the end of Part II. was added, “ An Appendix; containing some remarks on a late book, intituled, *Future Rewards and Punishments believed by the Ancients, particularly the Philosophers, wherein some Objections of the Reverend Mr. Warburton, in his Divine Legation of Moses, are considered.*”



taining books IV. V. VI. was published; as was also a second edition of the "Alliance between Church and State." In the summer of that year, Mr. Pope and Mr. Warburton, in a country ramble, took Oxford in their way, where they parted; Mr. Pope, after one day's stay, going westward; and Mr. Warburton, who staid a day after him to visit Dr. Coneybear, the Dean of Christ Church, returning to London. On that day the Vice-Chancellor Dr. Leigh sent a message to his lodgings, with an usual compliment, to know if a Doctor's degree in divinity would be acceptable to him; to which such an answer was returned as so civil a message deserved. About the same time, Mr. Pope had the like offer made him of a Doctor's degree in law, which he seem disposed to accept, until he learnt that some impediment had been thrown in the way of his friend's receiving the compliment intended for him by the Vice-Chancellor. He then absolutely refused that proposed to himself. In a letter, dated August 12, he says,—"I have received some chagrin at the delay of your degree at Oxon. As for mine, I will die before I receive one in an art I am ignorant of, at a place where there remains any scruple of bestowing one on you, in a science of which you are so great a master. In short, I will be Doctor'd with you, or not at all." And again, in September, he says, "We shall take our degree together in Fame, whatever we do at the University; and I tell you once more, I will not have it there without you." Both the degrees were therefore laid aside; and the university of Oxford lost some reputation by the conduct of this business, by which it was deprived of the honour of two names, who certainly would have reflected credit to the society among whom they were to have been enrolled. [To be continued.]

Mr. URBAN.

Aug. 5.

PERMIT one, who has been an occasional correspondent to the Gentleman's Magazine for more than thirty years past, to contribute his mite towards your next month's collection, by sending you the impression of a curious old Greek coin which was happily redeemed from the melting pot of a neighbouring goldsmith some time since. [See the plate, fig. 2.]

It is a small Syracusan coin, as is

obvious from the legend on the reverse (ΣΥΡΑΚ), and the head of either Ceres or Proserpine, who were peculiarly revered in that celebrated city; but I take it to be extremely scarce and curious, as the late Mr. Swinton of Oxford informed me, that, though he had some silver and brass coins of that city, yet he had never seen a gold one.—This weighs very exactly 22 grains, and was dug up somewhere on the Hampshire coast, not far from Portsmouth, where, perhaps, it has lain ever since the Carthaginians and Greeks traded here for tin; for it is in very high preservation. The size of it is nearly the same as that of a silver three-pence, and the legend is too minute to be seen by the naked eye.—I shall be glad, if some of your curious correspondents will give the public their thoughts upon it, and in particular what name it might be called by.

Yours, &c. PALAMEDES.

Portsmouth Common, July 20, 1780.

\* \* This Correspondent's letter reminds us of laying before our readers a plan which seems calculated to extend the honour of this nation in the MEDALLIC science to a far greater pitch than it has hitherto attained.

MR. DUANE of Lincoln's-Inn, Dr. HUNTER of Windmill-street, and Mr. COMBE of Bloomsbury-square, having by their united endeavours collected an invaluable treasure of ancient coins and medals, have resolved to have faithful and elegant engravings made of the whole of each series of the Grecian kings, and of so many of the Grecian cities and states as have either not at all, or but inaccurately, been published in the best modern collections.

Mr. BARTOLOZZI is now employed by Mr. DUANE on the series of the Macedonian kings, after which he will go upon the Egyptian, then on the Syrian, &c. At the same time other artists will be employed by Dr. HUNTER on the coins of the Grecian cities.

In this publication, besides an exact representation of each medal with respect to size, type, inscription, &c. the form of every letter and monogram will be faithfully exhibited, and the weight of the gold and silver coins accurately marked.

Most of the coins in the collection are in fine preservation, and all of them allowed by the best judges to be indisputably genuine.

To



To give some idea of this collection to those who have not seen the coins, it will be sufficient to mention the amount of a few of the different articles, which it now contains, and to which additions are daily making.

Of Grecian cities	{	113 gold
		1987 silver
		2687 copper

Total	4787
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Of Grecian kings	{	122 gold
		950 silver
		987 brass

Total	2059
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In this enumeration no Greek imperial coins or duplicates are included.

It must be obvious, that one large collection of Grecian medals will be of much greater use, than if divided and in the possession of different persons. Medals, when brought together, not only illustrate and explain each other, but, as they may be so easily and frequently examined and compared, observations are made and reflections arise, which otherwise might never have occurred.

If the specimen, which is here given, be compared with the catalogue of coins lately published belonging to the Empress Queen, or with any other collection public or private hitherto printed, the difference will appear so great, that it must strike every one as likely to be very honourable to this country in particular, and important to literature in general.

So much being laid before the public, it is presumed that many persons in these kingdoms possessed of small parcels of Grecian medals, and not intending to make an extensive collection themselves, would wish to promote an undertaking of this kind. From such proprietors of ancient coins any addition to the present collection will be received as a benefaction to the public, for whom the whole is intended; a full equivalent will be returned in money or by exchange; and, when the work is printed, an honourable mention will be made of all such contributions."

*As the plan needs no comment, we shall only add, that we heartily wish it the success which it so well deserves.*

Mr. URBAN,  
 SCRUTATOR might have added the following remarks to those he lately communicated to Mr. Urban

Aug. 7.

upon Mr. Nichols's Collection of Poems:

In vol. I. p. 124, l. 2, for "flood" we should surely read "blood."—P. 277. note, l. 6, instead of "he received the ORDER of knighthood," read "the HONOUR of knighthood."—There are, properly, TWO ORDERS only of knighthood in this kingdom—There is no ORDER of KNIGHTS BACHELORS. THEIRS is only a TITLE of HONOUR, or DIGNITY.

In vol. II. p. 54, l. 21, a note should be added, to explain the word "sploach;" as also in p. 153, l. 16, the word "ming'd." In p. 209, l. 25, would it not be better to read "Grecian's," as "he himself" follows in l. 27?

In vol. III. p. 9, l. 23, "found" might be put in the place of "join'd." In p. 54, the "Oxeyes" are not, as Mr. Newcomb's note asserts, "Places in Oxford," but silver drinking-vessels, so called from the form of the handles on each side.—In p. 69, l. 9, "To the Wicked, Baxter's Call" should be marked as the title of his book.

In vol. IV. p. 321, note, line 4,— "where he received the TITLE of LL.D." (speaking of Lord Bolingbroke). We ought, assuredly, to read, "where he (not RECEIVED, but, to use the academical expression) "was PRESENTED TO the DEGREE of LL.D."—Had he PROCEEDED regularly, and done EXERCISE for the degree, he would have been said to have "TAKEN," or to have "been admitted" to the degree. But I have not a doubt that Henry St. John TOOK no degree; but only after he had made a figure in life, had the HONORARY degree of LL.D. CONFERRED upon him.—Queen Anne visited the university in 1702, the DATE of Bolingbroke's degree. I presume he was in her train.—But there is an impropriety in the expression, "the TITLE of LL.D." The universities give DEGREES only, not "TITLES." The latter are, properly, given only by the KING. Again,

P. 349, no noblemen or gentlemen-commoners, now-a-days, TAKE degrees REGULARLY, except those who are designed for places of emolument, either in the CHURCH or the COMMONS. But ALL noblemen and gentlemen-commoners, after a course of regular behaviour, and a certain residence in the UNIVERSITIES,

TIES,



TIES, have a Master of Arts Degree conferred on them, before they quit EITHER OF THEM. But THIS is an HONORARY degree only; and does not entitle them to a vote in convocation, and, of course, gives them no voice for "members of parliament" for the UNIVERSITY;—the REVERSE of which the annotator seems to have apprehended was the practice.

P. 353.—"Layer, means the place where he LAID down. When cattle lay down well, &c."—In these two lines there are two mistakes.—Instead of "the place where he laid down"—propriety of language requires either "the place where he LAY down"—or, "the place where he LAID HIMSELF down."—Again—instead of "when cattle lay down well"—the same propriety requires that it should be read—"when cattle lie down well."—

Though the verb LAY is very commonly used, in London especially, for LIE—as "where did you LAY last night?" instead of—"where did you LIE?"—it is, nevertheless, a great impropriety of speech.—This verb LIE is always used, in the sense under consideration, in our translation of the Bible; the true standard of the English language. It makes LIEN in the præter tense. "Though ye have LIEN among the pots"—is the expression made use of in one of the Psalms. The proper præter tense of the verb to LIE, is "I LAY:"—"I have LIEN" is the compound præter tense, formed by the auxiliary verb HAVE, joined to the participle passive LIEN; after the model of all modern languages.—The verb LAY, not being a verb neuter, but a verb active, cannot, with propriety, be used in the sense of LYING DOWN, without assuming a pronoun, in the manner of the reflective verbs of the French.—Thus we find, in the Psalms "I LAID ME down and slept"—and again, "I will LAY ME down in peace;"—and, in the same Psalms, xxiii. 2. "He maketh me to LIE DOWN in green pastures;" not to "LAY DOWN." OXONIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN,

Aug. 10.

YOUR correspondent, in p. 215, says, "The following note would not have been added, had the writer known that honorary degrees in the University do not confer a right of voting "for Members of Parliament, or indeed for any matter whatever." The writer is not sensible that he has

mentioned any thing about *honorary* degrees, and is certain that they were not in his mind at the time of writing. Sir Thomas Higgons, to be sure, was of Oxford; and the corrector seems not to have heard of any other English *university*, any more than the keeper of the Bodleian Library in Dr. Middleton's famous story; otherwise the term Fellow-Commoner might have suggested a suspicion that the *writer* might possibly be a Cambridge man, where there are no such things as honorary degrees. His general assertion, indeed, was intended to apply to both Universities, as he thought it fairly might, from what he saw prevail at Cambridge, joined to the desire that now generally obtains of having as many votes for Members of Parliament as possible. Formerly, few gentlemen of fortune, who did not intend to make their fortunes by the learned professions, became graduates; and therefore it was almost idle in their biographers to mention that they did not: of late many such have taken the degrees of B. A. and M. A. regularly; and many, who did not chuse to wait seven years for the right of exercising the power wanted, have applied for and easily obtained from the King Mandamus degrees. If it were worth while to examine the Registrar's books at Cambridge for the last twenty years, I believe both these particulars would be found true; and in the same view (namely, of getting a vote at Elections) a greater number of *Nobiles*, *Nobilium filii*, & *tanquam Nobiles*, will be found to have taken degrees. Please to see the account in the public papers of the last Cambridge commencement, when 103 took the degree of M. A. and account for it by what was the case, that six or seven candidates were in the room canvassing. Here are three descriptions of persons, who were all meant by the writer, who never once thought of honorary degrees, because they are nothing to the purpose, and indeed are not at all in use at Cambridge: and if the gentleman doth not know that Mandamus degrees confer every right, &c. it is plain he has not heard that Ld. Hardwicke got the High-Stewardship by a single vote on the other side being set aside, not because it was that of a Mandamus M. A. but because it was given in the wrong house.

I fancy that "strangely controverted," in p. 215, is falsely printed for *strongly*.



*Strongly.* I have known those words change place, or ought to do so, before now.

In answer to the query in p. 219, there is no sounding board over the pulpit in Great St. Mary's Church, Cambridge. I think I have heard Dr. Rutherford say that he was one of the Syndicate appointed to superintend the erecting it. I believe too he thought sounding-boards useless; and I never heard a wish expressed there for one.

In country churches the pulpits are often hexagons, and so small, that the side that opens will hardly admit a moderately-sized man, and the sounding-board, being of the same size, can never be supposed to assist the voice, and only exhibits the appearance of the cover or lid to the pulpit, being raised up a little for the nonce.—Perhaps the general custom might arise from the ancient preachings in the open air in the shrowds at St. Paul's, London, and at Norwich. As in these places, I think, there was a gallery or scaffolding for the audience to retire to in case of bad weather, it was necessary that the preacher should have some cover. See the curious account in your Magazine, p. 179, of that at St. Paul's; a print of which would be very agreeable: though, if I am not mistaken, I have seen a slight representation of it prefixed to some sermons delivered there, &c. but cannot recollect for certain.

At the great church in Newcastle the sounding board is a curious representation of its fine Gothic spire. In Mildenhall, Suffolk, the same is modern, and of an uncommonly vast and flat expanse; and, as no support appears, but it seems only to touch a tall slender stone pillar with a few inches of its circumference, it presents every moment the idea of falling, and extinguishing the preacher effectually. But why lose time about the outworks? Why not attack the body of the place at once, by questioning the use of pulpits at all? If the reading desk is properly placed as to situation and elevation, that all may see and hear in the compleatest manner, why is not that the proper place to deliver the sermon from! If the more elevated pulpit answers these ends better, why are not the prayers read from thence? What good account can be given of a practice that prevailed in Westminster-Abbey some years ago, and perhaps may still

continue, of the Dean and Prebendaries sitting commodiously in their stalls to hear prayers, and then moving from the western end of the choir to the eastern, in order to be near enough to hear the sermon? In some cathedrals, I believe, the custom is still more inconvenient, and the whole congregation quit the choir, and retire into the body of the church to hear the preacher. This makes a provision of moveable deal benches necessary, which are piled up on one another during the rest of the week. Why such practice prevailed before the Reformation, is not difficult to conjecture. In the first place, sermons were rare; so the inconvenience happened but seldom, and therefore was not minded: in the next place, the choir was often appropriated to the religious to whom the building belonged, who excluded the laity; at least confined them to the outside, to prevent those violent quarrels and affrays that happened at some time or other in most of these places. See Mr. Hutchins's account of several collegiate churches in Dorsetshire. But this is no reason for perpetuating what is found inconvenient. In Flanders are some exceedingly fine pulpits; the altars too are splendidly ornamented. This latter, indeed, doth not seem suited to our belief and worship, at least not in the same degree; but I see no reason why the pulpit should not be made as handsome as possible, as it is, or ought to be, the point in which all the eyes of the assembly centre; even where it cannot be made fine, the seats should be so contrived, that all persons, whether sitting, standing, or kneeling, should be turned towards it; which is not the case now, particularly in country churches, in which there are generally several large square seats, which, if filled, are very inconvenient to kneel down in, necessarily oblige some to set with their backs to the speaker, who, when they rise up, present a scene of confusion, as if they were running their heads against one another. The remedy for this is very easy; it is only, by a partition or two, separating it into two or three pews, no broader than necessary.

To return to the "Select Collection." In p. 350, l. 4, r. "imitation of Virgil's *Quos ego*," &c.

P. 352. If more rude speeches of the polite Mr. Waller are wanted, Mr. Granger will furnish one, which might easily, and indeed should have been avoided,



avoided, and hardly *pleased the personage who gave occasion to it*, but certainly gave no provocation. The remark would never have been made at all, if we had not heard so much of Mr. Waller's politeness, whilst only speeches of uncommon severity have been handed down to us.

P. 353. It is possible that Laver or Lair might have been more *learnedly* explained, but hardly more *clearly*, than by saying that it is a word still in common use among countrymen for the place where their cattle lie down.

CANTABRIGENSIS.

Mr. URBAN,

GIVE me leave to add to the very just character and memoirs of the late Henry Mill, Esq; in your Magazine for Oct. 1779, p. 537, that his great scientific skill in hydraulics supplied the town of Northampton with water, for which (I think) he was honoured with the freedom of that corporation; an honour of which he was not ambitious. He had also a taste for architecture, and frequently gave his advice on that subject to his friends. His thoughts were of such a serious and elevated turn, and so just were his ideas of the Almighty, and the wonderful works of Creation, &c. that he seemed well qualified for the sacred function. He was a good son and an affectionate brother, as well as a warm friend and a kind master. His surviving sister, Mrs. Hubert (who, though now near ninety years of age, is in full possession of her faculties), has erected a monument to his memory in her parish-church of Breamore, near Salisbury; a tribute which several of Mr. Mill's friends have thought he justly merited from that company to which he had been so long and so eminently serviceable.

In Gent. Mag. 1780, p. 270, l. 39, r. (certainly) 'Lord Orford.'

P. 271. Davenant's *cousin Swift* might perhaps be *Tom Swift*, rector of Puttenham, who for some time, like the jay, plumed himself, we know, in the borrowed feathers of his cousin Jonathan, as author of *The Tale of a Tub*; and to him this story seems rather more applicable.

P. 279. Zephyrus's chimerical plan of joining Ireland and Scotland 'by diverting the water from that narrow part of the Irish Channel between Port

Patrick and Donaghadee,' is akin to Mr. Brindley's, who seemed really to think that he could establish there a floating bridge or canal, on which the winds and waves should have no power. (See his Life in the New Biographia.)

Ibid. Mrs. *Grace Tozier* for many years kept the assembly-room, commonly called *The Chocolate House*, at Blackheath, with great reputation, and was much esteemed till the time of her death. She was so well known by that name, that, although she married a second husband, she was still called *Grace Tozier*; and she constantly wore *a hat*, which was much noticed, and for which no reason was ever assigned, though often asked by the gentlemen and ladies of Greenwich and the neighbouring villages, who frequented her assemblies.

The note quoted from Mr. Warton's *Life of Sir Thomas Pope*, in p. 280, contains also a curious circumstance relating to John Philips. It is, that Philips privately dedicated his *Splendid Shilling* to his friend Mr. Brome, of Ewithington, in Herefordshire; and that Brome sent Philips a pound of tobacco in return. The wits of that age were all smokers.

What is said, p. 280, of John Philips and Smith, was also the case with Ambrose Philips and Tickell. Philips was never good company till he was drunk, Tickell never but while he was sober. So I was told by an Irish Bishop who knew them both in Ireland.

P. 321. I must disclaim the mistake relating to Admiral Byron\*, properly corrected by "A man must have read but a little of the great deal that was written concerning this voyage who does not know" that Mr. Byron was shipwrecked in the *Wager*, and did not go round the world at that time.

P. 311. In the *red book* Mr. Zoffani is named as one of the Council of the Royal Academy.

P. 314. Query whether *Lord Petre's house* was destroyed?

P. 328, col. 2, l. 39, r. 'precession.'  
— 345, twice, for 'Wallingham' r. 'Waldegrave.'

Yours, &c.

CRITO.

Mr. URBAN,

THE following authentic anecdotes of the famous Duke of Wharton, as related in a letter from Mr. Keen † to Mr. Robinson, cannot but be agree-

\* The article alluded to was from another correspondent. EDIT.

† Afterwards Sir Benjamin, whose character wants no panegyric.



able to your readers. It is copied from the Earl of Hardwicke's Collection of State Papers. Yours, &c.

EUGENIO.

*Madrid, April 5, 1726.*

By Gordon I sent you an account of the Duke of Wharton's arrival and reception at Madrid, and likewise of his leaving it; which was, as I imagined, but for few days, though Ripperda would have made a merit of the short absence of Mr. Stanhope. I can now give you, if you think it worth while, the continuation of his story; which is in substance, that he has not been sober, or scarce had a pipe out of his mouth, since he came back from his expedition to St. Ildefonso.

On Tuesday last I had some company with me that the Duke of Liria and Wharton wanted to speak with; upon which they came directly into the room. Wharton made his compliments, and placed himself by me. I did not think myself obliged to turn out his star and garter; because, as he is an everlasting talker and tippler, in all probability he might lavish out something that might be of use to know; at least might discover, by the warmth of his hopes and expectations, whether any scheme was to be put in immediate execution in favour of his dear master, as he calls the Pretender. He began with telling me, he just then left the Duke de Ripperda, after an audience of an hour and an half and four minutes. The Duke of Ormond was with him; but that circumstance he omitted. I told him, sure it must have been an affair of the greatest importance to his new cause, that could have made Ripperda lose so much of his time, considering the multiplicity of business he is charged with. At which (says he) you will shortly see the event; it is in my power to make your stocks fall as I think fit; my master is now in a post-chaise, but the place he designs for I shall not tell you. He complained that Mr. Stanhope had prevented his seeing their Catholic Majesties; but I am very sure he has delivered in some proposals in writing, which are not discouraged; for on the first of May, his P's. birth-day, both he, and the Duke of Liria, amongst things they let slip, were fond of drinking a perpetual union of the saints of the day; whom God has joined, let no man separate. The evening he was with me, he declared himself the Pretender's prime minister, and Duke of Wharton and Northumber-

land. Hitherto (says he) my master's interest has been managed by the Dutchess of Perth and three or four old women, who meet under the portal of St. Germain's; he wanted a Whig, and a brisk one, to put them in the right train, and I am the man; you may now look upon me Sir William Wharton, Knight of the Garter, and Sir Robert Walpole, Knight of the Bath, running a course, and by God he shall be hard pressed; he bought my family pictures, but they will not be long in his possession; that account is still open; neither he, nor King George shall be six months at ease as long as I have the honour to serve on the employ I am in. He mentioned mighty things from Moscow, and talked so much nonsense and contradictions, that it was neither worth my while to remember them, or yours to read them. I used him very *cavalierment*; upon which he was affronted; sword and pistol next day; but before I slept, a gentleman was sent to desire every thing might be forgot: what a pleasure must it have been to have killed a prime minister!

I must not forget to observe one thing to you, that is, not only he, but several of his party before he came, whenever the occasion happened, were full of eulogiums of my Lord Sunderland, whose death they lament as a fatal blow to their cause. Upon the whole behaviour of this gentleman, it is easy to observe, that some project in their favour was certainly laid at Vienna; but Ripperda must have found himself not able to sustain it, since he was better informed of the true state of Spain, which must have obliged him to lay it aside till a better opportunity offers.

Wharton, Liria, and the young Jacks, are yet fond of it, and if it depends on them would now put it in execution; but the graver sort of them are not so confident, nor so much on their mettle. Wharton was telling the Duke of Ormond, that his master did not love fox-hunting, but that he promised to go to Newmarket; to which he answered, he saw no great probability of it on a sudden, but wished the Pretender might take such care of his affairs, that he might be able to keep his word. But I think you will see our new knight strip himself of his new honours before twelve months are passed, if he be thought worth the receiving.

*Nar-*



## Narrative of the Rise and Progress of the late RIOTS.

Continued from p. 316.

HAVING, in our last, mentioned the burning of Rome in the time of Nero, let us stop for a moment to relate that affecting tragedy, as there are some circumstances attending it, which at the distance of more than seventeen hundred years, had a very striking resemblance to the transaction of the present time.

It was in the 11th year of Nero's reign, and the 64th of the Christian æra, that the conflagration of which we are speaking happened; but whether *by chance or design* still remains undecided.

The fire, according to Tacitus, began among certain shops in which goods were stored, *every way fit to feed the flames*; and such was the rapidity with which it spread, that its havock was felt in the distant streets before any measures could be taken to stop its progress. Besides an infinite number of ordinary houses, the noble monuments of antiquity, the *public edifices*, the magnificent buildings of private citizens, their warehouses stored with rich merchandize and costly furniture, were instantly devoured by the flames, which raged at first in the low regions of the city, and then mounted to the higher with such irresistible violence and impetuosity, as to baffle all relief. The shrieks of the women; the various efforts of some endeavouring to save the young and helpless; of others attempting to assist the aged and infirm; and the hurry of such as strove only to provide for themselves, occasioned universal confusion. Many, while they chiefly regarded the danger that pursued them behind, found themselves suddenly inclosed in the flames without the possibility of a retreat. Some out of despair for the loss of their whole substance, others through tenderness for their children, whom they had not been able to snatch from the flames, suffered themselves to perish in them, though they might otherwise have found easy methods to escape. *No man durst offer to stop the progress of the fire, there being many who had no other business but to prevent with repeated menaces all attempts of that nature; nay, some were, in the face of the public, seen to throw lighted fire-brands into the houses, loudly declaring that they were authorized so to do; but whether this was only a device to plunder more freely, or in reality they had such orders, was never certainly known.* At length, on the sixth day, the fury of the flames was stopt at the foot of Mount *Esquiline*, by leveling with the ground an infinite number of buildings, so that nothing remained but open fields and empty air. Nero, touched, says the same historian, with pity for the multitude thus bereft of their dwellings, laid open the field of Mars, and all the superb buildings

erected there by Agrippa, for their accommodation; and likewise caused tents to be erected and properly supplied for the reception of those forlorn inhabitants, who were exposed naked to poverty and famine: but all these bounties were of no avail, as a report had been circulated, that, during the time of the conflagration, he had mounted the tower of Mæcenas, and, being highly pleased with the sight, chaunted a poem on the destruction of Troy in the same habit which he wore when he sung on the stage. This Suetonius asserts as a fact.

Among the many inestimable treasures of antiquity consumed in this conflagration, Tacitus includes the *wonderful works of the best painters and sculptors of Greece, and, what is still more to be lamented, the ancient writings of celebrated authors till then preserved entire.*

The intelligent reader will not think this digression tedious, which marks, at the distance of so many ages, concurrent circumstances, varied only by the different characters of those who were the actors. Let it be noted, at the same time, that the factions which then prevailed were ready, as now, to charge each other as the authors of the calamity; and that, at length, Nero, to suppress the prevailing rumour that he was the author, transferred the guilt upon *supposed criminals*, subjecting to most exquisite torments those people, who, *for their enormous crimes*, says Tacitus, were already universally abhorred, and known to the vulgar by the name of *Christians*. Against these people (such is the power of prejudice by which the multitude in all ages have been governed) the Romans had conceived so implacable a hatred, that whatever was esteemed vile and abominable among men was believed against them; and to be suspected only to be of that sect, was thought sufficient evidence of guilt. Their death and torture was aggravated by cruel derision and savage sport: for they were exposed sometimes as spectacles, covered with the skins of wild beasts, to be torn by dogs; and sometimes inclosed in combustible cases, that when the day-light failed, they might, like torches, serve to dispel the darkness of the night. Horrible as this may sound in modern ears, Nero is said to have attended these executions with inexpressible delight. —But to resume our narrative:

Thursday the 8th was truly a day of humiliation to the citizens of London. Though the appearance of the military in every street, and at the corner of every alley, had secured them against the rioters, they had not yet recovered their usual gaiety.—The shops in many of the public streets were seen close shut; all business, except some necessary payments at the Bank, suspended; and a cloud hung over the countenance of every individual that seemed to presage some dire event. “Not only  
were



"were their shops unopened," as the author of *A Plain Narrative* remarked, "but their doors were scrawled over with chalk, intimating that they were no Papists, and their windows decorated with blue flags, to denote the inhabitants within friends to the Protestant cause. "The very Jews in Houndsditch and Duke's Place were so intimidated, that they followed the general example, and unintentionally gave an air of ridicule to what they understood in a very serious light, by writing on their shutters, THIS HOUSE A TRUE PROTESTANT."

In the mean time the military, who had hastened to London from all quarters, and who, as has been said, had taken possession of every avenue, were not wholly unemployed. Parties of them, accompanied by Sir John Fielding's men, and directed by them, searched the old haunts of those incorrigible criminals who but a day or two before had been released from confinement, and there found numbers of them ready to pursue their former courses, or to return to the dungeons from whence they had been delivered. It is incredible with what facility almost the whole body of these delinquents were in a few days apprehended, and again restored to their former or other gaols.

The transactions of this busy day were as various as were the bodies of men that were employed in the different services that concerned the state, or tended to secure the peace of the city. On this day the House of Commons met, as the House of Peers had done the day before, only to adjourn to a future day. Many blamed the conduct of parliament, who at a time of general commotion had abandoned their posts, and left the care of the state to a bewildered magistracy. Others applauded their patriotism in ceasing to act while surrounded by the military, or under apprehensions from the brutality of the mob. On this day, likewise, the King and Privy Council met, and issued out orders, *the most direct and effectual, for all officers to employ the military, by an immediate exertion of their utmost force to repress all disturbances, to preserve the lives and properties of individuals, and to restore the peace of the country.* This gave rise to a new doctrine, *that, in times of tumult and disorder, every soldier is a citizen, and every citizen a soldier*; a doctrine which, from the commencement of the riot act in the reign of Queen Anne to the present day, seems never to have been properly understood. A soldier, as an individual, acting according to his own will and pleasure, as circumstances of tumult may arise, is surely

a citizen to all intents and purposes; but a body of soldiers, acting by an authority distinct from the civil power, can never be considered as a body of citizens, agreeable to the English constitution, whoever may assert it. This distinction it seemed necessary to explain, as people are apt to catch at the most obvious sense. However, as the civil magistrates on this occasion had been remiss in their duty, it was both necessary and just that an exertion of power should somewhere be placed for the purposes of the proclamation; nor could it any where have been so properly lodged at that instant, as in the hands of the King and Council. It has been argued, "that both the common and statute-laws in force at this day give the civil state a power, which, were it properly understood, would effectually quell any riot or insurrection without the assistance of the military." This is granted; but, circumstanced as matters are at present, while this power is collecting, the mischief is done, and the criminals escape. If a robbery is committed, or even a murder perpetrated, who would now pursue the criminal, were it not for the sake of the reward\*? At the time when those laws were observed, *every citizen was a soldier, and every soldier a citizen*, in the strictest sense of the words; but that power, which was then found sufficient to guard the lives and properties of individuals, has long been disused, and a new power has usurped its place, which being found equally convenient for the purposes of government, and far more ready, Who will contend for the revival of the old, while the new is kept within due bounds? Even those virtuous citizens, who, as an anonymous writer observed, trembled at the appearance of despotism, though but for a moment exposed to open view, were ready to confess, that, in cases of tumult and commotion, recourse to the military was the most effectual means of restoring peace. The military coming in aid of the civil power is its strength, its energy, its perfection. But the military acting without controul, or by a controul independent of the civil power, is its disgrace, its dread, its abhorrence; in short, its utter annihilation. The moment the military are empowered to act without the authority of the civil magistrate, a breach is made in that fence which our ancestors wisely raised to guard the liberties of Englishmen. Though the breach may appear small at first, just large enough to shew the serpent's head, yet, like other breaches, if once neglected, it will widen by degrees, and admit the monster

\* A remarkable instance of this indifference appeared lately in the backwardness of the people to rescue a banker's clerk from ruffians that were actually engaged in the act of throttling him, yet nobody cared to intermeddle, and the man would certainly have been murdered, had it not been for the courage of a woman, who, at the hazard of her life, rescued him. (See the occurrences of the present month.)



with all his dogs of hell about him. When Cæsar returned victorious to Rome after the death of Pompey, the citizens received him with open arms, and, in the transport of their joy, declared him Dictator for ten years. From that fatal day the Romans lost their freedom.

We have now done with the transactions of the 8th day, on which, except to a few wretched houses in the Borough, no mischief was done by the rioters. The ministry and magistrates, as has already been noticed, were chiefly employed in consultations, and in providing against the worst that might happen, though before night there was nothing to fear. The contrast, indeed, between this and the preceding night particularly deserves our notice. The writer of this paragraph, whose residence is at a small but equal distance from three dreadful fires which at the same period were blazing on the Wednesday night, when he was surrounded by hundreds of families who were distractedly employed in removing their children and their valuables, sat down to his literary amusements on Thursday night as uninterruptedly as if he had resided on Salisbury Plain. Not a human voice was to be heard!

On Friday the 9th the shops in the city were opened as usual, and business, which had been suspended, commenced again in Westminster-hall. Lord Geo. Gordon was committed quietly to the Tower, the Lord Mayor was examined before the Privy Council, and dismissed without censure. Many stories were propagated, which time has since discovered to be false and groundless; and the phrenzy that had possessed the people terminated by strengthening the hands of government.

\* \* *The most material facts that followed may be seen in our CHRONICLE.*

To the above Narrative the following Remarks from the papers may not improperly be added.

In the first place, a set of well-meaning men (who could not have been aware of the consequences) met for the defence of the established religion, and called themselves the Protestant Association.

2d, In consequence of this Association, Lord George Gordon called a public meeting to present a petition to Parliament, professedly with a good intention.

3d, That as no proper police exists in this country, the advertisement issued for such purpose had a direct tendency to collect thieves, pick-pockets, house-breakers, &c.

4th, That such an assembly (not the associators themselves) being unwilling, in the first instance, to manifest their real intentions, attacked such places as rather led the public off their guard; but the moment they found themselves formidable, depredations were committed upon the private property of individuals, magistrates, &c. while the Bank itself was not forgotten.

5th, If any regular plan for burning the city, or ruining the nation, had been previously concerted, common sense would have dictated, that an attempt upon the Bank should have been the first overt-act, before the burning of Newgate, when violence raged in its fury, and when it met with no opposition. That there was no previous plan is obvious to common sense, because it is not so much as pretended that there ever was any private meetings held by the Association; nor is there the least shadow of reason, from any thing that has appeared upon the trials of the rioters, to suppose that there ever was. Their meetings were as public as the meetings at Ranelagh, or any other place of entertainment, and the object they had in view as publicly recommended as the interest of religion is at church. Did this look like a plot to rob the Bank and burn the city? Surely he must be a credulous man indeed to believe in a plot, where, to make it so, they could only find one conspirator!

6th, If there had been any ringleaders of note, even behind the curtain, the trials of those who have been condemned as most active in the riot would certainly have led to a discovery; but we find, that a blind and ignorant fury, inflamed by drunkenness, and seconded by the interested views of thieves and housebreakers, has, in fact, been the cause of the whole commotion.

MR. URBAN,

I Have not the honour of an acquaintance with Dr. Lettsem; but the humanity which breathes throughout his letters must strike every feeling breast with pleasure.—Every exertion (however eventually ineffectual) in favour of the most useful, and yet most helpless class of people, is highly laudable, whether considered in a moral or a political light.—The poor are subject to the various calamities that affect their superiors, without possessing the same remedies, and have, besides, others to contend with, from which a more exalted station is free.—If anxious cares are the concomitants of affluence, real wants are the attendants on poverty.

It is our duty therefore—it ought to be our inclination, always to administer relief to their distresses, when within the compass of our power; and it is often in our power when we least imagine so.

Many instances might be mentioned of hardships to which the poor are liable; and perhaps, some other time, I may do myself the pleasure of addressing you again on this subject. At pre-



present, however, I shall only notice one, which is that of being under the power of trading justices.—The circumstance from which I drew my observation, will best evince the truth of it.

It felt within my own knowledge, and I think merits the attention of those who can apply a remedy.

A man, whose goods were distrained, during the late tumults, was removing the working implements of his daughters, the moment he could obtain leave from the man in possession, which happened to be at night.—Some soldiers stopt the afflicted party, which frightening the young women, they attempted to run, and were, on that account, conveyed to the watch-house, and the next morning carried before a justice, who, on hearing the matter, discharged them immediately, but ordered the man to pay five shillings, being one shilling for each of the confined party.—Now, Sir, I would not willingly censure the justice without knowing whether he was guilty of extortion; but surely, if the law does not authorize such a demand, he ought to be severely punished: and if it does, with equal certainty, common humanity calls loudly for an alteration; for if the matter was legal, how much are the poor subject to be oppressed by the myrmidons of a trading magistrate? Z. P. M.

I recollect, that, during the mayoralty of Mr. Townsend, a friend of mine was taken up by two drunken constables, and the next day carried before the sitting Alderman, by whom he was very soon honourably dismissed, and advised to prosecute the two officers; yet the demand of one shilling was made for his dismissal, which he refusing with great warmth, it was remitted.

Mr. URBAN,

THE following observations occurred to me in reading over the notes to the new edition of DODSLEY'S SELECT COLLECTION OF OLD PLAYS. If by means of your Magazine, they may be communicated to the editor of that work, and to the public at large, you will confer an obligation on a constant reader of your Magazine, and your humble servant, H. N.

August 2, 1780.

Vol. I. p. 52, rood.] Query, if rood-loft ever signified more than the gallery, or carved work where the wooden

images of Christ on the cross, the Virgin Mary, and other saints, were usually placed. The word loft is still used in the north for a sort of chamber, as hay-loft, cock-loft, &c. It could never mean a shrine. If I do not mistake, these rood-lofts may still be seen in old churches.

177, dole] seems to mean lot, fortune, *fors.* e. g. let him have the lot of (or be esteemed) a happy man. Doles, or as we call them in the north d'ales, are, or rather were formerly, ordered for the poor as a legacy by dying persons, and are always of a particular sum, which is distributed in a public manner to the poor of the place, according to their several circumstances, and the will of the executor.

Vol. II. p. 7. balkes.] A balk here means a large piece of wood or iron, which either lies or is fixed across the chimney to hang the pot upon. We call it the randle-balk; and it was, and may still be, the custom to hang bacon upon it.

9, coure] is to sit with the head and body inclined towards the ground.

103, crowd.] A crowd, *crwd*, or *crwth*, is an ancient musical instrument used by the Welsh, somewhat resembling a fiddle, having six strings, and being played on with a bow. See a particular description of it by the Hon. Daines Barrington, somewhere in the *Archæologia*. Fiddles were formerly called crowds, and fiddlers crowdiers.

129, wench.] This term is still applied to modest young women in Derbyshire.

47, Lochaber-axe.] Numbers must have been *attacked* with this terrible instrument. The colonel was *killed* by it. It does not appear to have been used by the Highlanders in any subsequent battle; but it is still one of the peaceable insignia of the town guard of Edinburgh, as bills were formerly of the English watchmen: figures of which may be seen in the 4to edition of Mr. Pennant's *Tour*, 1769, and the weapon itself in Lever's Museum.

Vol. III. p. 51, carouse] i. e. a hearty draught.

167, watch and ward] are synonymous terms, and still used in towns on the sea-coast, not large enough to be divided into districts.

Vol. IV. p. 10. a viol da gambo] is a six-stringed instrument, nearly resembling a violoncello.

Vol. V. p. 50, sack and sugar.] Sack, as drunk at gentlemen's tables, and



and of course I presume as sold in taverns, was a mixture of sherry, cyder, and sugar.

It appears from Shaksp. M. W. W. that this liquor, to make it more palatable, was sometimes brewed with eggs (v. post p. 60), and those who like Falstaff did not think it sweet enough, used more sugar in it.

182, Barnacle.] This certainly means the Scotch bird, and not the farrier's instrument, which is not called a barnacle, but barnacles.

188, Fortune my foe] is the same tune with "Death and the Lady." The Frenchman's calling for it is a proof either of his never having heard it, or of the slow movements of the dances at that time. It is remarkable that the lamentations of criminals have been generally sung to this very tune for 200 years past.

Vol. VI. p. 89, a riven dish.] To *rive* is to tear, and a riven dish must mean a wooden bowl cracked or split.

Vol. VII. p. 22, Shrove Tuesday] is *still* a holiday for school-boys and prentices, whose enlargement is obtained by the welcome sound of the pancake bell.

133, Settle.] A settle, or longsettle, is a very common seat in the country, and it is no matter whether it have a back or not.

166, Spick and span.] Neither Dr. Grey nor Eugene Aram have properly explained this phrase. The former's attempt is ridiculous and absurd. But it is far easier to say what is not, than what is its true meaning.

171, Watching candle] means neither more nor less than a *rush-light*, still called a watch-light, or watch-candle, in the north, which burns all night *watching* sick, or dead people.

267, crash.] The word *crush* is still used in the same sense in the north. I take it to be a corruption of *carouse*.

295, Noddy.] Noddy, or noddie fifteen, is a game at cards played at in the north.

424, Manhood] r. manwood, as in vol. 8, p. 244.

435, Bayard.] This was the name of the horse belonging to the four sons of Aymon.—Query, whom Mr. S. means by "the celebrated Bayardo?" "As bold as blind Bayard" was a noted proverb. It is quoted by Sir John Harrington (Orl. Fur. b. 17. ft. 61): Griffin's companion was Martino named, Who (though he were a coward and a beast),

Bold as blind Bayard, he was not ashamed To enter like a knight among the rest.

Rinaldo's horse was *not* blind.

Vol. VIII. p. 368, Neck verse.] See Mr. Barrington on the Statutes.

481, Then Trojans, &c.] Query, what ballad these are two lines of?

312, Query, whether a whiffler did not originally signify a fellow who walked at the head of a procession *whiffing* or *playing on a flagelet*.

489, Romekins] or rumkins, should seem to have been large pots, flaggons, or some such things. A Saxon-rumkin is mentioned in a very old song upon ale.

Vol. IX. p. 90, Quietus]. This is the name of the instrument. The words *quietus est* are the last in the indorsement upon the roll.

208, Chuff] a man, is from the Saxon cuppe; and cufse is used for chuff by Cotton, Virg. Trav.—The name of the Cornish bird is pronounced *chow*.

7, Motion] must *always* mean a *puppet-show*.

17, Sort] is used in the north for a *set*.

Vol. X. p. 248. Swelt] or swelter, is not actually to faint, but to be heated, or sweat so prodigiously as to be almost ready to faint.

303, Camomile.] In reference to this it may be noticed, that beds of camomile are not unusual in country gardens as *seats*.

375, Quarry] is the *slaughtered game*, as well as *the place where it lies*. See Macbeth. The old song of Chevy Chase. So Sir John Harrington, (Orl. Fur. b. 6. ft. 30.) speaking of one who was found murdered, says Gabrina to the quarrie straight approacheth;

and remarks upon the expression, that "quarrie is a word properly signifying the fowle that the hawke hath killed, and sometimes by metaphor is used for a dead body."

454, How] for *who*, is certainly a blunder of the printer.

Vol. XI. p. 172, The bold Beauchamps] Query, If the play of the three bold Beauchams (alluded to in the "Epilogue on the revival of *Every man in his humour*," by the Earl of Dorset?) be not somewhere in the notes to the new edition of Shakspeare asserted to be still extant in MS?

178, Compliment to the Stewarts.] There seem to be two mistakes in this note. 1. It cannot be supposed that the



the punishment which Davison suffered would give any satisfaction to those who thought the execution of the Queen of Scots unjust, supposing him to have been in the fault; and to those who thought the execution politic and well timed; that punishment must have appeared cruel, wanton, and oppressive. They must have weak optics indeed who could not see through the meanness, hypocrisy, malice, and blood-thirstiness of the English Queen on this occasion.—2. There were no *Stewarts* to whom the compliment could be paid.

Vol. XII. p. 377, Coble stones,] NOT pebbles, but large paving stones, somewhat in the shape of an egg. They are very well known in the north. The court-yard of the British Museum is paved with *coble-stones*.

396, Merry passages and *jeasts*.] Read *jeasts*.

Mr. URBAN.

I Now proceed to the three last volumes of Doddsley's Collection.

Vol. IV. Virgil's Tomb [by Mr. Trapp].

The Link, a ballad [by Dr. Lowth].

The poem, entitled *The Pleasures of Melancholy*, by Mr. Thomas Warton, is an early, yet happy effusion of a poetical and contemplative mind. It is a matter of just surprize, that this beautiful performance is not inserted in the author's edition of his poems.

The Lawyer's Farewell to his Muse [by Dr. Blackstone], whose posthumous notes on Shakspeare have also proved his bias to one of the politer branches of literature.

The Progress of Discontent [by Mr. Warton, of Trin. Coll].

Vol. V. Verses to a Friend, [and the eight poems which next follow them, by Mr. Shenstone].

Vacuna, by Mr. D[D. Sn. Davies].

Song on Miss Harriet Hanbury.

How happy the lord of the manor,  
Who shall be of her possessor, Sir,

For all must agree,

Who my Harriet shall see,

She's a *Heriot* of the best, Sir.

*Harriet* is erroneously printed in the last line in the edition 1775.

Letter to Corinna by J. H. Browne.

The *Muscipula*, by the ingenious Mr. Holdsworth, was answered by a Welshman, in a Latin poem called *Hoglandia*. The answer has merit, but is much inferior to the *Muscipula*.

Ode to a Lady in London, by Miss C[arter].

Vol. VI. Dr. Akenfide's Hymn and Inscriptions. Mr. Gray and Mr. Mason have spoken with dislike of the works of this poet. These great men should not too hastily have denied this other great man that approbation which many eminent names have bestowed upon him, and which they want themselves in the opinion of some. Dr. Akenfide's poems are written in a style and manner, which, though it ought never to be imitated, deserves to be admired.

To the Hon. and [Most] Rev. Fr[ederic] C[ornwallis].

Lady M[ary] W[ortley] to Sir W[illiam] Y[oung].

O Nancy, wilt thou gang with me [by Thomas Percy, D. D].

This has been esteemed, not undeservedly, the most beautiful song in the English language. It is tender, easy, and elegant.

Panegyric on [Oxford] Ale [by Mr. Thomas Warton]. This poem is a finished specimen of the grave burlesque.

Epistle from Lord B[olinbroke] to Miss Lucy A[t]k[i]ns. Unfortunate man! whose ingenious and masterly pen was employed in the defence of deism, and the praise of prostitutes!

Ode to Sculpture [by Mr. Scott, of Trin. Coll. Cam. a very considerable poet]. I remain, yours, &c. J. W.

*Oxford, July 5, 1780.*

AN admirer of the fine arts requests Mr. Urban to point out to those whom it may concern, that there still exist two different portraits of SOMERVILLE the Poet; one of them, which belonged to his intimate friend Mr. Shenstone, came into the possession of Mr. J. Hodgetts, of Hagley, in Worcestershire, Mr. Shenstone's executor; the other, a still better likeness, belonged to the late Lady Luxborough, and may be seen at her Ladyship's seat at Barrels, where a beautiful urn is erected to his memory, inscribed by Mr. Shenstone. Should these hints produce an engraving of the portrait, I shall think my trouble well bestowed.

Aug. 19.

LYCIDAS.

\* \* \* The conclusion of the Exhibition of Pictures is unavoidably deferred till next month.



Mr. URBAN,

TO remove the perplexities in which your anonymous correspondent, p. 131, finds himself involved by the carving and inscription at Bolton, you will please to inform him, that there is nothing uncommon in the figures, either of the men or horses, as represented in his friend's drawing, admitting it to be a faithful one, which may perhaps be doubted. If time has not made the figures ruder than the carver or the draughtsman formed them, he need go no further than the famous tapestry of Bayeux for their parallels. He will there find the same pointed helmets, oval shields, indented banners, stirrups not *growing out of the horses bellies*, but affixed to the saddle. The inscription is composed of the same kind of letters. The crosses are prefixed to it as in all of this and earlier as well as later periods. In that at Kirkdale (Arch. V. p. 188, Pl. IV.) we see the cross at the beginning of different sentences, and at the end of the whole. That the language of our inscription is Saxon appears from the first letter Ð, which probably is followed by a sigle expressing ER. *Lurren de may be luffende living: weredun* *pendun, werdun, were. dns Hugo miles* *de Boeltun.*

DER LYFFENDE perEDVN  
DNS HV. . MLES DE BOELTVN.  
This may be one sentence; and this conjecture may or may not be right: but further this deponent saith not, except that the two last words of the remaining part resemble the two first of the preceding. Dr. Burn cannot help us out; for he goes no further back in the history of Bolton than the time of Edward II. A correcter copy might clear its own way; but the present may prove a Gordian knot to T. Row or Maister Somerset.

The Runic inscription sent from Bristol, in p. 166, I copied near twenty years ago. It makes the motto of a coat of arms in the west window of the cathedral: Or or Vert between three flags trippant O. a chevron O. charged with three trefoils Gules, impaling the sees of Bristol and London. The same arms and impalements, with the same motto, are in the west window of St. George's Chapel at Windsor. I presume they are the arms of Dr. John Robinson, Dean of Windsor, who was promoted to the see of Bristol 1710, and to that of London 1713, and died 1723, and was buried at GENT. MAG. for August, 1780.

Fulham. He was sent ambassador to Sweden, and appointed Chaplain in ordinary to his Swedish Majesty; in compliment to whom, or by whose favour, he probably assumed a Runic motto, the sense of which I do not pretend to make out, though by comparing the letters with Wormius' Runic alphabet, I conjecture it is to be read *Madur ir multr euke*. *Madur* his Lexicon Runicum explains *homo*: if one might change *euke* into *fuke*, which is *fœnum vilissimum*, or *alga*, the motto may refer to the mortality of man. But the consideration of the whole is submitted to your correspondents better versed in northern literature.

To the character of Mr. Charles Godwyn, given from Dr. Burton in p. 166, may be added the manly and affectionate tribute paid to his memory by Mr. Hutchins, in the preface to his History of Dorset.

Mr. Godwyn died 1770, four years before the above book was published, in the 72d year of his age. He had for several of the last years of his life been troubled with fits, for which he would take no remedy. Mrs. Barker of Wareham had just brought her son, his pupil, back to college, when drinking tea at his chambers, she observed he declined it, giving for a reason, that whenever he drank it he found himself on the floor. He was taken for the last time at dinner, when complaining he was ill, and sending out his servant for some cheesecakes, he was found at his return on the floor. A physician being immediately sent for opened a vein in his temples, but in vain. He continued for some time senseless, except that on somebody's asking how old he was he said 72, and soon after died. He left 30l. to Mr. Hutchins, and to his servant, who was going to be married, and now keeps a lodging-house, all his plate, linen, and furniture, and sixty guineas.

An occasional correspondent has given you, p. 187, a letter from a Surry churchwarden, which, by the by, had before been inserted in your Magazine from the Antiquarian Repository. I will give you an original note from a churchwarden in Bedfordshire, which was my introduction to a fight of Ampthill church.

"Please to show this gentelman the church From your Thos. Cooke."

May one not fairly ask your other correspondent in the same page, 187, whether the rapacity of the farmers did not



not bring on the rapacity of the landlords? When the holders of arable land keep back and monopolize wheat for hasty gain, and Gloucestershire graziers constitute a Madeira club, and make the master of their inn a gentleman, are not landlords of every denomination, whether ministerial or patriotic, justified in demanding their proportion of the profits? and if the tenant will not lay up for a wet day, is the landlord obliged to make an abatement in his rent?

I heartily concur in the proposal in favour of Capt. Carver's distress'd family, p. 219; but wish to know more of Mr. Bicknell, who calls himself editor of the former edition of his *Travels*.

P. 199. It is a certain fact that the judge omitting to pass sentence of death on the pirates, and only saying they should "be carried to the usual place of execution," a doubt arose how they could be disposed of, and this weighed as much in their favour as the alleviating circumstances that appeared on their trial. During the late riots, being set at large, they are said to have surrendered themselves to the judge, and offered to defend him, when he fled from the fury of the populace.

P. 248. The ceremonial of Sir H. Monro's installation is desired from the *Gazette*.

The Greek coin in your last, p. 309, belongs to some of the Kings of Syria, of the name of Antiochus. The reverse represents Apollo, seated on the Delphic tripod, holding in his hands his bow and arrow. Antiochus Soter, who died 262 years before Christ, and derived his descent from Apollo, first assumed this cognizance, which occurs on the coins of his successors Antiochus Theos, and Antiochus Theos Epiphanes. The other kings of this name, as well as of others, took different devices. See Vaillant's *Hist. Regum Syriæ*, 4to, pp. 45, 50, 196.

The seal in the same page most probably belongs to some foreign bishop whose surname was *Monis*, there being no prelate of either name here given who filled the sees of Rochester or Raphoe.

By a strange mistake, Tarleton's Christian name is made *Thomas* instead of *Richard*.

A *Constant Reader* wishes to know if any account has been published of the 50 new churches, or of the duty on coals appropriated thereto; and how many such churches have been built.

THE reasons why the first day of August was denominated Lammas-day, and gule or yule of August, may perhaps be an entertainment for your readers. Yours, &c. S. POLLET.

The first of August is called Lammas-day, some say, because the priests were then wont to gather their tithe lambs: others derive it from the Saxon word *Leffmesse*, i. e. bread-mass; it being kept as a thanksgiving for the first fruits of the corn. It is also called gule or yule of August, in old Almanacs *St. Peter ad Vincula*; it is derived from the French word *guel à throat*, because, as the catholics report, a certain maid, having a disorder in her throat, was cured by kissing the chains with which St. Peter was bound.

Mr. URBAN,

I Am surprized how the article in p. 120, on the average price of wheat, by *Crito*, found a place in the Gentleman's magazine, that article being despicable in point of composition, and ungenerous and disgraceful in its reflections and tendency.

\* \* In matters that respect the public, it is the privilege of Englishmen to speak their sentiments, and it is a duty which we think we owe to our correspondents to suffer what they have to offer, to be heard. We are far from approving what *Crito* has said upon the subject; yet we are sensible there are many of his opinion, however ill grounded.

*Letter from the King of Prussia to the late Earl Marischal.—[From Mr. Cordiner's Antiquities and Scenery of the North of Scotland.]*

"I Cannot allow the Scotch the happiness of possessing you altogether. Had I a fleet, I would make a descent on their coasts, and carry you off. The banks of the Elbe do not admit of these equipments: I must therefore have recourse to your friendship, to bring you to him who esteems and loves you. I loved your \* brother with my heart and soul: I was indebted to him for great obligations. This is my right to you; this my title.

"I spend my time as formerly; only at night I read Virgil's *Georgics*, and go to my garden in the morning, to make my gardener reduce them to practice: he laughs both at Virgil and me, and thinks us both fools.

"Come to ease, to friendship, and philosophy; these are what, after the bustle of life, we must all have recourse to.

FREDERICK "

\* Marshal Keith.



54. *Supplement to the Edition of Shakspeare's Plays*, published in 1778, by Samuel Johnson and George Steevens. Containing additional Observations by several of the former Commentators: To which are subjoined the genuine Poems of the same Author, and seven Plays that have been ascribed to him. With Notes, by the Editor and others. 2 vols. large 8vo. 18s. Bathurst.

THE Editor, Mr. Malone, apologises, in a prefatory advertisement, &c. for this large increase to the already numerous commentaries on this admired bard, from the difficulty and almost impossibility of tracing the sources of all his allusions, and illustrating all his obscurities. Besides additional observations by several of the former commentators, some other gentlemen now first appear as scholiasts on our author, particularly, the late eminent Sir William Blackstone, *iam Mercurio quam Themide*, whose notes, by his desire, have no distinction but the final letter of his name. The editor also returns his warmest acknowledgments to the Dean of Carlisle, Dr. Farmer, Mr. Henley, Mr. Tyrwhitt, Mr. Steevens, and his other co-adjutors. Besides the "Supplemental Observations," among which the ancient poem intitled *Romeus and Juliet*, 1562, on which Shakspeare's tragedy was manifestly founded, is reprinted entire, and such parts also of *the Historie of Hamlet*, 1608, old let. as serve in any sort to illustrate the drama, the first volume contains the genuine poetical compositions of Shakspeare, now first separated from the spurious performances with which they have been long intermixed, illustrated with notes, and all, except the first, printed from the original copies, viz. *Venus and Adonis*, the first essay of Shakspeare's muse, from a copy published in 1600, with a print prefixed of the Lord Treasurer Southampton, to whom it is dedicated, *the Rape of Lucrece*, first printed 1594, CLIV *Sonnets*, 1609, formed, Mr. Malone thinks, on the model of Daniel's, published 1592, *The Passionate Pilgrim* (other sonnets), and *A Lover's Complaint*, 1609.

The 2d vol. is composed of such plays as have been ascribed to Shakspeare, viz. *Pericles*, *Lochrine*, *Sir John Oldcastle*, *Lord Cromwell*, *The London Prodigal*, *The Puritan*, and *a Yorkshire Tragedy*; though the editor is convinced, that of the majority of them, not a single one was written by our great

poet, *Pericles* and *a Yorkshire Tragedy* excepted: the latter, he thinks, has in many places much of our author's manner; and being thoroughly convinced that of *Pericles*, if not the whole, at least the greatest part, was written by Shakspeare, he hopes it will be admitted into some future edition of his works, in the room of *Titus Andronicus*, of which he does not believe a single line to have been the composition of our great bard. In this wish and opinion we entirely coincide. Of each of these dramas the history is traced as far as possible, their probable authors and æra investigated, and the original copies collated and corrected. To the 1st volume is prefixed a view of "the house in Stratford-upon-Avon in which Shakspeare was born." A few extracts, with some remarks, shall be added.

In a note on the *Prolegomena* we have the following account of the origin of hackney-coaches: "I cannot (says Mr. Garrard) omit to mention any new thing that comes up amongst us, though never so trivial. Here is one Capt. Baily, he hath been a sea-captain, but now lives on the land, about this city, where he tries experiments. He hath erected, according to his ability, some *four hackney-coaches*, put his men in livery, and appointed them to stand at the Maypole in the Strand, gives them instructions at what rates to carry men into several parts of the town, where all day they may be had. Other hackney-men seeing this way, they flocked to the same place, and perform their journey at the same rate, so that sometimes there are twenty of them together, which disperse up and down, that they and others are to be had every where, as watermen are to be had by the water-side. Every body is much pleased with it. For whereas, before, coaches could not be had but at great rates, now a man may have one much cheaper." This letter is dated April 1, 1634. [See p. 379 of *this Magazine*.]

"*Macbeth*.—*This castle hath a pleasant seat.*" This short dialogue between Duncan and Banquo, whilst they are approaching the gates of Macheth's castle, has always appeared to me a striking instance of what in painting is termed *repose*. Their conversation very naturally turns upon the beauty of its situation, and the pleasantness of the air; and Banquo, observing the martlets nests in every recess of the cornice, remarks,



remarks, that where those birds most breed and haunt, the air is delicate. The subject of this quiet and easy conversation gives that repose so necessary to the mind after the tumultuous bustle of the preceding scenes, and perfectly contrasts the scene of horror that immediately succeeds. It seems as if Shakspeare asked himself, What is a prince likely to say to his attendants on such an occasion? Whereas the modern writers seem, on the contrary, to be always searching for new thoughts, such as would never occur to men in the situation which is represented. This also is frequently the practice of Homer, who, from the midst of battles and horrors, relieves and refreshes the mind of the reader, by introducing some quiet rural image, or picture of familiar domestic life. Sir J. REYNOLDS."

The taste and propriety of this picturesque illustration are self-evident. But what less could we expect from such a masterly painter?

*"Comedy of Errors.—For ever hous'd where't gets poss[ess]ion."* Possession is pronounced as a trisyllable; and therefore the line should be printed: "where it," &c. MALONE.

We think it should be also printed "houfed," &c.

*"Macbeth. — Besides, this Duncan hath borne his faculties so meek, &c."* As Mr. Henderson speaks this speech, these lines should be thus pointed: *"Besides this; Duncan, &c."* HENLEY.

Mr. Garrick, the best commentator on Shakspeare, spoke it otherwise, and the old reading seems to us much the most natural, and also agreeable to our author's idiom.

*"King Henry V.—O well-a-day, lady, if he be not drayon now!"* Surely, lady has crept into this passage by the compositor's eye glancing on the preceding word. It seems to have no meaning here. MALONE.

To us it seems obviously to mean *by our lady*, or *by'r lady*, a kind of oath very common in those times.

*"Sir John Oldcastle—Enter the Duke of Suffolk, &c. and Sir John of Wrotham."* Almost all the divines that appear in our old comedies are thus denominated, *Sir* being the academical distinction of those who have taken their first degree. Thus Sir Hugh Evans in *the Merry Wives of Windsor*; Sir Oliver Martext in *As You Like It*; Sir Topaz in *Twelfth Night*, &c.

"In the University of Dublin this

title is still bestowed on Batchelors of Arts, but is always annexed to the surnames of graduate." MALONE.

The same custom prevails at Cambridge.

*"As You Like It.—As the Coney, that you see dwell where she is kindled."* Rather *kind-led*; led by her kind or kindred. HENLEY.

*Kindled* is a technical term for the generation of rabbits.

"Dr. Johnson once assured me, that, when he wrote his *Irene*, he had never read *Othello*; but meeting with it soon afterwards, was surprised to find that he had given one of his characters a speech very strongly resembling that in which Cassio describes the effects produced by Desdemona's beauty on such inanimate objects as the *gutter'd rocks and congregated sands*. The Doctor added, that, on making the discovery, for fear of imputed plagiarism, he struck out this accidental coincidence from his own tragedy. STEEVENS.

"The late Mr. James West, of the Treasury, assured me, that at his house in Warwickshire he had a wooden bench, once the favourite accommodation of Shakspeare, together with an earthen half-pint mug, out of which he was accustomed to take his draughts of ale at a certain public-house in the neighbourhood of Stratford every Saturday afternoon.—I fear that the respect paid to the seat and the pitcher *do* [does] more honour to our poet's memory than the imputation of this play [*Sir John Oldcastle*]. Ditto.

*"Whereas a noble Earl is much distress'd. An Englishman, Ruffel the Earl of Bedford, &c. Lord Cromwell."*

An anachronism has escaped our learned commentators, this scene being laid early in the reign of K. Henry VIII. when this nobleman was only Lord Ruffel, nor was he advanced to an Earldom till January 19, 1550, by Edward VI.

—"that bath bored you, Sir." *Ib.*] So in *King Henry VIII.* "He bores me with some trick." STEEVENS.—As old things often become new, it might have been added, that this is now again a cant-word among the great vulgar.

—"but to feed a sort Of lazy abbots, and of full-fed friars?"

*Ibid.*

A *sort* anciently signified a *company*, a numerous body. So in Aretine's *Wars of the Goths*, translated by Golding, 1563; "Howbeit, when night came,



came, espying a great *sorte* of fiers on the sea-coast." MALONE.—This word is used also in the same sense in Psalm lxii,

"Ye shall be slain all the *sort* of you."

"Now if I die, how happy were the day!" Ibid.

Exactly similar is that in Othello:

—"if I were now to die,

'Twere now to be most happy."

"What glory was in England that had I not." Ibid.

A transposition surely for '*I had not.*'

We could enlarge with pleasure these extracts and remarks, but now it is time to take *manum de tabulâ*.

55. *British Topography: or, an historical Account of what has been done for illustrating the Topographical Antiquities of Great-Britain and Ireland.* 2 vols. 4to. 2l. 12s. 6d. in Boards. Payne.

THIS is a much enlarged and improved edition, brought down to the end of the year 1779, of '*Anecdotes of British Topography*,' by Richard Gough, Esq. F. R. and A. S. S. published some years ago, and of which a short account was given, with a just elogium, in our volume for 1772.

All that has been done, is doing, and is still wanting, for the illustration of our antiquities, is discussed with great accuracy in the preface. By this it appears that "of the forty counties of England nine have found no antiquary hardy enough to attempt their general illustration; and the collections of the remaining eight are still with-held from the public." The compliment which the author has paid to our Magazine, of being "the only one which keeps up to its original standard," we hope we shall continue to deserve. His plan, in short, (in which he has admirably succeeded) "is to supply the omissions of preceding attempts, to inform the curious what lights have from time to time been thrown on the topographical antiquities of the three kingdoms, and to rescue them and their authors from oblivion." All the additions and corrections are incorporated into the present work, and to each county an appendix is added. Before he enters on the counties, Mr. Gough gives us the Roman geography of Britain, with as much of the "*Peutinger Table*" (the oldest map of Britain) as concerns us, and a sketch (the second oldest) of the four great Roman ways,

from the additamenta to Matthew Paris; "General Descriptions of England;" "Maps," including "outlines of two maps of England and Ireland," from MSS. in Benet College library; "two maps of Great Britain," from MSS. of Matthew Paris; "a sketch of Great Britain" from a large map of the world in Hereford church library; "a large map" (in the author's possession) of the age of Edward III. "rude drawings of four stations for a pilgrimage," "Charts," "Views," "Ecclesiastical Topography," and "Natural History." Of a work so large and miscellaneous, we can only find room for a few interesting extracts, interspersing such corrections or additions as may occur to us.

P. xl. Notes, l. 5. r. Worsley. P. xliii. To the portrait collectors here mentioned, might justly be added Sir James Winter Lake.

P. 39, l. 22. "The seventh edition of "*A Tour through Great-Britain, 1769*," could not be "published by Mr. S. Richardson, with large additions from Dr. Campbell's Political Survey of Britain," as Mr. Richardson died in 1761, before Dr. Campbell's work was published. He corrected the *sixth* edition.

P. 174. "Sandby, who was employed by the late Duke of Cumberland, made above an hundred-illuminated drawings of different views about Windsor, in a beautiful and masterly manner; all bought by Lord Bute. It is pity there is no painting of *Herne the Hunter's Oak*, and the *Fairy Dell*, mentioned by Shakspeare, and still to be seen in Queen Elizabeth's Walk, in the Little Park."

P. 184. "In 1717 Dr. Rawlinson published proposals for "*Historia, Antiquitates, & Athenæ Etonenses; or the History, Antiquities, &c. of the famous College of St. Mary, near Eton.*" It is said also, in p. 391, under "*Winchester*," that "in 1715 proposals were published for a history and antiquities of St. Mary's College." Q. Did not both these articles arise out of "Proposals for publishing by Subscription the Antiquities and History of the two ancient Foundations and Colleges of Winchester and Eton; compiled from original charters, records, and other approved authorities," &c. &c. advertised in 1715, with Gale's Winchester?

P. 188. "The Triumphs of Nature—a Poem, in the Gentleman's Magazine



Magazine for 1741," was by Mr. S. Boyce.

P. 204. "Israel Lyons, jun. was son of a Polish Jew, silversmith and teacher of Hebrew at Cambridge, where he was born, 1739. In his earliest youth he shewed a wonderful inclination to learning, particularly mathematics; but though Dr. Smith, late master of Trinity College, offered to put him to school at his own expence, he would go only a day or two, saying, he could learn more by himself in an hour, than in a day with his master. In 1758, he published a *Treatise on Fluxions*, dedicated to his patron, Dr. Smith. He began his study of botany in 1755, and continued it to his death. He could remember not only the Linnæan names of almost all the English plants, but even the synonyma of the older botanists; and had large materials for a *Flora Cantabrigiense*, describing fully every part of each plant from the life, without consulting, or being misled by former authors. Mr. Banks, whom he first instructed in this science, sent for him to Oxford about 1762, or 1763, to read lectures; which he did with great applause to at least sixty pupils; but could not be prevailed upon to make a long absence from Cambridge. He had a salary of 100*l.* per annum for calculating the Nautical Almanack; and frequently had presents from the Board of Longitude for his own inventions. He could read Latin and French with ease, but wrote the former ill: he had studied the English History, and could quote whole passages from the Monkish writers *verbatim*. He was appointed by the Board of Longitude to go with Captain Phipps (now Lord Mulgrave) to the North Pole, 1773. After his return, he married, and settled in London, where he died of the measles in about a year. He was then engaged in publishing some papers of Dr. Halley's."

P. 207. Thomas Hill, Esq. author of the *Nundinæ Sturbrigienfes*, was, in 1725, one of the Esquires to the late Duke of Richmond as Knight of the Bath (and is drawn as such in a large picture at Goodwood by Mr. Highmore), and secretary to the Board of Trade. See a fine Latin Ode by him to the Duke of Newcastle on the Duke of Richmond's death, in one of our Magazines soon after 1750.

"The Librarian of the Vatican

could not persuade himself, within these fifty years, that Cambridge was any thing more than a grammar-school, till Dr. Middleton appeared at Rome: if this were not a fetch of the Doctor's to procure the place of public librarian, which was made for him, by pretending to have spent all his fortune in supporting the dignity of the University abroad."

"Bishop More's library was offered to Lord Oxford for 8000*l.* The Bishop collected it by plundering the libraries of the clergy in his diocese; some he paid with sermons or more modern books: others, only with *Quid illiterati cum libris?*"

P. 225. "The Capitade" is improperly styled "a pamphlet," as we think it only appeared in the London Evening-Post.

*Ibid.* The author of "David's Prophecy," a B. A. of Trinity, and a barrister, was publicly expelled.

P. 289. Corby Castle, Mr. Howard's, is described in a poem, by the Duke of Wharton, in the 9th vol. of the Spectator.

"Derbyshire. Mr. Samuel Pegge, rector of Whittington in this county, is collecting materials for its history:" and we wish our excellent old correspondent all possible success.

"Devonshire. The present Dean of Exeter, by circulating queries thro' the county, has obtained large materials for a description of it, and has made a great collection of church notes himself."

P. 320. "The oldest chartulary or collection of records on vellum, made in Bishop Remigius's time, and anciently belonging to this church [Lincoln], was in the library of Archbishop Wake, who, having borrowed it when Bishop of Lincoln, had left a note in it purporting his intention of returning it, 1710; but when his books went by will to Christ Church, Oxford, and his MSS. to Lambeth, this was left among the former. Bishop Barrington advertising the late Bishop of Lincoln of it, he wrote to the Dean of Christ Church, who, finding the note in further confirmation of this fact, immediately returned it."

P. 396. Note, w. For 'Cicero' r. 'Ciceroni.'

"Sir Richard Worsley, of Appledorecome, is publishing a history of the Isle of Wight."

P. 412. "The form of matrimony was then [1502] celebrated at that church-



church-door, the parties not entering the church till that part of the office where the minister now goes up to the altar, and repeats the psalm." Thus Chaucer,

"Husbands at the church-door had the five."

And King Edward I. is recorded to have been married in Canterbury cathedral, by Archbishop Winchelsea, "in the entrance of that church, near the door leading to the cloisters," 1299.

P. 413. "Strange discourse of God's judgment on a child begotten by an incestuous copulation, between the brother's son and sister's daughter, unmarried persons. A notable example against incest and whoredom, 1600, 4to." Fornication between two first cousins might be "whoredom," but how could it be "incest" in Protestant times?

P. 419\*. "A view of the bridge and town of Ross, by Isaac Taylor, sent with that of Wilton to the Gentleman's Magazine, but lost by Mr. Cave in a journey to Sussex."

P. 420. "Paul Wright, B. D. formerly curate and lecturer of All Saints, Hertford, now vicar of Oakley, in Essex, having received some MS. papers relating to Sir Henry Chauncy's *History of Hertfordshire*, proposes to publish an accurate edition of that elaborate work, with continuations to the present time, from his own actual view of every parish, as well as from the communication of others."

P. 429, 434. "I am well informed, that the late Dr. Stebbing, when a young man, wrote a pamphlet or two in favour of Jane Wenham [condemned for a witch at Hertford, 1712]. This poor woman, against the opinion of the judge who tried her, was found guilty by the jury. She however received a pardon from the Queen; and a gentleman in the country provided her an apartment over his stables, sent her victuals from his table, and suffered her to attend on his children. She was ever after looked upon by the family as an honest, good-natured woman. Mr. Bragge, in his evidence on her trial, declared, on the faith of a clergyman, he believed her to be a witch; whereupon the judge told him, that therefore, on the truth of a judge, he took him to be no conjurer." He also told the jury that they should not look for witches among the old women, but among the young.

P. 446. "The history of Kent, corrected and compiled by Mr. Austen

of Sevenoak," &c. This is a strange mistake: there is no such history; nor is any communication of Mr. Austen's specified by Mr. Haisted, except "the correction and completing of the list of Sheriffs to the present time," that gentleman being clerk of the peace.

"The late reverend Mr. Fauisset's collections of antiquities, as well as his papers relating to them, and his transcript of the monumental inscriptions throughout the diocese of Canterbury, are locked up by will, so as to be of no use to any one."

P. 447. l. 19. For 'Mr. S. Duncombe,' r. 'Mrs. S. Duncombe.'

P. 450. l. 26. For '13th century' r. '12th century.'—l. 27. For '1070' r. '1174.'

P. 455. Mr. Johnson's "Draught of Canterbury, 1651," is of the cathedral only, which Hollar engraved, and is probably that before-mentioned. Dr. Berkeley, one of the prebendaries, has another, a stained drawing, by the same hand.

P. 457, l. 24. For '1744' r. '1774.'

P. 483. l. 30. Sir George Soudes's own Narrative (though long out of print) should also have been mentioned.

P. 484. l. 24. For 'Cepella' r. 'Capel.'

"Mr. Perfect, by public advertisement, professes to cure insanity: the first poet perhaps that ever pretended to such an art. He is by profession a surgeon and apothecary at Town Mallory."

P. 486, l. 15. For 'Flinxhill' r. (probably) 'Henxhill.'

P. 491, l. 20. Simonson's old map of Kent, here mentioned by Lambard, is still the best and most accurate extant.

P. 508\*. "Dr. Dobson [the husband of the biographer of Petrarch] has long been collecting materials for the natural and medical history of Liverpool."

P. 572, note n. For '1705' r. '1706.'

P. 608, l. 19. For 'Charles I.' r. probably 'James I.,' as the former did not come to the crown till 1625.

P. 670. "Dr. Solander is now composing a scientific catalogue of all the natural productions in the British Museum."

P. 685. Mr. Gough has given a good history of *hackney coaches*.

P. 689. 'Laroon' is the true name of the draughtsman of the *London Cries*. His son Captain Laroon died a few years ago at Oxford.

P. 766. "Query, whether the name of Great



*Great Tom*, given to so many bells, be not a corruption of *Grand Ton*, q. d. the deepest toned or biggest bell?"

P. 765. "The supposed portrait of Mary Queen of Scots and her son, in Drapers Hall, painted by Fra. Zuccheri, cleaned and copied by Spiridoni Roma, was engraved by Bartolozzi, for a guinea subscription, reduced to 7s. 6d. by Boydell, who has bought the plate. See the merit of this picture discussed in *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1778, p. 585, 643; 1779, p. 136, 188, 231."

We must here dismiss the first volume. In our next we will proceed in like manner with the second; thus hoping at once to gratify our readers, and oblige the author, whose researches, we must add, are equally industrious and accurate.

36. *THELYPHTHORA; or, a Treatise on Female Ruin, in its causes, effects, consequences, prevention, and remedy, considered on the Basis of the Divine Law; under the following Heads, viz. Marriage, Whoredom, and Fornication, Adultery, Polygamy, Divorce: With many other incidental Matters; particularly including an examination of the principles and tendency of Stat. 26 Geo. II. c. 33. commonly called The Marriage-Act. 2 vols. 8vo. 10s. Dodsley.*

THE subject of this work is equally singular and important, and the manner in which it is treated is no less curious and ingenious.

Vol. I. The ruin or seduction of the female sex, this writer insists, and endeavours to prove, "arises from the neglect and contempt of the divine law, and the substitution of human laws in its stead." The moral law given on Mount Sinai to the Israelites, by which no man (single or married) could "take a virgin, and then abandon her," (Ex. xxii. 16. Deut. xxii. 29.) he maintains, is still in force, and as obligatory, both on Jews and Gentiles, as the Ten Commandments, the ceremonial laws only being *waxed old* and *vanished away* (Heb. viii. 13.) I. "Considering marriage as a divine institution, the union of the man and woman in personal knowledge of each other, constitutes, Mr. Madan observes, by God's own appointment (Gen. ii. 24.) the only marriage ordinance revealed in scripture, *They shall be one flesh*—and from this command, consequent on the act of union, arose this one-ness; as is

evident, he says, from St. Paul's reasoning, 1 Cor. vi. 15, 16. "Know ye not, that your bodies are the members of Christ? Shall I then take the members of Christ, and make them the members of an harlot? God forbid.—What, know ye not, that he, which is joined to an harlot, is one body? for two (saith he) shall be one flesh." So that this *personal* \* union alone, according to the apostle, and not any outward rite or ceremony, makes them *one flesh*. The effects of *this union*, in the sight of God, no outward forms or ceremonies of man's invention can add to or diminish. This interpretation the author confirms, from a minute discussion of the texts abovementioned, from the proceedings of our ecclesiastical courts, the remarkable statute of Henry III. and the post-legitimation acknowledged by ancient Rome, Scotland, and Holland; and enlarges on the beneficial consequences that would attend the obedience to this divine law, as established by Moses. II. He shews how odious *Whoredom and Fornication* were in the sight of God; but that the revival of his laws against them would be dreadful and unjust, unless the whole consistent divine scheme was *all* revived. He considers, on this head, the wives and concubines of the Jews; and, though he cannot state the precise difference between them, shews that they were both widely different from what we now call a *kept mistress*. III. *Adultery*, Mr. M. proves, means, in Hebrew, only the defilement of a *betrothed* or married woman (except when figuratively applied to *idolatry*); but, though made capital by the divine law-giver, it is not punishable by any one of our statutes. As to leaving the man, who, having one wife, takes another, by this interpretation, out of the reach of the divine law, he answers, "It is not for us to judge in this matter, but by the rule of God's word: if that brings such a case within the reach

\* In a note on this passage, Mr. Madan compares Gen. ii. 24. with Matt. xix. 5, and 1 Cor. vi. 16. Ο ΚΟΛΛΩΜΕΝΟΣ τῇ πόρνη, *he who is joined to an harlot*, &c. and concludes "that the same idea runs through the whole—those who are *thus joined* are *one body*, &c." But how is this idea reconcileable with the context, in which the same word is applied to the Lord, Ο ΚΟΛΛΩΜΕΝΟΣ τῷ Κυρίῳ, *he that is joined unto the Lord*, &c. ver. 17?



of the seventh commandment, or of any one interpretation of it, which is to be found in the five *books of Moses*, then such a man is *condemned*: if otherwise, he is *free*." *Polygamy* therefore is lawful in the sight of God. —But of this more fully, IV. on which head, it is shewn, that the mischiefs which attend it on the *woman's* side, do not accrue from it on the part of the *man*; that therefore the one was punished with death; but the other was allowed, ordained, and even blessed by God. By *polygamy* the writer means the having and *cohabiting with more than one wife at a time*. Christ's discourse, Matt. xix. 4. &c. is levelled, Mr. M. insists, not against polygamy, but against the divorcing one wife in order to take another; and as polygamy was allowed by God, and practised by the patriarchs and prophets, it is equally allowable, he affirms, among Christians. To one popular argument against it, viz. that "Nature intended only one wife for the same person by the equality of males and females, with a little excess on the side of the males," the author opposes the authority of Dr. Forster (the voyager), in regard to the excess of women among the Africans; that of Kepler, Lord Kaimes, &c. and his own observations in a village in *England*. That polygamy was allowed, and even blessed and commanded by God, he proves, from Gen. xxx. 22. xlix. 22, 26. Exod. xxi. 10. 1. Sam. iii. 19. 2. Sam. xii. 8. Deut. xxi. 15. &c. and that it is not so much as mentioned, (and therefore not condemned,) in the whole New Testament, except incidentally, 1 Tim. iii. 2. Tit. i. 6. †: and why our Christian churches should adopt into our religion, Ex. xx. 14. Lev. xviii. 6—18. and reject Ex. xxii. 16, and Deut. xxii. 28, 29. he thinks unaccountable. For the author's interpretation of several passages in the New Testament relating to marriage, fornication, adultery, &c. especially 1 Cor. vii. 2—5, so as to reconcile them with this plan, we must refer to his work. One note, however, we cannot omit: "The author of this book pretends not to be a prophet—but judging from what *has been*, to what *may be*, he entertains not the least doubt, that, a cen-

tury hence, the world may either wonder at the man who had *wildness* enough to attack the present system of things, with regard to marriage, or that there were found people who were *absurd* enough to abuse him for it. This to those whom it may concern——*Verbum sat*."

V. Our author shews that Christ was not a destroyer of the *old law*, nor the giver of a *new one*, from Matt. v. 17—20. xix. 16—19, in opposition to the tenets of Socinus and Cerinthus: and that, therefore, the business of polygamy, marriage, &c. was fully adjusted and settled by the divine law, not subject to change or alteration by any power in earth or heaven; shewing more fully, that what Christ says, Matt. v. 31, 32. xix. 9. Luke xvi. 18, must necessarily be understood of *Divorce* only, and not of polygamy. In an appendix to his second Chapter (on *Whoredom*, &c.), he gives us Bucer's idea of the Jewish concubinage, and aptly compares it with the left-handed marriages of the modern Germans. This, he adds, "if adopted and enforced among us, would not only check licentiousness, but prevent the ruin of thousands."

Vol. 2. On *Divorce*, VI. Mr. Madan, professing to "keep the scriptures alone in view," insists, that, from the will of God, with respect to the *indissolubility* of the first marriage declared by Adam, Gen. ii. 23, 24. and from the conclusion drawn from it by Christ, Matt. xix. 4, 5, no power upon earth, when thus united, *can put them asunder*, &c. except in the case of the *wife's* adultery, the true scriptural idea of ~~an~~, though in this kingdom, adopting the doctrine of the Papists, a special act of parliament, an expensive, and therefore generally impracticable remedy, is necessary for that purpose. No pre-engagement, therefore, or polygamy, on the *man's side*, our author contends, was an allowed cause for forbidding marriage, or enjoining divorce. And that polygamy was lawful and blessed by God appears (he says) from Christ's being *legally* descended from the polygamous marriage of David and Bathsheba. "Our divorces, *causæ præcontractus* on the *man's side*, stand wholly on the inventions of men; and such polygamy is no cause of divorce, no instance of it being found from Adam to Malachi." Our *unlawful divorces* (as he styles them) are big with all the miseries of prosti-

† From these two passages Mr. Madan infers, that polygamy was probably very frequent amongst the first Christians.



prostitution; whereas, there could be no whore among the daughters of Israel (Deut. xxiii. 17.) while these laws were observed. VII. Considering marriage in a civil view as the object of human laws, Mr. Madan examines with indignation the principles and tendency of the marriage-act, (or anti-marriage-act, as he styles it), 26 Geo. II. c. 33. as making null and void the divine institution, and as “a sacrilegious attempt to repeal the law of Heaven,” putting asunder those whom God has made one flesh. He mentions, on this occasion, a motion, and quotes a remarkable speech, of the late Duke of Bedford for the repeal of it, which was lost by a single vote. On the whole, Mr. Madan professes his “faith to be, that the parliament of Great-Britain had no more right to pass the marriage-act in its present form, than it had to pass an act to repeal the Ten Commandments;” and compares it to the impious decree of Darius, Dan. vi. 7. “Even that gloomy misogamist Jerome says, “I do not condemn polygamists;” and our author thinks, that, “if we were such, the Mahometans and Chinese might be induced to embrace the truth, as it is in Jesus.” Yet he adds, “Polygyny is more openly practised in this christian country than in any nation under Heaven; for though a man can marry but one at a time, he may have as great a variety of women as he pleases, without ever marrying at all.” VIII. On the subject of superstition, Mr. Madan distinguishes the divine ordinances with relation to marriage, from the superstitious inventions of men; shews that churches or chapels, steeples, bells, priests, and mass-books, are not of its essence; explodes many of the errors on celibacy, second marriages, &c. of St. Jerome (so called), and other ancient fathers, gives, as he expresses it, “the birth, parentage, and education, of marriage-ceremony, as depending on ecclesiastical establishment; and, by obviating superstition, especially on the subject of polygamy, endeavours to establish free enquiry.” On popery, this writer says, “the scourge and curse it has been to this country made our ancestors, at the glorious Revolution, frame laws for its total exclusion; we, their children, are beginning to repeal those laws under a notion of favouring religious liberty, and that popery is not now what it was for-

merly: but let such patriots go to the Tower, and order one of the lions to be let out of his den upon him, and he will find how little change of nature has been wrought in the animal by his confinement. If popery appears to be different from what it was, this proceeds not from any alteration in the thing itself, but from want of power to exert its intolerant spirit. However, as Congreve’s Maskwell says, *Qui vult decipi, decipiatur.*”

As “a recent and most melancholy instance of the mischievous and anti-scriptural lye of there being no marriage without a priest,” he quotes the sad catastrophe of Miss Ray and Mr. H——. “Had the divine law, and not Popish tradition, been made the basis of our laws with respect to marriage, he would have been taught to consider her situation as that of the wife of the noble Lord by whom she had several children—he could never have thought of soliciting her hand in marriage, and consequently of indulging such a resentment, on her persisting in a refusal, as at last ended in his becoming her murderer, and intentionally his own—but he was awfully reserved for the hands of the public executioner!” By way of appendage to the preceding pages, the author treats at large, IX. On God’s jealousy over his laws; and shews, that, “like the warp through the woof, it runs throughout the whole of holy writ, but that little attention has been paid to it by the primitive Christians and fathers;” as is proved from Origen and others, and also by the system of our modern laws. “The Papist jogs on with his Mass-book, the Turk with his Koran, the Persian with his Zendavesta, the Gentoo with his Shaster, the Chinese with his Confucius, and the Englishman with his Marriage-Act.” X. On the subject of population, comparing the Jewish law with ours, Mr. Madan proves how much better that was calculated, 1. for the propagation of mankind, by the abhorrence and reproach annexed to celibacy; the practice and allowance of polygamy, &c. And 2. for the prevention of confusion, and every evil work, by the severe laws against adultery and whoredom on the woman’s part, and by all men being obliged to marry the virgins whom, in scripture language, they had humbled, or with whom they had been once connected. And our want of people, and frequency



quency of celibacy, he insists, are owing to our discarding the Jewish system in these respects. As a proper conclusion, he draws “a contrast between the divine system and our system of human invention,” which introduces “a parallel between us and the Jews, when they left the plain road of duty, and followed their own imaginations;” and at last recapitulates, and *commends* what has been said to every man’s conscience in the sight of God, specifying ten apparent mischiefs, and as many notorious errors, attendant on our present worldly system, which “nothing (he says) can prevent, but a restoration of the whole uniform, consistent, and beneficent law of God.”-----“To point out these defects, to set forth their remedy on the evidence of *divine revelation*, to recommend the whole to the most serious consideration of all men, but more especially to the legislative powers, is the author’s real design.

“How this has been executed, is left to the reader to determine.

“As for favour, the author asks none. If what he hath written be contrary to the law of God, he deserves it not. If, on the contrary, what hath been submitted to the reader be agreeable to the *divine law* and *testimony*, the author puts himself entirely out of the question; and, as for critics, cavillers, objectors, and disputers of this world, whether they be of the sect of the *Sadducees*, who say *there is no resurrection, neither angel nor spirit*, or of the sect of the *Pharisees*, who confess both, but prefer tradition to scripture,

“*Quid curet LUNA latratus canum?*  
“which, if the reader pleases, he may thus paraphrase:

“As when, with radiant majesty, the  
MOON,  
In her full orb, ascends her highest noon,  
The bark of dogs, and howl of wolves, in  
vain

Insult the glories of her peerless reign:  
Thus, beaming forth from SCRIPTURE’S  
holy page,

Though scoffers cavil and opposers rage,  
Fix’d in its sacred orb THE TRUTH will  
Ever be glorious, ever be divine. [shine,

“I conclude the whole, with recommending to the reader’s serious recollection and meditation that most solemn, most noble, and most sublime testimony, which Moses, the man of God, under the immediate inspiration of the Holy Spirit, bare to the holiness, perfection, purity, and transcendent excellency of the law of Jehovah,

*Deut. v. 5—8. Behold, I have taught you,” &c.*

In Appendix, No. 1. the author more particularly considers the case of Hannah, 1 Sam. i. and adduces many arguments to prove that she was Elkanah’s second wife, and that thus a polygamous marriage was allowed and blessed by God, as it was also in the case of Bathsheba. And in Appendix, No. 2. he proves, from a note of Barbeyrac, that Grotius changed his opinion with regard to a *new law* of Christ on the subject of polygamy.

57. *The Argonautics of Apollonius Rhodius, in four Books. By Francis Fawkes\*, [M.A.] The whole revised, corrected, and completed, by his Coadjutor and Editor; who has annexed a translation of Coluthus’s Greek Poem on the Rape of Helen, or the Origin of the Trojan war. With Notes. 8vo. 10s. 6d. Doddsley. By subscription.*

FOR a complete translation of Apollonius his classical admirers have long wished in vain. He could not have fallen into better hands than those which succeeded so well with Anacreon and Theocritus†; and the work which “the premature stroke of fate” prevented Mr. Fawkes from finishing, has been ably and charitably carried on by his friend and coadjutor, for the benefit of his widow. Thus, *uno avulso non deficit alter—Aureus*; and thus these two British Jafons, if we may be allowed the expression, have at length made the *Golden Fleece* our own. As to a specimen of the translation, which is executed with uncommon spirit, closeness, and harmony, we have already anticipated ourselves in the extract we gave in our vol. for 1778, p. 280. of *Argo sailing*. We shall therefore only add, that the author of this poem was born at Alexandria in Egypt, and educated under Callimachus. He received the name of *The Rhodian*, either from his mother, whose name was Rhoda, or more probably from the city Rhodes. During his stay in this place he finished his Argonautic poem, and founded a school of rhetoric. Ptolemy Euergetes, in whose reign he flourished, 244 years before Christ, recalled him from his retirement at Rhodes, and made him keeper of the Alexandrian library.

Coluthus Lycopollus, a Roman poet, who lived in the reign of the Emperor Anastatius, about 500 years after Christ, wrote several poems, of which none have come down to us, except the

\* Late Rector of Hayes, in Kent.

† See Vol. for 1767, p. 314.



*Rape of Helen*, which, in though many passages corrupt and mutilated, has many beauties which Mr. C. has transfused into his version.

58. *The Argonautic Expedition. Translated from the Greek of Apollonius Rhodius, into English Verse, with critical, historical, and explanatory Remarks, and prefatory Essays: with a large Appendix. 2 vols. 12mo. 6s. Payne.*

*It cannot rain but it pours.* After a long dearth of translations of this admired Egyptian, two now appear at once. To enable our readers

As a further specimen of the two translations, contrast the following beautiful description of the interview of Medea and Jason, from Book III.

FAWKES'S.

“Meanwhile the maid her secret thoughts enjoy’d,  
 And one dear object all her thoughts em-  
 Her train’s gay sports no pleasure can restore,  
 Vain was the dance, and music charm’d no  
 more;  
 She hates each object, every face offends,  
 In every wish, her soul to Jason sends,  
 With sharpen’d eyes the distant lawn explores,  
 To find the hero whom her soul adores;  
 At every whisper of the passing air,  
 She starts, she turns, and hopes her Jason  
 there,  
 Again she fondly looks, nor looks in vain,  
 He comes, her Jason shines along the plain.  
 As when, emerging from the watry way,  
 Refulgent Sirius lifts her golden ray,  
 He shines terrific! for his burning breath  
 Taints the red air with fevers, plagues, and  
 death;  
 Such to the nymph approaching Jason shows,  
 Bright author of unutterable woes;  
 Before her eyes a swimming darkness spread,  
 Her flush’d cheeks glow’d, her very heart  
 was dead:  
 No more her knees their wonted office knew,  
 Fix’d without motion, as to earth they grew.  
 Her train recedes—the meeting lovers gaze  
 In silent wonder, and in still amaze.  
 As two fair cedars on the mountain’s brow,  
 Pride of the groves! with roots adjoining  
 grow;  
 Erect and motionless, the stately trees  
 Short time remain, while sleeps each fanning  
 breeze,  
 Till from the Æolian caves a blast unbound  
 Bends their proud tops, and bids the boughs  
 resound:  
 Thus gazing they, till by the breath of love,  
 Strongly at last inspir’d, they speak, they  
 move;  
 With smiles the love-sick virgin he survey’d,  
 And fondly thus address’d the blooming  
 maid.”

to form a comparative view of each we will add, in our poetical article, *The Sailing of Argo*, which has been already extracted from Mr. Fawkes. The notes on this are more numerous, and enter largely and ingeniously into the subject; with ancient and modern illustrations. To the first vol. is annexed a translation of the *Ceiris of Virgil*. We are obliged for these versions to Edward Burnaby Greene, Esq. who has also promised us “A Dissertation on the propriety of Apollonius’s conduct as to the construction of his poem of the Argonauts in the Epic character,” &c.

GREENE’S.

“Nor other scenes thy throbbing bosom  
 seiz’d, (song  
 Oh! maid, though music woo’d! nor yet the  
 Varying its thrilling accents charm’d thee long!  
 Now floating in the maze of thought thy breast  
 Seeks not the converse of thy train at rest.  
 Thy cheek soft leaning on thy hand, the  
 dome (roam;  
 Where close the long, long paths thy wishes  
 Each nerve was anguish, terror overwhelm’d thy  
 mind, (wind.  
 Scar’d at each slow-pac’d foot, or hollow  
 The moment smiles, the much-lov’d youth  
 appears, (rears;  
 Firm at each step his bounding structure  
 Fair to the view, and calm thy beauteous  
 light, (might;  
 Thus beam’st thou, Sirius, lord of ocean’s  
 Erewhile though flocks thy low’ring tempest  
 feel—  
 So Jason’s limbs their radiant pride reveal!  
 So glows th’ intrancing majesty of charms,  
 Too fatal harbinger of love’s alarms.  
 How sunk her palsy’d heart! those lucid eyes  
 A midnight gloom pervades; health banish’d  
 flies (force  
 Her pale cheek’s misty hue; the loose knee’s  
 Totters; the stony foot denies its course.  
 Graceful at once retires each virgin slave;  
 What awe-struck forms! the tongue no ac-  
 cent gave;  
 Of motion rest their no comely statues stood  
 As the tall beech, or monarch of the wood,  
 Thou, sacred oak! amid the heav’n’s serene,  
 Waves not a whisper to disturb the scene,  
 That cheers the hallow’d heights; such still-  
 net’s o’er, (roar;  
 Their toss’d heads thunder to the tempest’s  
 Thus sway’d the stricken pair, fond silence  
 pass’d,  
 The full voice echoes love’s inspiring blast.  
 Short was the pause! the wary chieftain’s skill  
 Perceiv’d the frown of heav’n-descended ill  
 Embosom’d deep within, the conscious maid  
 Listen’d the luring notes his voice display’d.”

Of these versions, which are both good, the reader may prefer which he pleases. Mr. Greene’s is in general (though not in this instance) most diffuse; and in his notes he takes many opportunities of defending the cause of Mr. Bryant and the Greeks against Mr. Richardson and the Persians, a modern Alexander and Darius.



Mr. URBAN,  
THE following verses, though written for  
my amusement only, contain, if I mis-  
take not, an instruction that may be profitable  
to younger minds. Yours, &c.

Hoxton-Square, THOMAS GIBBONS.  
July 23, 1780.

## ARANEVS et MUSCA.

EXPANDIT lethales ater *Araneus* artes,  
In quas *Musca* cadit, resonans illustribus alis,  
Et cursû effrænato libans omnia læta:  
Semotus concussas casses percipit hostis,  
Et vastis pedibus currens, aut æere filo  
Suspendo volitans, furibundus corripit escam:  
Viribus interea totis, et murmure magno  
Ex laqueis nodis, et diris faucibus orci,  
Impatiens fortis, se solvere *Musca* laborat.  
Vani nixus, spes fallaces, irrita vota;  
Hostis enim crudelis, inexorabilis, acer  
Prostratam prædam torquet complexibus  
arctis,

Et venis pressis patulo bibit ore cruorem:  
Tunc gemitus deridens, et suspiria dura,  
Atque iterum, atque iterum morientes colligit  
artus

Circumsusis cassibus: hoc certamine tanto  
En, ut victor ovans, spoliis confertus opimis,  
Sublimi passû incedens, alta abdita scandit!

Sic sævus *Satanas* animis sua retia tendit,  
Et *Juvenis*, sibi confusus, custode remoto,  
Errans, et quocunque ferat vesana libido,  
In laqueos præceps ruit: atri Rector *Averni*  
Exultans poscit prædam, fruiturque ruinâ:  
At dum cum vitâ *Musca* omne effundit in auras,  
Mens *Juvenis* remanet justam persolvere pæ-  
nam.

Mr. URBAN,  
A Noble Florentine who travelled into  
Italy with an English gentleman in 1756,  
immediately after the surrender of Minorca,  
desiring the latter, who spoke Italian, to at-  
tempt a sonnet in that language, he composed  
the following:

RIME da me Toscanè?—eh! Conte caro!  
Da me, ch'in lingua dura, e rozzi accenti,  
Cantai di libertà lo fregio raro,  
Che vendichiam', co'l sangue, Inglesi ardenti?  
Da me, di cui l'orecchio, ormai sfordito  
Da bombe guerreggianti, piu non tiene  
Verun tenor, saresti ben stupito  
Del Tasso udir le dolci cantilene.

Or chiedi a quel Pincion, che sciolto vola  
Fischando, raddolci gli acuti suoni;  
Prenda dell' Ufignuol la soave gola,  
Gli affettuosi, è delicati tuoni.

Chiedi che profferi la Tromba rimbombante  
Del Flauto il trillettin', d'istesso Amor spirato;  
Chiedi che l'Aquilon, co'l ruggio tempestante,  
Alleni del Zeffir lo susurrante fiato.

To the Promoters and Pretrasters of the Ame-  
rican War, on both Sides of the Atlantic.

Quo, quo, scelesti ruitis? &c. HOR. Epod. VII.

WHITHER, ah! whither adverse rush  
Sons, brethren, parent? Martial ardours flush  
Your alter'd cheeks, where guilt and recreant  
shame

Repress, by fits, the rising flame,

Why, sluic'd from frantic Britain's veins,  
Streams o'er th'affrighted globe fraternal blood,  
Still recent smoaking o'er yon kindred plains,  
Empurpling still th' Atlantic flood?

Not that repentant, in despair,  
Her foes should own Heaven arms for Britain's  
cause;

That all mankind should in her triumphs share,  
And blest th' avenger of their laws:

But that her self-destructive spawn,  
To more than savage fury strangely drawn,  
To more than brutal,—(tigers, wolves abhor,  
Against their kind, unnatural war,—)

By their own daggers doom'd to fall,  
May glut the dastard rage of envious Gaul,  
And, humbled to the wish of abject Spain,  
Resign her empire of the main,

Insensate, or to ruin urg'd  
By vengeful fate, say what the guilt unpurg'd?—  
Ye speak not.—Silence, shuddering paleness,  
shew

A mind convuls'd! 'Tis even so:

Black o'er devoted Britain scowl  
Tremendous Atë's train of crimes and woes,  
Since ruthless Pride, with blood fraternal foul,  
Turn'd parents, brethren, sons, to foes.

J. D.

## A Midsummer's Wish in GLOCESTER.

WHEN Phœbus shoots his fervid beam  
ON GLOCESTER's glowing streets,  
O let me shun the heat extreme,  
And seek the cool retreats!

But where shall I these limbs bestow?—  
To Severn shall I fly?

Or Leddon clear, or Poplar slow?—  
But Poplar sure is dry!

Shall I to Robin Hood repair,  
And mount his fertile hill?—  
Flora and Ceres wanton there,  
And many a falling rill.

Shall I to Hempstead take my way,  
By old Lanthony's cell;  
Along by Newark's building fray,  
And drink at Lady-well?

Or, from the gate that fronts the west,  
To Over's shades proceed?—  
But clouds of dust the road infest,  
Rais'd by each passing steed.

Yet, Lassington, to climb thy brow,  
And gay profusion see,  
I'll dare the dust that whirls below,  
And blest thine aged tree.

“But why, oppress'd by sultry rays,  
“To distant shades repair?  
“Behold my spot\*,” good N—n says,  
“And lose thy languor there.”

Hail, lovely slip, from Eden brought!  
Thou to the Muse art dear;  
For, lo! the scenes she toiling sought  
Are all united here.

Glocester, June, 1780.

SYLVESTRIS.



Lady CRAVEN, on dreaming she saw her Heart  
at her Feet. Said to be written by herself\*.

**W**HEN Nature, tir'd with thought, was  
funk to rest,

And all my senses were by sleep possess'd,  
Sweet sleep! that balmy comfort brings  
Alike to beggars and despotic Kings;  
I dreamt of peace I never felt before,  
I dreamt my heart was lying on the floor.  
I view'd it, strange to tell! with joyful eyes,  
And, stranger still, without the least surprize!  
Elated with the sight, I smiling sat,  
Exulting o'er the victim at my feet;  
But soon with words of anguish thus address'd  
This painful, sweet disturber of my breast:

" Say, busy, lively, trembling, hopping  
" thing,

" What new disaster hast thou now to bring,  
" To torture with thy fears my tender frame,  
" Who must for all her ills thee only blame?  
" Speak now, and tell me why, ungrateful  
" guest,

" For ten years past hast thou deny'd me rest?  
" That in my bosom thou wast nurs'd 't is true,  
" And with my life and with my stature grew.  
" At first so small were all thy wants, that I  
" Vainly imagin'd I could ne'er deny  
" What'er thy fancy ask'd.—Alas! but now  
" I find thy wants my ev'ry sense outgrow:  
" And ever having, ever wanting more,  
" A power to please, to give, or to adore.  
" Say, why like other hearts dost thou not bear  
" With callous apathy each worldly care?  
" Why dost thou shriek at Envy's horrid cries?  
" In thee Compassion Hatred's place supplies.  
" Why not with malice treat malicious men?  
" Why ever pity where thou shouldst con-  
" demn?

" Why, at the hearing of a dismal tale,  
" Dost thou with sorrow turn my visage pale?  
" Why, when distress in any shape appears,  
" Dost thou dissolve my very soul in tears?  
" Why in thy secret folds is friendship bred?  
" In other hearts its very name is dead.  
" Why, if keen wit and learned sense draw  
" nigh,

" Dost thou with emulation beat so high?  
" And while approving wish to be approv'd,  
" And when you love wish more to be be-  
" lov'd?

" Why not, in cold indifference ever clad,  
" Alike unmov'd regard the good and bad?  
" Why dost thou waste my youthful bloom  
" with care,  
" And sacrifice myself, that I may share  
" Distress in others? Why wilt thou adorn  
" Their days with roses, and leave me a  
" thorn?"

But here I saw it heave an heavy sigh,  
And thus in sweetest sounds it did reply:

" Ah! cease, ELIZA! cease thy speech un-  
" just, [trust,  
" Thine heart has e'er fulfill'd its sacred  
" And ever will its tender mansion serve,  
" Nor can it this reproach from thee deserve;  
" Against my dictates murmuring have I  
" found, [ground.  
" Which thus has laid me bleeding on the

" Compare thyself in this same hour depriv'd  
" Of this soft heart, from whence are all deriv'd  
" The same bewitching graces which adorn,  
" And make thy face appear like beauteous  
" morn:

" With me its brilliant ornaments are fled,  
" And all thy features, like thy soul, are dead.  
" 'Tis I that make thee other's pleasures share,  
" And in a sister's joy forget thy care;  
" 'Tis by my dictates thou art taught to find  
" A godlike pleasure in a godlike mind;  
" That makes thee oft relieve a stranger's  
" woes, [foes.

" And often fix those friends that would be  
" 'Tis I that tremblingly have taught thine ear  
" To cherish music; and 'tis I appear  
" In all its softest dress, when to the hearts  
" Of all beholders my dear voice imparts  
" Harmonic strains: 'tis not because 'tis fine,  
" For every note that's felt is surely mine.  
" In smoothest numbers all that I indite,  
" For 'tis I taught thy fearful hand to write,  
" My genius has with watchful care supply'd  
" What education to thy sex deny'd;  
" Made sentiment and nature all combine  
" To melt the reader in each flowing line,  
" Till they in words this feeling truth im-  
" part, [heart;

" She needs no more who will consult the  
" And own in reading what is writ by thee,  
" No study ever could improve like me.  
" And when thy bloom is gone, thy beauty  
" flown, [grown,

" And laughing youth to wrinkled age is  
" Thy actions, writings, friendship, which I  
" gave,

" Still shall remain an age beyond the grave.  
" Then do not thus displac'd let me remain,  
" But take me to thy tender breast again."

" Yes, soft persuader, (I return'd,) I will:  
" And if I am deceiv'd, deceive me still."

Seduc'd I was in haste; then stooping low,  
Soon reinstated my sweet, pleasing foe;  
And, waking, found it had nor less nor more  
Than all the joys, the pangs it had before.

#### ADDRESS to Lady CRAVEN'S HEART.

**N**O wonder, little fluttering thing,  
That you so soon should leap, and  
spring,

To Craven's fair, and beauteous breast,  
Where Gods themselves would wish to rest!  
But tell me, Trisler, tell me, why  
You could from such a mansion fly,  
Where ev'ry virtue you'd in store?  
Miser—what could you wish for more?  
Say, did you long, at will, to roam,  
And quite forsake your native home?  
Or had you been too close confin'd,  
And for sweet liberty you pin'd?  
Oh! had I found you in some grove,  
Casket of friendship, and of love!  
I'd place thee, wand'ring heart!—by mine;  
Uniting both with friendship's twine:  
Of such a jewel—safe possess'd,  
Not worlds should tear thee from my breast:  
Exulting round the rural plains,  
Boast of the prize—to nymphs and swains.

\* It has been likewise ascribed to Madame de Vaucluse, gouvernante to her Ladyship's children.



But hush!—my rustic muse!—nor dare  
To wish a friend so great, so fair;  
For vain will all those wishes prove,  
Then hide thee in thy lonely grove!  
But if fair Craven e'er should stray,  
By my lone cottage bend her way,  
I'd lead her to my shady seat,  
And lay my heart, too—at her feet!  
Which, if she'd condescend to view,  
She'd find it constant, firm, and true;  
To welcome her with many a bound,  
'Twould leap with joy,—and dance around!  
OLIVIA the humble Cottager.

*The following beautiful lines were written by a Lady, on observing some white Hairs on her Lover's Head.*

**T**HOU to whose power reluctantly we  
bend,  
Foe to life's fairy dreams, relentless Time,  
Alike the dread of lover, and of friend,  
Why stamp thy seal on manhood's rosy  
prime?  
Already twining midst my Thyrsis' hair,  
The snowy wreaths of age, the monuments  
of care.  
Thro' all her forms, tho' Nature owns thy  
sway, (vain;  
That boasted sway thou'lt here exert in  
To the last beam of life's declining day,  
Thyrsis shall view, unmov'd, thy potent  
reign. (charm,  
Secure to please, whilst goodness knows to  
Fancy and taste delight. or sense and truth  
inform.  
Tyrant, when from that lip of crimson glow,  
Swept by thy chilling wing, the rose shall  
fly; (brow,  
When thy rude scythe indents his polish'd  
And quench'd is all the lustre of his eye;  
When ruthless age disperses every grace,  
Each smile that beams from that enchanting  
face—  
Then thro' her stores shall active memory  
rove, (anew,  
Teaching each various charm to bloom  
And still the raptur'd eye of faithful love,  
Shall bend on Thyrsis its delighted view;  
Still shall he triumph, with resistless power,  
Still rule the conquer'd heart to life's remotest  
hour.

## S O N G.

**I** Sing not an urn brought from Rome I  
confess,  
Nor a statue from Sparta, or Asia the Less;  
Nor sing I a flaggon which Bacchus might boast  
A fit subject to aid and enliven our toast.

Derry down, &c.

But I sing of a vase, tho' of mold not antique,  
(Which form'd by a sculptor, nor Roman  
nor Greek) (wise  
Tho' of home manufacture, long puzzled the  
A name for this wonderful urn to devise.

Derry down, &c.

Let fops still import all their phrases from  
France,  
And learn from our neighbours to speak and  
to dance;

But ne'er let a Briton his language thus maul,  
Or mis-name what in English a Jordan we  
call.

Derry down, &c.

This vessel is plac'd on a pedestal high,  
An object of wonder to all passers-by.  
Its foundation, 'tis true, is plaster and lath,  
Yet hath fix'd its abode at a villa near Bath.

Derry down, &c.

Exalted by honour, and chang'd in its use,  
The tatters of genius it boasts to diffuse.  
Of its origin still it some semblance retains,  
In receiving the refuse of dull poets' brains.

Derry down, &c.

To knowledge poetic this scheme may give  
rise, (devise.

And in judgment some certainty further  
Each genius to probe 'twill perhaps lay the  
p'an, (man.

Since by water we know the disease of the  
Derry down, &c.

This similitude false tho' critics may deem,  
And condemn both as filthy, and futile my  
theme;

The temper of each will plainly appear,  
And their rhyme, like their u—ne, run mud-  
dy or clear.

Derry down, &c.

By an epigram pointed with epithets bold,  
A satyr's turn may quickly be told;

Whilst a lover in strains more melodious  
may try, (die.

Like a swan at the feet of an heiress, to  
Derry down, &c.

If a batchelor grave seeks of Clio some aid,  
You may swear he is smit with the charms  
of his maid:

If a widow should strive her griefs to suppress,  
Be certain she would not repel your address:

Derry down, &c.

By a measure like this a King too may prove,  
How he rises or falls in each subject's love;

Since the ancients agree there's no properer  
time, (in rhyme.

To discover our thoughts than when jingled  
Derry down, &c.

Over half of his people a monarch might  
reign, (tain.

Secure in their hearts might his glory main-  
Over half, why not all? Why faith I think

no man (woman.  
As yet hath discover'd the thoughts of a

Derry down, &c.

A list of the poets, perhaps, you may ask,  
And in general terms I'll comply with the

task: (lection  
Truth to say, for 'tis true, a more curious col-  
Was scarce ever seen at a country election.

Derry down, &c.

First a prudish old maid, who, dissolved in  
tears,

Has bewail'd her virginity full thirty years,  
By sighing and ogling, endeavours to prove

She has still some remains of a thing she calls  
love.

Derry down, &c.

This envious Lucretia will boldly disown  
The charms of all others, tho' vain of her

own; (mark,  
Whilst the Misses, enrag'd, will shrewdly re-  
She, tho' old, would intrigue with John in

the dark. Derry down, &c.

Here



Here the nymph of sixteen, whose bosom  
beats high,

Tho' changing for ever, she cannot tell why,  
In amorous sonnets her mind will disclose,  
And toy with her Strephon whilst under the  
rose. Derry down, &c.

Physicians and lawyers this temple regard,  
And have rhym'd an opinion *sans* fee or re-  
ward. (range,

Bath Captains, tho' brave, no longer will  
Their laurels for myrtle content to exchange.  
Derry down, &c.

Hither gamesters and parsons together resort,  
A whimsical groupe, like a puppet-show  
court; (grown is.

With Wilkites, this trade tho' long since flat  
Batter'd beaus, and young damsels, old maids  
macaronies. Derry down, &c.

No longer at present, dear Jack, I'll consume  
Your time or my paper, for faith I've not  
room; (my life,

But my next, my dear friend, if fate spares  
Shall give you a sketch of the knight and his  
wife. G R U B.

### THE SAILING OF ARGO.

From E. B. GREENE'S *Translation of* Apol-  
lonius Rhodius. [See p. 384].

**W**IDE round the bark, as glows the so-  
lar beam,

The oars wide dashing dart a fiery stream;  
The long extended track one foaming white,  
As the worne pathway thro' the wood to light.  
His gallant bark, in this auspicious hour,  
Fraught with her hosts, surveys each won-  
d'ring power;

The demigods in arms! nor many a maid,  
Peliadæ yeleft, whose charms display'd  
Smile o'er the mountain's brow, a look for-  
bear

To the dread fabric of Minerva's care;  
Nor less enraptur'd view the intrepid band,  
Who ply the stubborn oar with conqu'ring  
hand. (lov'd,

At once sage Chiron, from the heights he  
(Parental fondness!) ocean's pathway prov'd;  
Bath'd are his feet, as rolls the tide along,  
And much his waving arm inspires the throng;  
And much benignant for the warrior prays  
A safe return, and quiet's happier days:  
His wife's affection bore the Pelean boy,  
And to the fire upheld his infant joy.—

Now from the winding shore the warriors roll,  
When, such the counsel'd thought of Tiphys'  
soul, (guide,

Whose matchless skill the polish'd helm to  
Nor leave the wayward bark to stem the tide;  
Fast to the vessel's depth, thy rooted place,  
With cords affix'd they rear thy tow'ring  
grace, (spread

Thou solid mast; the flutt'ring sail they  
Wide to th' unbending wood's associate head.  
Full-breathes the whistling gale! the cable's  
length (strength

Brac'd to the deck, where boast resistless  
The well-wrought beams, the waves serene  
they plough,

Wing'd in their course beyond Tifæus'  
brow.

The sweet musician sweeps the magic lyre,  
Chaste Dian's smiles th' ecstatic note inspire;  
Thy empire hers, thou promontory strand,  
The watchful guardian of Iolcos' land;  
The great, the small, promiscuous in their  
play,

Danc'd o'er the surge the finny nations stray,  
They dart innum'rous, radiant to the view,  
And here and there a winding maze pursue.  
As fleecy myriads o'er the verdant reign  
Track the slow footsteps of the guardian-  
swain;

Fill'd with the luxury of nature's treat,  
Till evening's fold the bleating wand'ers greet,  
Guide of their paths he careless ploes along,  
And modulates the shrill pipe's warbled song.

### ON RETIREMENT.

**F**AR from the pomp and splendour of the  
court, (sp os

Where insects glitter for the wise man'  
I go, seceding from a world of strife,  
In sylvan scenes to pass a blissful life;  
Where Nature, first-born empress of the globe,  
Spreads o'er the scene her variegated robe;  
Where ermine innocence securely reigns,  
And fearless wanders o'er the verdant plains;  
Where fancy brings before the ravish'd sight  
Pierian springs, and mountains of delight;  
Parnassus' top, the Heliconian stream,  
The Muses chanting Homer's wond'rous  
theme;

Proud Asia's harams, India's copious store,  
Peruvian mines, or Afric's golden shore:  
For me she traverses yon azure skies,  
And bids the planetary systems rise;  
Then with her aid, Elysian fields I view,  
Nor wait for Charon and his death-like crew.  
When tir'd with roving o'er the dædal scene,  
Again I view the mirthful village green;  
Bedeck'd with flowers, innocently gay,  
With festive sports they crown the toilsome  
day; (fute,

To love's soft flame they tune th' harmonic  
The melting damsels grant their eager suit;  
Connubial loves pile Hymeneal fires,  
The grateful incense to the God aspires.

So when the merchant toils thro' Arab's  
sands, (lands;

Fraught with the varied store of eastern  
Alternate hope and fear pervades his breast,  
Till the wish'd goal permits his soul to rest.

Here then I fix, and deck my humble bower,  
With roseate sweets, and every fragrant flower;  
O love! thy votary I stand confess,

Grant me a Fair congenial to my breast;  
Her person pleasing and her soul refin'd,  
Whose chief delight's the culture of her mind;  
Her converse charming, her good-nature great,  
Despising all the impotence of state;  
In her must innocence and virtue reign,  
The smiling graces foremost in her train.

O! may our souls with mutual passion glow,  
Wan care, or jaundic'd jealousy, ne'er know;  
May friends select our table often grace,  
And health attend us with her vermil face;  
May plenty scatter with a liberal hand,  
And bounteous Ceres plant the teeming land!  
Then as the Halcyon, ne'er in storms be seen,  
For peace will rule the blissful village green.



## HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

**T**HE junction of the Spanish and French fleets in the West Indies has totally defeated the enterprize formed against the Spaniards on the Black River, which was concerted by Gov. Dalling, and was to have been supported by him (see p. 345.). In consequence of that alarming intelligence, the third embarkation, which his excellency was to have commanded in person, was instantly countermanded, and martial law proclaimed throughout Jamaica; some ships were dispatched to bring off the troops from St. Juan, under Col. Polson; and every means used to strengthen the force on the island, and to prepare for a vigorous defence. But other difficulties had arisen, which probably would have frustrated the design upon Black River, had not this junction taken place.

The governor's laconic mode of dispatching business with the assembly is curious:

*Kingston, Jamaica. April 29.* His excellency the governor was pleased to command the attendance of the hon. house of assembly, on Friday the 21st inst. and gave his assent to

An act for granting an additional subsistence to his majesty's 88th reg. of foot, quartered in this island. And to two private bills.

After which his excellency was pleased to close the session with the following speech:

"Gentlemen of the Council, &c.

"The business for which I convened you being at length completed, I have pleasure in granting you a recess.

"Gentlemen of the Assembly,

"Your having made provision for his majesty's 88th reg. demands my thanks.

"Gentlemen of the Council and Assembly, &c.

"I recommend it to you to hold in remembrance, that the personal influence of public characters ought to be sacred to the public service, and uniformly exerted in such a manner as may best promote the peace and welfare of the community.

"I do now, in his majesty's name, prorogue this general assembly to Tuesday the 23d of May next; and it is prorogued accordingly."

His excellency had suspended Mr. Harrison, advocate general; and, notwithstanding that gentleman had received the board of admiralty's letter, as well as a letter from Ld Geo. Germaine, reinstating him in the said office, the governor has signified to him by his secretary, that so long as he has the honour of holding the reins of government in Jamaica, he [Mr. Harrison] can never act in any department whatever. To heal this breach, Ld Germaine's letter, recommending unanimity among his majesty's servants, has had no effect.

The assembly of Pennsylvania have lately fallen upon a new mode of distressing the friends of this country resident among them,

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by obliging persons to take the oaths of allegiance or affirmation of fidelity to the state, and to take a certificate of the same, which certificate they are to produce, or be liable to such fines as the governing party shall think proper to levy upon them. And what seems still more oppressive, a resolution has passed, and public notice given, that the wives and children of all persons who have joined the enemy do depart that state, on pain of being proceeded against as enemies to their country.

A question arose on the late trials of the rioters, Whether persons *interested* in the conviction of the criminals were admissible as evidences against them? Which question was submitted to the opinion of the twelve judges, who unanimously agreed, that the testimony of witnesses claiming reward is admissible.

The general rule of law is, not to admit witnesses to give evidence, who, by the ties of affection, or from the motives of interest, are likely to be under undue influence. But, say the judges, there are cases of necessity that require a departure from this rule. Thus, in cases of robbery, where not only restitution of goods stolen, but the title to the parliamentary reward, depend on the conviction of the criminals, it has never been held that such interest should operate to destroy the competency of the evidence: if it did, hardly any highwayman could ever be convicted. So witnesses entitled to rewards from the bank, the post-office, and other offices, have universally been held competent. Nor can any danger be apprehended to the innocent from this practice, so long as the jury are allowed to exercise their discretion as to the credibility of witnesses, and may compare their testimony with that of others, or with circumstances attending almost every case; but it would be dangerous to overturn this long-established practice.

Some few weeks ago the post-boy bringing the mail from Stevenage to Welwyn in Hertfordshire, was robbed by a man on foot, who at first was thought to be a farmer in that neighbourhood, whose case was somewhat singular. Soon after the robbery was committed, not being conversant in bank-notes, he had joined the half of one note of 10l. to the half of another of 20l. and had paid the same to a tradesman in Hertford. This being brought to the bank for payment caused a suspicion, and, on enquiry, the fact was easily traced to the farmer, who, being under no fear of danger, was taken out of his bed without resistance, and carried to Hertford gaol for trial.

During the course of last month, the Lds North and Hil borough were presented with the freedom of the city of Corke in gold boxes, on which were inscriptions expressive of their respective merits. On that to the former the inscription was as follows:

"TO



**"TO LORD NORTH,**

"In whose administration, and by the exertion of whose abilities, commercial rights have been restored to this kingdom on constitutional principles, and commercial favours bestowed of the utmost magnitude, the Freedom of the City of Corke is presented, as a tribute of gratitude to the Protector of the Commerce, Assertor of the Liberties, the Patriot and Friend of Ireland."

That to the latter was inscribed

**"TO THE EARL OF HILLSBOROUGH,**

"The first act of whose Ministry completed, what it had been the business of his life to promote, the happiness and prosperity of Ireland: The Freedom of the City of Corke is presented as a tribute of national gratitude to the ornament and the pillar of his country."

During the course of last month also, the liberty volunteers of Dublin were reviewed in the neighbourhood of that city, when their colonel [Sir Edw. Newnham], immediately after the review was over, waited on Ld Camden then in the field, and presented the following address:

"My Lord, We, the colonel, officers, and privates, of the Liberty Volunteers, associated for our mutual defence against foreign and domestic enemies, and firmly determined, at the hazard of every thing we hold dear, to maintain the rights of the people, and support the real interest of the Crown of Ireland, take the earliest opportunity to congratulate your Lordship on your safe arrival in this kingdom."

"We are happy, on every opportunity, to shew our respect to virtuous men, especially at a time when honour, spirit, and virtue, seem to have forsaken their native soil. Your Lordship, who has never deviated from the path of virtue, justice, or manly support of your country, claims every mark of respect and gratitude which freedom can bestow, and conspicuous merit deserves."

EDWARD NEWENHAM, Colonel.

His Lordship's Answer.

"Gentlemen, I am very happy that my public conduct has deserved the approbation of so respectable a corps as the Liberty Volunteers of Dublin; respectable not only in themselves as individuals, but more eminently so, as they are a part of that noble Association for the defence of their country, in these times of danger and distress."

"This compliment to me is as flattering as it was unexpected; and I hope you will be pleased to accept, as the only return in my power, my poor, but grateful acknowledgements of so high and undeserved a mark of your esteem."

I have the honour, &c. CAMDEN."

Among the events of last month, the riot at Manchester should not be omitted. It originated among women and children, who, out of compassion for the sufferings of a mutinous soldier, and to prevent the execution

of his punishment, rose upon his officer, and began pelting him with dirt. This the officer bore with incredible patience, but the mob increasing, and the affair becoming serious, Gen. Style, with a party of Col. Holroyd's light horse, headed by a civil magistrate, hastened to the place of action, and fortunately interposed before the soldiers had proceeded to extremities. The mob, on hearing the riot act read, instantly dispersed, and the punishment of the soldier went on without interruption.

The French account of the actions of the 17th of April, and 15th and 19th of May, in the West Indies, was last month published in the Paris Gazette by authority. It differed no otherwise materially from that published in the London Gazette, except in claiming the victory, which seems the natural characteristic of that vain-glorious nation. As to their loss of men they seem less anxious to conceal that than their disgrace. It is thus stated:

Officers killed, 11. Wounded, 28.

Subalterns killed, 59. Wounded, 196.

Of the crews of different ships:

Killed, 88. Wounded, 596.

Total killed and wounded, 978.

On our side there were killed, 188; wounded, 646. Total, 834.

The flight, which Adm. Rodney counterfeited as a means of bringing the French to action, the French admiral has represented as a real flight. "The Count de Guichen, judging he should be able to determine Adm. Rodney to come to action, brought up his fleet, and chased him three days. The fleets were then [the 25th] to the southward of St. Lucia, with the wind at East; but the wind veering to the S. E. and S. S. E. gave the enemy the advantage."—[Compare this with our Gazette account, p. 340. col. 2. par. 1.]

July 1.

Was opened at Lisbon a new academy of sciences, of which the duke of Lafons, grandson of Peter II., is the first president. Wm. Julius Mickle, the translator of the *Lusiad*, was at Lisbon with Com. Johnstone, and had the honour of being elected one of the first members.

July 4.

The Russian fleet, consisting of 15 sail of the line and frigates, cast anchor in the harbour of Copenhagen.

July 7.

The cargoes of three Dutch ships, taken and carried into Lisbon by the English, were publicly sold there, although the Dutch consul did all in his power to prevent it. *Amst. Gaz.*

July 9.

The combined fleet, under the command of Don Lewis de Cordova, sailed from Cadiz. It consisted of 22 sail of the line Spanish, and 9 ships of the line French, 6 frigates, 1 corvette, and 3 billanders.

July 22.

The king of Sweden arrived at the Ger-



San Spa, and in the evening was at the ball, under the name of Count Aga.

At a meeting of the corporation of York at the guildhall of that city, a motion was made to address his Majesty on the taking of Charles-Town, and the suppression of the late riots, which was carried, and an address drawn up; but on hearing the same read, it was, on a division, disapproved, 28 to 19.

Rev. Mr. Ch. Nisbet was examined by the sheriff of Forfar touching his correspondence with Ld Geo. Gordon; but nothing criminal appearing against him, he was dismissed.

July 26.

At Oxford affizes a cause was tried between the city and university; the question was, Whether a tradesman, living in the city, but matriculated by the university, was liable to serve the office of constable? which was determined in the affirmative; but the university, it is said, intend to carry the final decision into Westminster-Hall.

July 29.

Adm.-Office. Com. Johnstone acquaints the admiralty-board with the capture of the Artois French frigate of 40 guns, and 474 men, by the Romney man of war, Capt. Home, after an action in which the Romney had three men wounded, and the Artois 9 killed, and 16 wounded.

Also Capt. Harvey acquaints their lordships with the defeat of an enterprize which the Spaniards had concerted, to set fire to the shipping in Gibraltar bay. They had prepared seven fire-ships, with all manner of combustibles, but by the good conduct of Capt. Harvey, and the rest of his Majesty's officers stationed there, they were all consumed without the least effect.

The East and West India fleets cleared the channel this day. It is remarkable, that a French ship was discovered sailing among them, taken, and sent back to Portsmouth.

TUESDAY, Aug. 1.

At Hertford affizes Mardell Lawrence was tried for robbing the mail, and acquitted.

Wednesday 2.

Adm.-Office. Capt. Garnier, of his Majesty's ship Southampton, acquaints the board with his having taken the lugger *Compte de Maurepas*, of 12 guns, and 80 men, commanded by Joseph Le Cluck. She had on board Mr. Andrew Stuart, surgeon's mate of the *Speedwell* tender, as a ransomer.

Capt. Pole, of the *Hussar* frigate, informs the board with his having taken two French privateers, the *Jeun Lion* and *Le Reward*, each mounting 12 carriage and 8 swivels, with 44 men. New vessels from Dunkirk.

Saturday 5.

At the theatre in the Haymarket, a new comedy was acted, called the *Chapter of Accidents*, written by Miss Lee.

Adm.-Office. Sir James Wallace, of his Majesty's ship *Nonsuch*, acquaints the board, that while his boats were employed in burning the *Legere* off the *Loire*, he observed 3

fail making signals to each other, to whom he immediately gave chase, and about midnight came up with and engaged one of them, which, after a defence of two hours, struck, and proved the *Belle Poule* of 32 guns, 12 pounders, and 275 men, 24 of whom, with their captain, were killed, and the 2d captain, with other officers and men, to the number of 50, wounded. The *Nonsuch* had 3 men killed, and 10 wounded, two of whom have since died.

Abraham Darnford and William Newton were examined before the Sitting Alderman at Guildhall, being charged by Wm. Warts, clerk to Messrs. Smith, Wright, and Gray, bankers, with robbing and attempting to murder him. It appeared on their examination, that one of the men had lodged an accepted bill at the banking-house, to be received when due, and the money to be remitted into the country according to direction. As this pretended bill was directed to an empty house, and had several days to run, the villains in the mean-time applied to the persons who had the letting of the house, to take it, had taken it, and got the key, under pretence of getting the house cleaned. The landlord, being made acquainted with the haste his new tenants were in to take possession, and not very well liking their description, desired the mistress of the public-house, on the opposite side of the way, to have an eye to their proceedings. Accordingly, on the day when the bill became due, she observed two men enter the house, and open the parlour windows, and presently after a third man came and knocked at the door, was let in, and the door shut. Attending to see the event, she thought she heard an uncommon noise, and stepping over the way, and listening, was struck with the sound of murder, pronounced in a hoarse faint voice, succeeded by a kind of groaning, which very much alarmed her, and looking through the key-hole, she saw two men dragging the third down the cellar stairs, on which she cried out violently, *they're murdering a man*, knocked hard at the door, and begged the people in the street to break it open; but none would interfere. Being enraged at their brutality, she burst open the window herself, and was entering when one of the villains opened the door, and was running off, but on the cry of "Stop Thief," he was instantly taken, and the other she seized by the throat herself, and dragged him to her own house, by which this horrid contrivance was brought to light. They had robbed the poor man of his pocket book, and had nearly throttled him to stop his noise, till they had got him into the back cellar, where they certainly designed to have murdered him, had not the woman by her fortitude providentially interposed to save his life.

Sunday 6.

The prince of Prussia set out for St. Petersburg,



burg, probably to endeavour to counteract what the emperor and the czarina have been concerting, or to join in alliance with them.

*Monday 7.*

His R. H. the Archduke Maximilian of Austria was this day unanimously chosen coadjutor to the electorate and archbp. of Cologne. His Prussian majesty had declared his dislike of this election: his letter shall appear in our next.

*Wednesday 9.*

A letter signed WASHINGTON appeared in the papers, a counterpart to that signed CLINTON some time ago (see p. 293.).

Six rioters were this day executed in Hangman's Place, over against the King's Bench, in St. George's Fields. All very penitent except one, who shook off his shoes among the mob, and braved death.

At Maidstone assize came on before Baron Eyre, the trial of Wm. Henry Turton, midshipman, for the murder of Ch. Cutherson, a sailor, by beating him in a cruel manner, and stabbing him with a sword, for disobedience; and Luke West, another midshipman, for being present, aiding, and abetting. The former was found guilty, but no sufficient evidence of murder appearing against the latter he was acquitted. A petition from the grand jury was immediately presented to the judge by Ld. Lewisham, praying a respite for Turton, which, after some consultation with Ld. Mansfield, was granted for a month.

*Thursday 10.*

The encampment broke up in Hyde Park, and the troops marched off in the following order: in three divisions for Finchley Common, in two divisions for Blackheath, and in one body for Chatham.

*Friday 11.*

The Welch and N. Hampshire militia, and the Queen's reg. encampt on Finchley Common, near Whetstone. The report of their having been reviewed by the King and royal family on the 14<sup>th</sup> was ill-founded.

*Saturday 12.*

Adm.-Office. Com. Johnstone, of his majesty's ship Romney, acquaints the board with his having taken the Pearle, a French frigate of 18 guns, and 138 men, commanded by the Chev. de Breignon.

Being the birth-day of his R. H. the Pr. of Wales, who then entered into the 19<sup>th</sup> year of his age, the same was observed at Windsor with uncommon splendour. It was likewise observed in the several camps with all the military manœuvres of a rejoicing day. By an act of Geo. II. his R. H. is now of age to take upon himself the reigns of government in case of the king's death, but to no other purpose whatever.

David Reid, tried before the court of session for forgery on the bank of Scotland, was found guilty, and is to be executed.

*Sunday 13.*

Sailed from Plymouth the New-York fleet,

amounting to 60 sail, under convoy of the Adamant of 50 guns, the Brilliant frigate of 32, and the Hyena of 28. Twenty-eight of this fleet consists of transports with troops, the rest victuallers and traders.

*Tuesday 15.*

His majesty's ships Bienfaisant, Capt. M'Bride, Charon, Capt. Simms, Hussar, Capt. Poole, and Licorne, Capt. Cardigan, with 98 sail of merchant ships and transports for New York, and one for the Leeward Islands, sailed from Cork.

*Thursday 17.*

At Weedon-bee, a young man and maid playing with a live perch, the lad threatened to make the girl swallow it, on which she opened her mouth unthinkingly, and the fish springing out of the lad's hand, suddenly stuck in her throat, and killed her on the spot.

*Friday 18.*

Adm.-Office. Adm. Geary, with part of the fleet under his command, arrived at Spit-head, and was expecting the remainder. He brought with him a letter of marque named the Hallwiel, 350 tons, 24 guns, and 80 men, with sugar, coffee, and indigo on board; also an English brig, her prize, bound from Newfoundland to Lisbon; and a lugger privateer, of 8 guns, and 36 men.

Capt. Wm. Peere Williams, of his majesty's ship Flora, acquaints the board also with his having taken a French frigate called the Nymphe, commanded by the Chev. La Remain, who died the day he was taken of the wounds he received in the action. The Flora had lost her wheel, and must have been taken if the enemy had known her condition. The Nymphe had 32 guns mounted, pierced for 40, and 291 men, of whom 131 were killed or wounded. The Flora had 36 guns, and 269 men, 27 of whom were killed or wounded.

The parliament, which stood prorogued to the 24<sup>th</sup> inst. was farther prorogued to the 28<sup>th</sup> day of September.

*Saturday 19.*

About six o'clock in the afternoon, as the phaeton of — Manners, esq; son of Lord W. Manners, was standing in Arlington-str. St. James's, the horses suddenly took fright, and ran into Piccadilly at a furious rate, and threw down a man who had a child in his arms. Both the man and child were greatly bruised; but it unfortunately happened that the man had a bottle of aqua fortis in his hand: the bottle was broke in the fall, and great part of the liquid pouring upon the child, occasioned a most shocking and terrible scene of misery and distress; nor had the man much better fortune. The cloaths of both were on fire, their bodies most horridly burnt, swelled, and their eyes closed up, &c. The cries of the child were truly pitiable. At length their cloaths were cut off (for they could not otherwise be got off), and they were put into linen furnished by the neighbours, and carried to St. George's hospital,



fatal, but without hopes of recovery. The horses were stopped near Duke-street; the pole of the phaeton was broke, and one of the horses feet were scorched by the aqua fortis; but the carriage received no damage.

A proclamation, laying an embargo on all shipping from the ports of G. B. with provisions, *except* to the British colonies or settlements, among which the 13 United Colonies are particularly named. A like embargo is laid on ships from Ireland.

Mr. Alder. Townsend and Col. Barré returning from an excursion into Norfolk, were overturned in a phaeton by Socon Eton, by which Mr. Townsend's arm was broke both above and below the elbow, and one of the colonel's arms much bruised. They had for the preceding stage borrowed the chaise of an acquaintance, who came behind it to drive it back again; Mr. T. wishing to proceed on in it for another stage, and the owner of it refusing, a struggle ensued, and by pulling the reins in contrary directions the carriage was overturned in a ditch just out of Eton. Mr. T. was carried back to the Cock inn there, where his arm was set by Mr. Purkis, surgeon of Huntingdon, and is in a fair way.

*Sunday 20.*

About noon a rick, containing near 30 loads of new hay, belonging to Mr. Fletcher, farmer at Enfield Highway, took fire, notwithstanding every precaution to give it air, and was entirely consumed. Another rick contiguous, and a barn full of oats and pease adjoining, were with difficulty saved.

*Tuesday 22.*

A soldier of the 62d reg. quartered at Enfield and the neighbouring towns for the defence of the New River, received 100 lashes at the Frame by Bush-hill for desertion, which he had been guilty of more than once.

We have the satisfaction to inform our readers, that the two lads mentioned in our last, p. 343. to have been committed for robbing the Cambridge waggon on Enfield Highway, and to have escaped by the ill-conduct of the constables, have since, by the vigilance of the same officers, assisted by a file of musqueteers, been retaken, in the very house of ill-fame where they were rescued, and are now in safe custody.

\*\*\* *Many material Occurrences of this Month are unavoidably deferred.*

**BIRTHS.**

**T**HE lady of John Inghish Dolben, esq; of a son; who has since been christened John Somerset Dolben.

*Aug. 11.* The lady of John Gough, esq; of Perry-Hall, Staffordshire, of a son.

23. Lady of Dr. Blair, a son.

**MARRIAGES.**

**M**R. Hayden, of the stamp-office, to Miss Harwood.

Tho. Heels, esq; to Miss Bird, of Carlisle.

At Calcutta, Sir John Doily, bart. to Mrs. Coates, relict of the deceased W. Coates, esq; —Also the hon. lieut. D. Anstruther, of 3d

brigade, to Miss Donaldson, of Calcutta. — And Jos. B. Smith, esq; to Miss Moreau.

At Nailsea, Somersetsh. the rev. Mr. Baddeley, to Mrs. Bullock, of Nailsea aforesaid.

*July 27.* Edw. Knatchbull, esq; only son of Sir Edw. Knatchbull, bart. to Miss Mary Hugessen, second daug. and coheiress of the late Wm. Western Hugessen, esq;

Philip Gell, esq; of Wicksworth, to Miss Eliz. Wright, dau. of John Wright, esq;

At Ixworth, Geo. Boldero, esq; to Miss Griffen.

*Aug. 1.* The hon. Wm. Ward, brother to lord viscount Dudley and Ward, to Miss Bosville.

Geo. Armstrong, esq; to Miss Sus. Cooke.

5. Rev. Mr. Law, related to the bishop of Carlisle, to Miss Eliz. Harrison, of Kirby-Stephen, Yorkshire.

6. Miles Sotherton Branthwayt, esq; to Miss Colborne.

At Whitkirk, Yorksh. Jn. Brooke, esq; to Miss Smeaton.

7. Rev. Mr. Law, vicar of Brotherton, to Miss Lowe, of Ferrybridge.

In Dublin, Dennis Daly, esq; of Duman-dle, to Lady Harriet Maxwell, only daug. of the late earl of Farnham.

8. Mr. Debaufre, attorney at law, to Miss Hodgkin.

9. Tho. Drake Tyrwhitt, esq; to Miss Wickham, of Garfington, Oxfordshire.

Rev. Bayley Wallis, nephew of Charles Bayley, esq; to Miss Eyre, niece of the lord bishop of Ely.

Cha. Claypole Smyth, esq; to Miss Elisa Anne Smyth.

10. Tho. Hunter, esq; to Miss Wilkinson.

Rev. Rich. Gregory, fellow of Jesus Coll. Camb. to Miss Tucker, of Falmouth.

14. At Edinburgh, Jas. Chalmers, esq; to Miss Eliz. Campbell.

15. At Canterbury, Wm. Hougham, jun. esq; of Barton near that city, to Miss Robinson, dau. of Cha. Robinson, esq; recorder.

Dan. Ord, esq; to Miss Deatry.

16. Tho. Hawys, esq; to Miss Sealy.

John Collins, esq; to Miss Eliz. Mason.

17. Mr. Foss, attorney, to Miss Rose.

At the earl of Hardwicke's in St. James's-square, by the lord bishop of Chester, under a special licence from the archbishop of Canterbury, the right hon. Thomas Lord Grantham, late his majesty's ambassador at the court of Spain, to the Lady Mary Grey, younger dau. of the marchioness Grey and earl of Hardwicke.

Peter Chevalier, esq; to Miss M. Hotham.

19. Rev. W. Lipscomb, to Miss M. Cook.

At Norwich, rev. Mr. Beloe, sub-master of the grammar-school in that city, to Miss Rix, daughter of Wm. Rix, esq; town clerk of London.

20. Tim. Longbottom, esq; to Miss Dor. Hutchinson.

29. Geo. Thornhill, esq; to Miss Hawkins, dau. of Sir Cæsar Hawkins, bart.

**DEATHS:**



## DEATHS.

**L**Ately, in returning from Barbadoes, Com. Collingwood.

At Patna, Geo. Hurst, esq; chief of that settlement, as before of Dacca, in the E. I.

At Calcutta, Hen. Stafford Playdell, esq; a member of the board of trade there.—And Capt. David Smith, of 2d brigade.

In Hereford, Wm. Maddocke, esq; aged 77.

At Whitehaven, Jos Deane, esq;

At Dublin, Sir Robt. Waller, bart. one of the commissioners of his majesty's revenue.

John Jones, esq; of Rhualt, Flintshire.

Mr. Alder. Smith, merch. of Winchester.

At Uley, Gloucestersh. Tim. Gyde, esq;

Rev. J. Sargent, V. of Awre, co. Glouc.

At Mount St. John, Yorksh. G. Elsiey, esq;

Mr. Rob. Sanxay, druggist to his majesty.

At Bath, Tho. West, esq; who lately came from the West Indies for his health.

Last year, in India, aged 28, Capt. Robt. Grant, in the service of the hon. the British East India Company, and secretary, interpreter, &c. to the nabob of Oude. He was accounted one of the best Persian scholars in the East.

At Cheltenham, Mrs. Dewes, wife of Barnard Dewes, esq; of Hagley, Worcestersh.

At Bath, Tho. Deacon, esq; of Watford.

W. Gomm, esq; of Nethercote, Oxon, aged 82.

Hugh Platt, esq; co. Nott. aged 78.

At Simonstone, Mrs. Sus. Evison, aged 108.

June 11. At Kaith by Lincoln, the wife of Jas. Gardner, esq; and mother of the late Robt. Brackenbury, esq;

July . At Dunmow, Dorothy, widow of Dr. Tho. Mangey, prebendary of Durham, R. of St. Mildred's Bread-street, editor of Philo Judæus, 1742; Sermons on the Lord's Prayer, 1717 and 1721, 8vo.; who died 1754; and mother of John Mangey, present vicar of Great Dunmow, Essex.

16. At Liverpool, Mr. Wm. Ellis, aged 130 years, six months, and six days. He was bred a shoemaker, but had served many years in the army and navy.

17. At Hinderwell, near Whitby, the rev. Nicholas Howlet, rector of that place.

18. At Barwell in Leicestershire, Mr. Sam. Power, a wealthy farmer, aged about 60.

20. St. George Dalley, esq; late lieut.-col. of the 37th reg. of foot.

At Madley in Herefordsh. the rev. Mr. Morgan, many years vicar of that parish.

21. At Wistow, near Market-Harborough, Leicestershire, Sir Cha. Halsford, bt. aged 46.

25. At Fulham, Balthazar Thornton, esq; formerly an American merch. on Tower-hill.

The lady of Col. Suiter, of the marines.

Mrs. Thompson, relict of the late Geo. Thompson, esq; and sister to Sir William Lowther, bart.

26. Mrs. Taylor, wife of the rev. Mr. Taylor, of Hatton-street, and sister of Alderman Newnham.

Fr. Head, esq; late a captain in the Norfolk militia.

27. Phi. Jennings, esq; of Newington.

Jas. M'Intosh, esq; a Scotch factor.

28. Suddenly, Mrs. Long, wife of Beeston Long, esq; and mother to the lady of Geo. Prescott, esq; jun.

At his seat at Antermonie, John Bell, esq; who in 1715, 1716, 1717, 1718, accompanied, as physician and surgeon, Peter the Great's embassy to Persia, and in 1719, 1720, 1721, to that to China, of which he published a particular account in 2 vols. 4to. Glasgow, 1762, since reprinted in 2 vols. 12mo.

29. The lady of the right hon. the earl of Hillsborough, at his lordship's house in Hanover-square. Her ladyship was only daug. of Edward Stawell, 4th and last Lord Stawell, first married to the late right hon. Henry Bilson Legge, chancellor of the exchequer, and was created a peeress by the title of Baroness Stawell, which title descends to her son, Mr. Legge, now Lord Stawell.

At Wandsworth, Emanuel Bradshaw, esq; formerly of Pall-Mall.

At Durham, the rev. Dr. Douglas, of Cavers.

30. Hon. Lady Susan Houston, relict of Sir Thomas.

Tho. Carpenter, esq; aged 74. He was formerly a captain in the army, and greatly distinguished himself at the siege of Bergen-op-Zoom.

31. Capt. Guise Marloe, formerly of the Oporto trade.

Aug. 1. Wm. Chalmers, esq; formerly captain of dragoons.

2. Suddenly, Mr. Poole, an eminent brick-layer in Bishopsgate-street.

Mr. John Hennell, master of the drapers company, and many years clerk of the incidents at the excise office in London.

At Greenwich, Samp. Waterhouse, esq;

Jacob Ferguson, esq; a Scotch factor, aged 78.

At Loughton, on Epping-Forest, D. D'Amarez, esq; formerly an Italian merchant.

On the same Forest, Jas. Tomlinson, esq; many years in the E. I. Company's service.

Suddenly, at Beaconsfield, Bucks, the rev. David Muir, pastor of the Protestant Dissenting Church, in Broad-str. St. George's, Midd.

3. Wm. Tho. Jones, esq; a gentleman of a large landed estate in the vale of Glamorgan.

Mr. Wyatt, wine-cooper, aged 72.

At Trimdon, the rev. Mr. Barras, rector.

4. Sir John Jefferson, knt. aged 96.

Geo. Durant, esq; of Jonge-Castle, Salop.

Sebastian Creswell, esq; aged 85, formerly in the E. I. Company's service at Madras.

At Bath, Cha. Bowles, esq; of North-Aston in Oxfordsh. one of the verdurers of Windsor Forest, and prothonotary of the county palatine of Lancaster.

5. Rev. Mr. Richard Dillon, late of the Roman Catholic chapel in Moorfields, where he had resided for 36 years, till it was destroyed by the mob in the late riots; at the same time his house having been totally pulled down, his books and household furniture burnt, without even a bed being left



left for him to lie on: the shock he received from such barbarous treatment deeply affected his health and spirits, and is supposed to have hastened his death. He was a younger brother of the antient family of Preudston, in the county of Meath, in Ireland; and his character was universally respected and esteemed by a numerous acquaintance.

Mr. John Churchman, miniature painter, in Russell street, Bloomsbury.

At Croydon, Tho. Dockwray, esq; aged 92.

6. Marco Nasso, esq; an Italian merchant.

Cha. Lambe, esq; formerly a captain in the 1st reg. of guards.

At Chelsea, Mr. Jn. Collet, well known as an artist, for his many compositions in the comic line of painting.

In an arbour in his garden, near Kingston, Theop. Donaldson, esq;

At Caryford, Ebenezer Duncombe, esq;

Rev. Mr. Manwarring, one of the prebends of the cathedral church at Chester.

7. Mr. Abra. Jones, a wholes. hardwareman.

At Hackney, Tho. Wilson, esq;

8. A son of Mr. Costar, publican and corn-chandler at Enfield, between 2 and 3 years old, drowned in the New River.

In Carey-street, Mr. Dix, attorney.

On Epping-Forest, John Stainsford, esq;

John Claridge Fermor, esq; aged 78.

9. Mich. Miller, esq; mayor of Bristol.

In Oxford-str. John Redshaw, esq;

Mrs. Johnston, wife of Cha. Johnston, esq; of the Middle Temple, barrister at law.

10. Miss Harr. Blake, you. da. of Sir Patrick.

Rich. Greaves, esq; of Aston, Derbyshire.

11. At Culyton, Devon, aged 52, Mrs. Eliz. Anstis, sister of the late Sir John Pole, bart. and relict of the rev. Mr. Geo. Anstis, vicar of that parish, son of the late John Anstis, esq; garter king at arms.

At Bridgewater, Mr. Wetherell, A. B. of Magdalen Coll. Oxford.

12. Capt. Alex. Ferguson, late in the Barbadoes trade.

Mrs. Wright, wife of John Wright, esq; of Kelvedon-Hall.

Of convulsions in the stomach, occasioned by eating mushrooms stewed in a bell-metal saucepan, Cha. Maitland, esq; of Raynham.

At Hanwell, Midd. the rev. Dan. Burnaby, M. A. rector of that parish near 40 years.

13. Mr. Sparado, sugar-baker, Queen-str.

At Highgate, Jonathan Cooper, esq;

At Purfleet, Cha. Bray, esq; formerly of Bucklebury.

E. Hassel, esq; formerly merch. in Broad-str.

14. In Westminster, Nieho. Antony Pervier, esq; an Italian gentleman, formerly secretary to one of the Venetian embassies.

Near Chertsey, Step. Townley, esq;

At Epping, Mr. Edw. Brinton, aged 102.

At Enfield, Mr. Abra. Long, a speaker of the fraternity of Quakers, and lately a man's mercer in Bishopsgate-street.

At Margate, aged 50, the hon. Mrs. Gertrude Agar, wife to Welbore Ellis Agar, esq; one of the commiss. of his majesty's customs.

The hon. Mrs. Catherine Maynwaring.

15. At Linton, Essex, John Humphreys, esq; aged 68.

Near Windsor-Forest, Jn. Redshaw, esq;

At Blackwall, Capt. Tho. Welch, aged 98.

Wm. Raymond, esq; aged 96.

16. At Barwell, Mr. Edward Power, a wealthy farmer, aged about 66. It is somewhat remarkable, that three brothers, who were all possessed of considerable independent fortunes, and were all bachelors, have died within six months in the house in which they were born. As neither of them hath made a will, their whole property devolves to an only sister, who is aged, and a maiden lady.

W. Clay, esq; of Coles, Herts, aged 87.

Mr. Adamson, coal-merch. in Tooley-str.

At Enfield, aged 72, Theobald Worrell, esq; formerly a Virginia merchant.

17. At Enfield, James Waring, many years master of the stage-coaches there, which he had disposed of a few weeks before his death.

Sam. Yalden, esq; aged 92, late a West India merchant.

In Paradise-Row, Islington, Mr. Wright, late a wholesale cheesemonger in Thames-str. This gentleman, we are informed by a correspondent, foretold his own death.

Dan. Sloper, esq; many years captain in the guards.

Near Maidenhead, Solomon Burrows, esq; formerly M. P. for Whitchurch, Hampshire.

At Bath, the rev. Dr. Tho. Camplin, arch-deacon of Taunton, and one of his majesty's justices of the peace for Somersetshire.

18. At Hampstead, Abra. Kingston, esq;

At Warwick, John Holyoake, M. D. His sudden death was occasioned by a fall from his horse. He made an early school proficiency in literature, then studied medicine under Dr. Mackenzie, and afterwards became a domestic pupil to the famous Mr. Sharp.

19. Wm. Ratus, esq; formerly a Ru. merch.

At Peckham, Sam. Tomlinson, esq;

At Chorley, near Hungerford, Mr. Cuthbert Dickson, one of the most capital clothiers in England.

20. In Hill-street, Berkeley-square, Rich. Beauvoir, esq; of Downham, in Essex, formerly an E. India supracargo, and brother to the rev. Mr. Osmund Beauvoir, master of Canterbury school.

At South Mims, Mr. Edw. Groome, aged 91.

At Chiswick, James Pardoe, esq; formerly an equerry to Geo. II.

At Cloyne, Geo. Chinnery, D. D. bp. of Cloyne.

At Cambridge, Mr. Steph. Harrison, aged 78, one of the common councilmen, and father-in-law to Mr. J. Mortlock, banker there.

21. Mr. W. Oliver, printer to the society for promoting Christian learning.

Soon after eating a hearty breakfast, at his house in Piccadilly, R. Hutchinson, esq; aged 97.

At Wandsworth, Jonath. Atterbury, esq;

At Richmond, Surrey, the dowager countess Cowper. Her ladyship was third daug. of



of John earl Granville, first married to the hon. John Spencer, and mother of the present earl Spencer, afterwards married to the late earl Cowper, but was not mother of the present earl.

At Sudbury, Derbyshire, George Venables lord Vernon. His lordship was born Feb. 9, 1709 and was created lord Vernon, and baron of Kinderton, May 12, 1762. He is succeeded in his title by the hon. Geo. Venables Vernon, born May 9, 1735.

22. Rowland Lascelles, esq; of Mount-Str. Grosvenor-square.

24. Mr. J. Hambrough, of Crutched-friars. R. Churchill, esq; formerly of Austin-friars.

25. Mr. Wm. Axford, grocer, the corner of the Old Bailey, and deputy for the S. part of the ward of Farringdon Without.

26. At Enfield, in his 80th year, Mr. Benj. Sabbarton, many years a cashier in the bank of England. The bulk of his fortune goes to his niece, wife of the rev. Mr. Walter, chaplain of Portsmouth-Dock, who went round the world with Lord Anson.

27. At Plaistow, Capt. W. Montague, aged 97

At her apartments adjoining to the house of peers, Miss Blackerby, who, with her surviving sister, for several years past, enjoyed the place of housekeeper to their lordships.

28. At Harefield-place, J. Truesdale, esq;

At Affington, the rev. Brampton Gurdon, official of the archdeaconry of Sudbury.

#### GAZETTE PROMOTION.

July 29. **R** Ev. Dr. Cooke, prov. of King's Coll. Camb.—dean of Ely.

#### CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

**M** R. Wm. Harrod, elected by the lord mayor and aldermen of London master of the free-school of Market-Harborough, Leicestershire.

Wm. Ward, elected master of Dunstable free-school.

Geo. Heywood, esq; verdurer of New Forest, Hants.

The rev. Wm. Cooke, M. A. fellow of King's Coll. Cambridge, elected Greek Professor, in the room of the rev. Mr. Lambert.

Mr. Meeke, A.B. of Emanuel Coll. Cambridge, appointed to the vacant travelling fellowship, on the foundation of Wm. Worts, esq; formerly esquire bedel of that university.

Capt. Sir W. Burnaby, to the command of the Diana.

Lieut. Panton, to the command of the Milford.

Gen. Clarke, lieut. gov. of Quebec.

Henry Howarth, esq; king's council, chosen recorder of Abingdon; and Mr. Ottery of Exeter.

Mr. Hanforth, late master of the Swan with Two Necks, in Lad-Lane, elected one of the lord mayor's marshalsmen.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

**F** R. Kelly Maxwell, cl. M.A. Enford V. co. Wilts.

Rich. Watson, D.D. Northwold R. co. Norfolk.

Rev. Caroline Robert Herbert, Saxmundham R. co. Suffolk.

Rev. John Tesh, B. D. and fellow of Corpus Christi College, Yarnton V. co. Oxon.

Rev. H. Kent; D.D. Urchfont V. co. Wilts.

Rev. Wm. Neville, M. A. to the valuable living of Bishopstone, near Salisbury.

Rev. Rich. Kaye, LL.D. one of his majesty's chaplains in ordinary, and sub-almoner, rector of Kirkby in Ashfield, Nottinghamsh. and prebend of York, Southwell, and Durham, collated to the archdea. of Nottingham.

C. Watts, B. A. Drigg and Irton, co. Oxon.

J. Smith, M.A. Bratten Fleming R. co. Devo.

Rev. J. Beevor, chapl. to 16th reg. of drag.

Rev. W. Tuder, Kingston-Seymour R. co. Somerset.

Rev. Fitzjohn Brand, Egmore R. co. Norf.

Rev. R. D. Waddilove, prebend of Ripon.

Rev. Mr. Laborde, prebend of Oxton, in the collegiate church of Southwell, co. Nott.

J. Fisher, B.D. Langham R. co. Effex.

Rev. Mr. Kyffin, Middlewich V. co. Chest.

J. Rennie, A.M. Astley, co. Warwick.

Dr. Sam. Glasse, Hanwell R. co. Midd.

Mr. Gibbon, elected lecturer of St. Gregory and St. Mary Magdalen in London.

J. Briggs, M. A. Methley R. co. York, and and collated to a prebend at Chester.

Marmad. Lawson, M.A. prebend of Ripon.

Rob. Gwilt, Ickingham All Saints R. Suff.

Dr. Pierson Lloyd, collated to the chancellorship of York church, and prebend of Laughton en le Morthen, and the sinecure R. of Kirkby in Cleveland.

Rev. Mr. Dealtary, prebend of Stillington.

#### DISPENSATIONS.

**J** OHN Shuckburgh, M. A. to hold Bourton R. with Woolston V. both co. Warwick.

Sam. Gauntlet, M. A. Andover V. with Hurley V. and chapel of Sherborne, co. Hants.

Cha. Plumtre, M.A. to hold Teveral R. c. Nott. with S. med. of Claypole R. c. Linco.

\* \* Bankrupts at large in our next.

#### PRICES of STOCKS.

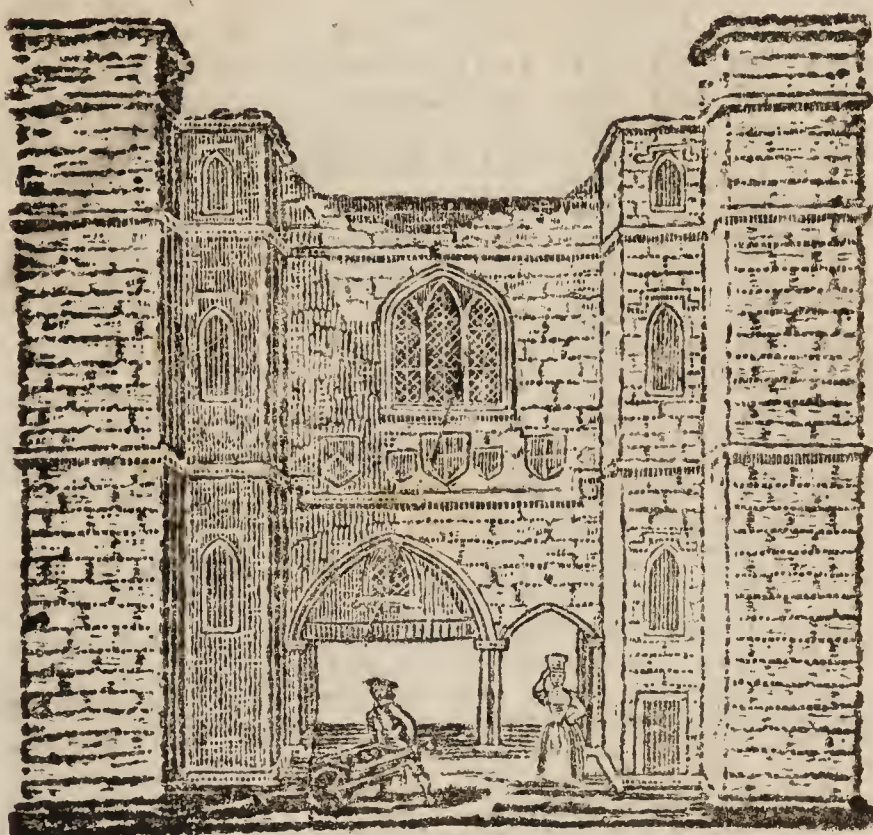
Aug. 16.	Aug. 26.
Bank Stock, 115	114 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{5}{8}$
India ditto, —	—
South Sea ditto, —	—
Ditto Old Ann. —	60 $\frac{7}{8}$ a 61
Ditto New Ann. —	—
3 per Ct. Bk. red. 62 $\frac{1}{4}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	61 $\frac{3}{4}$ a $\frac{7}{8}$
3 per Ct. Conf. 62 $\frac{1}{8}$	61 $\frac{3}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto 1726, 59 $\frac{3}{4}$	—
Ditto 1751, —	—
India Ann. —	—
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Ct. 1758, 61 $\frac{3}{4}$	—
4 per Ct. Conf. 62 $\frac{5}{8}$	61 $\frac{3}{4}$ a $\frac{7}{8}$
Ditto New 1777, 75 $\frac{5}{8}$ a $\frac{3}{4}$	—
India Bonds, 21s. Pr.	23s. a 25s.
Navy & Vict. Bills, 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ per ct.	— per ct. dis.
Long Annuities, 16 $\frac{5}{16}$ a $\frac{7}{8}$	16 $\frac{3}{4}$
Short ditto, —	—
Scrip. 76 $\frac{7}{8}$	76 $\frac{1}{4}$
Omnium —	—
Annu. 1778, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{9}{16}$	12 $\frac{3}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{16}$
Lottery Tickets, 13l. 7s. od.	13l. 7s. od.



# The Gentleman's Magazine;

ST. JOHN'S Gate.

London Gazette  
Daily Advertiser  
Public Advertiser  
Gazetteer  
Morning Chron.  
Public Ledger  
Morning Post  
Gener. Advertiser  
Almon's Courant  
St. James's Chron.  
General Evening  
Whitehall Even.  
London Evening  
London Chron.  
Lloyd's Evening  
Oxford  
Cambridge  
Bristol 3  
Bath 2 papers  
Birmingham 2  
Derby 2  
Coventry 2  
Hereford 2  
Southampton  
Northampton  
Reading  
Whitehaven



Edinburgh 5  
Dublin 3  
Newcastle 3  
York 2 papers  
Leeds 2  
Norwich 2  
Exeter 2  
Liverpool 2  
Chester 2  
Manchester 2  
Canterbury 2  
Nottingham 2  
Lewes  
Sheffield  
Shrewsbury  
Winchester  
Ipswich  
Gloucester  
Salisbury  
Leicester  
Worcester  
Stanford  
Chelmsford  
Dumfries  
Aberdeen  
Glasgow

## For SEPTEMBER, 1780.

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With a beautiful View of the CLUNIAN PRIORY and FREE-SCHOOL at THETFORD; copied by Permission from Martin's History of that ancient Town.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

LONDON, Printed for D. HENRY, at ST. JOHN'S GATE.



AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from Sept. 11, to Sept. 16, 1780.

[illegible]

A Meteorological DIARY of the Weather for OCTOBER, 1779.

1779.		Wind.	Barom.	Therm.	Weather.
1	S		29 4	65	an exceeding fine warm day
2	N	little	29 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	57	a fine bright day, dry frosty air
3	Ditto	fresh	29 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	52	an exceeding bright frosty day
4	N E	little	30 1	48	ditto
5	Ditto	fresh	30 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	49	ditto, cloudy evening
6	N E	little	29 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	59	chiefly cloudy, some little rain, very warm
7	S S W	ditto	29 6	57	ditto
8	W N W	fresh	29 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	52	smart frost in the night, exceeding bright day
9	N to S	ditto	29 7	55	Ditto day, but cloudy evening
10	W N W	ditto	29 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	57	a good deal of rain, with bright intervals
11	S S W	ditto	29 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	53	an exceeding fine bright day, wet evening
12		ditto	29 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	59	several showers, very moist and warm
13		ditto	29 7	59	ditto, ditto
14		ditto	29 5	62	ditto, ditto
15	S E	fresh	29 4	58	a good deal of rain, with bright intervals
16	S	strong	29 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	59	smart rains night and day with little intermission
17	S W	ditto	29 5	57	a very fine bright day
18	S S W	ditto	29 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	58	ditto
19		ditto	29 3	60	ditto, two or three smart showers
20	S	fresh	29 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	59	ditto
21	S S E	little	29 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	54	foggy morning, very wet afternoon
22	N E	ditto	29 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	55	a very fine bright day, frosty air
23		ditto	29 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	53	foggy morning and evening, bright mid-day
24	E S E	little	29 9	58	very foggy moist day
25	S S W	ditto	29 8	59	foggy morning and evening, very fine mid-day
26		ditto	29 6	61	moist morning, wet mid-day, fine bright evening
27	S W	fresh	29 6	59	wet morning, fine bright day
28	Ditto	strong	29 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	58	mostly missing rain, but some heavy showers
29	Ditto	fresh	29 8	56	a fine bright day
30	N W	ditto	29 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	58	an exceeding fine bright day
31	S W	little	30 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	59	hazy dull warm day

Bill of Mortality from Aug. 29, to Sept. 19, 1780.

Christened.		Buried.						
Males	608	Males	720	Between	2 and 5	106	50 and 60	88
Females	537	Females	710		5 and 10	43	60 and 70	91
					10 and 20	33	70 and 80	74
					20 and 30	89	80 and 90	22
					30 and 40	98	90 and 100	1
					40 and 50	105		
Whereof have died under two years old 680								
Peck Leaf 2s. 1d.								





T H E

# Gentleman's Magazine;

For SEPTEMBER, 1780.

*Debates in Parliament, continued from*  
p. 356.  
Feb. 21.



R. S—th (mem. for Nottingham) held a paper in his hand, which he called a protest from part of his constituents, against a petition presented to the House

from another and more respectable part of his constituents, and expressed his want of knowledge of the forms of the House to enable him properly to introduce it.

Col. B—ré did not wonder that the hon. member did not know how to dispose of his protest, as no experience in the forms could have taught him to introduce a paper, the like of which had never before been offered to be presented. But so far, he said, would he be from discouraging the protest, that he intended to move, that the six men who had signed it should be examined at the bar of the House, in order to learn the grounds upon which they assure parliament that a branch of the British empire is not lost to this country.

Mr. F—x was at a loss, he said, in what light to consider the paper, whether as a libel, a declaration, or a manifesto.

Attor. Gen. said it required no great depth of penetration to discover the light in which it ought to be considered. A number of men of a certain class, assuming to themselves the right of petitioning to parliament for a particular purpose, in the name of the whole, though only approved by a part; those

therefore who were of a different opinion from *that part*, complain that their sentiments have been misrepresented, and are desirous of carrying their complaints before the same tribunal before whom that misrepresentation had been carried. For God's sake, said he, is there any thing mysterious in all this? Or is there any thing in it unfair? Are not all men in this kingdom upon an equal footing with respect to their liberties? As men are apt to differ in their political sentiments, shall only one set of politicians be heard? and those who differ from them have their mouths shut? This surely can never be justified. And as to the hon. gentleman's jocular manner of treating the contents of the paper, because signed only by the six junior counsellors of the corporation of Nottingham, he saw nothing improper either in the style or manner that was not extorted by the petition itself.

Mr. B—ke desired the petition might be read, and it was read. He then appealed to the House if there were any grounds for the severity of the protestors. He was with his hon. friend [Col. B—ré] for opening the strings of the public purse, and rewarding the six righteous counsellors of Nottingham, as soon as they should have authenticated the good accounts they give of the national prosperity.

Ld N—th justified the protest, as containing nothing improper; and though it could not be received, as containing no prayer, yet it was not to be condemned as libellous because it disapproved of the violent proceedings against which it was levelled.

The



The order of the day being called for, Sir G. S—v—le moved, That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, that he will be graciously pleased to give directions, that there be laid before the House an account of all subsisting pensions granted by the crown during pleasure *or otherwise*; specifying the amount of such pensions respectively, and the times when, and the persons to whom, such pensions were granted. This motion was agitated on the 16th, but the sudden illness of the Speaker interrupted the debate, which was adjourned to this day. Ld N—g—t objected to the motion on the point of delicacy, as there were a long list of Lady Bridgets, Lady Maries, and Lady Jennies, who would be much hurt by having their names entered as pensioners of the state, and exposed all over the kingdom in magazines and newspapers, by which they would lose much of their consequence among their neighbours.

Sir George said, that no man felt more for the delicacy of the ladies in that respect than himself; but that was not the object he had in view. His constituents wished to know how far those douceurs increased the influence of the crown, not what bounties were bestowed by it on persons of high rank but small fortunes, to enable them to maintain their family dignity.

Mr. C—nw—ll explained the nature of the pension list, which he said was of two kinds, that paid out of the privy-purse, and that paid at the exchequer. Those paid by his Majesty's bounty, the gentleman who made the motion had acquiesced in the reasons given for concealment; and as for those paid at the exchequer, it was generally understood, that none were issued there to members of that house.

Mr. T. T—n/b—d observed, if that was the case, there could be no reason but the ludicrous one of the noble lord [Ld N—g—t] for withholding the satisfaction required; which reason he thought too trifling to be seriously insisted upon.

Ld N—t/b thought the motion very improper, but did not seem at that time much inclined to oppose it.

In this state it came before the House on the present day [Feb. 21.]; when Ld N—t/b proposed an amendment, by adding after the words *or otherwise*, "and payable at the exchequer." This amendment, his lordship said, would appear necessary, when the real state of the pension-list was precisely understood. All was not pension that appeared upon the pension-list. A great number of salaries were paid under that denomination. Those deducted, not more than 50,000l. would remain for pensions, a sum too trifling to be withheld from government were it only to be employed, as an hon. member [Col. B—ré] observed on a former occasion, in *secret services*. His lordship thought the county meetings must be ill-informed, when they made the savings in that department a leading article in their list of grievances. [*Here some gentlemen were observed to laugh.*] Gentlemen, his lordship said, might laugh, but laughing in the hearer is but a pitiful way of impeaching the argument of the speaker. His lordship repeated it, that if the people of England did but know that all that was to be gotten by exposing the names of several honourable persons on the pension-list was only the saving of a few thousand pounds by the most rigid œconomy, their hearts would revolt at the idea of such a motion. The hon. baronet, who made it, acknowledged he did it with reluctance. To expose the necessities of antient and noble families to the prying eye of malignant curiosity, was not only wanton, but cruel; to hold up the man who has a pension to the detraction of him that hates him because he has none, is in its nature odious and contemptible; to furnish matter for news-paper writers for them to dress up for the entertainment of the public at the expence of the noblest, perhaps the worthiest and most deserving members of the state, was what might be expected from an indiscriminate exposure of the pension-list. With respect to the money granted to the King for his civil list, he insisted that it was granted freely and without controul, and was as much under his Majesty's direction as the rents of any gentleman's



tleman's estate in that House; but the money granted for the public service stood, he said, upon another footing, for which those who had the disposal of it was accountable.

Mr. D—n—g wished to have heard the sentiments of other gentlemen on this subject before he had risen; but fearing that at a late hour he should not be able to make himself heard, he chose to deliver what he had to say thus early in the debate.

The noble lord, who had just proposed an amendment, had endeavoured to represent the motion as trifling and insignificant, and so in fact he would make it by narrowing it by an artful amendment; but he insisted, that if the motion should be received pure as it came from the hon. baronet's mouth, and unmix'd with state-craft, it would appear to be one of the most momentous that had ever been agitated in that House. He had entertained some hopes, he said, by the frank manner in which the noble lord gave his consent to the introduction of the motion, that he meant to have given it countenance and support; and, unacquainted as he was with ministerial arts, he could hardly credit that a noble lord, in a department so high and important, could adopt in language what he abhorred in his heart. Such artifices, however, were too gross to deceive, and too detestable to be justified. The savings from 50,000l., allowing the reduction as the noble lord has stated it, is certainly not an object of great national concern, though managed with the most rigid œconomy; but the saving of money is only a secondary, the reduction of the influence of the crown is the primary, object. If by a reduction of 40,000l. annually we could cut off forty members from that phalanx whom no considerations of public necessity can influence, whom no measures, how ruinous soever, can move, from the standard of the minister of the day, the end would be great, and the achievement glorious. Millions now wasted in sanguinary and unavailing contests would be saved, or converted to heal the wounds of a bleeding nation; to recover her from her sickly

state, and to restore her to her natural vigour. The basis of British liberty might then be widened, and true constitutional freedom established through every part of the empire. Such are the people's views in striking at the root of that corrupted tree whose fascinating fruit is so pernicious that all who taste are instantly infected. The noble lord is apprehensive, lest the delicate feelings of his pensioners should be hurt by the detraction of the malignant, who envying their good fortune wish only to share it. His lordship must surely have borrowed his idea from that supreme contempt with which every pimp and parasite, every low wretch, who has any how, or by any means, obtained a place or a pension, looks down upon him who has none. What independent member in this House can lay his hand upon his heart, and say, he never felt the insolence of office? Such cogent reasons against the motion may make a deep impression on some men's minds, but let the *goaded jade wince, our withers are untouch'd*. His lordship would fain preserve appearances. He will lay before the House the sums paid at the exchequer; that is, he will shew us what we may know, and *do not* want to see; but what we cannot otherwise know, and *do* want to see, shall be hidden from our sight. From such a line of conduct, is it to be wondered that the petitioners from the several counties should be ill-informed! and yet his lordship makes their ignorance matter of surprise, and at the same time refuses to furnish them with better information. Such reasoning as this would move the risible muscles of any man's face; and he acknowledged that his was not unaffected.

A noble lord too [Ld N—g—t], from motives of delicacy of another kind, was against the motion when first offered. His lordship's apprehensions were excited, lest the feelings of the Lady Betties and the Lady Jennies, the companions of his youthful days, should be wantonly touched, and *their* nakedness exposed; but his lordship would rest easy on that account, provided his political friends might be suffered to slip behind



behind the curtain. It is no disgrace for persons nobly descended, whose ancestors have suffered in their country's service, to receive support from the royal bounty. Such pensioners are not the objects of the present motion. The noble lord [Ld N—th] fears lest the names of his illustrious band should slip into the magazines and news-papers. But for what reason? If they are such as have merited reward, they will do his lordship honour. His lordship indeed, in the ardour of debate, acknowledged there were some, of whose merits he knew nothing; he found them upon the list, and there they have continued; but neither are these the persons against whom the motion is directed, but against those of his lordship's more familiar train, who, looking up to his lordship as their great benefactor, think they cannot do too much to repay his liberality; and are at all times ready to support his measures at whatever risque to their impoverished country. To this class of noble-minded men the influence of the crown, as his lordship observed upon another occasion, may not appear formidable; they feel the sweets of that influence, and laugh at those who murmur at its increase. Every effort to stop profusion, it is their interest to represent as clogging the wheels of government; and when public œconomy is recommended, it is, according to their ideas, pleading the cause of rebellion against their country. Thus while ministers are driving on in their wild career of rage and folly, they find support from those who prosper by their prodigality, and who, while they can themselves escape, seem indifferent about the ruin that is to follow.

This, says his lordship, is not the time to attempt reforms, when all men are concerned to preserve the state. The storm is risen, and all hands should now be employed to save the ship; but let us who have undertaken the voyage still guide the helm. Such is the language of those who by their ignorance, their insolence, and secret combinations, betrayed the nation into a most unjust and diabolical war; and such are their arts to shelter themselves from

punishment by persevering in the continuance of it. But the time is now come, when the people, feeling the pressure of the heavy taxes already imposed for the gratification of a malignant humour, and dreading the much heavier impositions that must unavoidably follow, seem determined to see with their own eyes, and not trust to the professions of men, whose public and private conduct give the lie to every thing they most solemnly assert.

He concluded his speech with appealing to the whole tenour of his own life for the candour with which he delivered his sentiments. He wished for no man's place or pension; he envied no man for the emoluments he enjoyed. His only wish was, to see the vessel of the state sail gaily on in a prosperous course to a friendly and propitious port.

*Ld Adv. of Scotland* was for rejecting the motion totally. He said the learned gentleman who spoke last could not in conscience believe that any part of the 48,000*l.* paid at the exchequer was appropriated as a reward to members of that House. If he knew of any such thing, he ought to name it, and not to deal in dark suggestions, which was unworthy the character of men of honour. He was certain, from the difficulty of procuring pensions for very deserving objects, that none were bestowed on persons whose merits were questionable; and to lessen the pension-list by depriving those of their subsistence who had signalized themselves in the service of their country, was, he was sure, no part of the prayer of the people's petitions, nor could they mean to give countenance to such a pitiful piece of parsimony which he utterly disapproved, because equally cruel and inexpedient.

Mr. *D—nn—g* contended that the motion, far from being new or unusual, was not only proper and expedient, but frequent and necessary. In Ireland the pension-list was generally called for by parliament, and never refused. He adverted to precedents in the reigns of K. William and Q. Anne; and particularly referred to one instance in the former reign, when Sir Stephen Fox, then paymaster



paymaster general, was ordered home, with three other members who held him in charge, to fetch his accounts, and was compelled to give the names of all the members of parliament who had pensions given them.

Mr. B—g called upon the minister A to declare, like an honest man, if there were not other pensions besides those issued from the exchequer, and paid by the paymaster general. He had been told, he said, and that upon good authority, that a private list was annually B made out at the end of every session, when members were rewarded according to their services in that House, which list was burnt the moment the pensions were all paid.

Mr. T. T—d ridiculed the no- C tion advanced by the noble lord, that the application of the civil list was wholly at the disposal of the King. If that were admitted, the whole revenue granted by the nation for supporting the dignity of the crown might be ap- D plied to advance the prerogative, and to deprive the people of their constitutional rights. This, he said, was a doctrine as dangerous as it was novel; but he presumed his lordship did not mean to defend it. He then took oc- E casion to prefer a new complaint, not altogether foreign to the question before the House; and that was, for withholding from the D. of Gloucester and E. of Chatham the bounties granted them by parliament, and usually paid F out of the duties on the  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on the W. India Ceded Islands, under pretence that those duties no longer existed.

Mr. F—x followed the last speaker, insisting that those pensions were seven years in arrears, though other pensions were punctually paid. He at the same time severely attacked the Ld Advocate, for asserting as fact what he knew in his conscience to be ill-founded. He knew that the abolition of unmerited pensions was included in the prayer of every petition; and he knew too, H that it was contrary to the usage of parliament to charge the members of that House with criminalities without proof; and while the proofs remained among the arcana of the cabinet, it was impol-

sible for opposition to produce them. Such arguments, he said, were worthy of such an advocate. No man of candour would urge them. He was severe on the use made of pensions in rewarding the basest of miscreants for vilifying characters of the most distinguished merit, because by their inflexible integrity in serving their country with fidelity, and disapproving measures diametrically opposite to its true interests, they had rendered themselves obnoxious to ministers, and the objects of their most implacable hatred.

He attacked the noble lord in the blue ribbon upon his known plausibility, and the craft by which he would endeavour to impose upon the people by seeming to accommodate himself to all their wishes. Who is there, said he, in this House, that on the first introduction of his hon. friend's [Mr. B—ke's] plan of reformation, did not believe his lordship sincere in approving it? but the moment any one article of it is brought before the House, a cry is raised as if the constitution was in danger. No sooner are pensions and sinecure places attacked, than the whole ministerial phalanx range themselves in array, determined to defend inch by inch every encroachment on that fund of corruption by which the most abandoned administration that ever disgraced and impoverished a nation is enabled to maintain its power. At the same time he adverted to the noble lord's conduct with respect to the American war. In all debates relative to that measure, his lordship is an advocate for peace; but the moment the debate is over, it is presently understood that nothing but war is meant. Thus time after time the House is amused, and the nation betrayed. Relief is promised, and grievances increased.

He concluded a most poignant speech with declaring, that if the pension-list was denied, the people of England were insulted; that the notion of taking their petitions into consideration was a mere farce; and that begun, as it seemed to be, in a low piece of state-craft, it would end in ministerial delusion.

Col. B—re rose, and inveighed bitterly



terly against the ministry, who, he said, were the most profligate set of traitors that ever existed in any state; they had reduced Great Britain from the most flourishing and glorious condition to the very brink of ruin; they had banished every virtuous and worthy character from about the throne, and they had rewarded and pensioned every parasite who had joined them in betraying and sacrificing the real interest of their country. He was particularly severe on the Ld Advocate of Scotland and the Attorney General, whom he sneeringly called the two advocates which the noble lord in the blue ribbon had fetched from Scotland to defend him, because no Englishman would undertake the task.

The *Attor. Gen.* replied, and retorted with great acrimony. He particularly remarked, that the hon. gentleman scarcely ever rose in that House without the grossest illiberality to one member or other.

The Col. rose in heat, and said, it was *false*.

This had nearly produced a duel, which was prevented by the Colonel's explaining himself, and asserting, that he meant to give no personal offence to any man; what he had said, he said merely in the freedom of debate, and he should be ashamed of himself if any gentleman imagined he meant it as a personal attack. The House being of opinion that this was a fair explanation, the matter was accommodated.

The *Ld Advocate* in the course of his speech said, that, notwithstanding the high tone of the hon. gentleman about his independence in that House, there was not a man in it who did not know who sent him there.

The House divided at a late hour on Ld N—th's Amendment; when the numbers for it were 188, against it 186.

Sir G. S—w—le then said, that the motion, as it stood with the amendment, was no longer his motion; neither would it serve to convey to the public that information respecting the pension-list which it was his desire, and which he thought it his duty, to lay before the people. He therefore should give the matter up, and no longer trou-

ble himself or his friends to oppose ministers in any point that they were determined to carry.

(To be continued.)

MR. URBAN,

Sept. 16.

YOU will much oblige a literary club, to which I have the honour of being Secretary, if, by means of your extensively circulated Magazine, you can point out to them any authentic anecdotes of Mr. Tindal the Continuator of Rapin, of Mr. Maitland the Historian of London, of Mr. Ames the Typographical Antiquary, or of Dr. Cromwell Mortimer and Dr. Parsons, who were both Secretaries to the Royal Society.

Yours, &c.

M. G.

## THEATRICAL REGISTER.

### HAY-MARKET.

- Aug. 10. Summer Amusement—The Deserter.  
 11. Stratagem—Fire and Water.  
 12. Chap. of Accidents—The Wedding Night  
 14. The Countess of Salisbury—Ditto.  
 15. Chapter of Accidents—Fire and Water.  
 16. Douglas—Ditto.  
 17. Hamlet—Quaker.  
 18. Chapter of Accidents—Flitch of Bacon.  
 19. Ditto—Comus.  
 21. Ditto—Flitch of Bacon.  
 22. Spanish Fryar—Son in Law.  
 23. Chapter of Accidents—Quaker.  
 24. Merchant of Venice—Son in Law.  
 25. Chapter of Accidents—Ditto.  
 26. Spanish Fryar—Female Captain.  
 28. Chapter of Accidents—Female Captain.  
 29. Lionel and Clarissa—Comus.  
 30. Beggar's Opera—Ditto.  
 31. Maid of the Mill—Son in Law.

- Sept. 1. Summer Amusement—Fire and Water.  
 2. Wid. and No Widow—Genius of Nonsense.  
 4. Spanish Fryar—Ditto.  
 5. Love for Love—Son in Law.  
 6. The Suicide—Genius of Nonsense.  
 7. Spanish Barber—Ditto.  
 8. Minor—Ditto.  
 9. Chapter of Accidents—Ditto.  
 11. Devil upon Two Sticks—Ditto.  
 12. Separate Maintenance—Ditto.  
 13. The Suicide—Ditto.  
 14. Chapter of Accidents—Ditto.  
 15. Ditto—Ditto.

### DRURY-LANE.

- Sept. 16. Hamlet—High Life below Stairs.  
 19. Bold Stroke for a Wife—Fortunatus.  
 21. Beggar's Opera—Citizen.  
 23. Tempest—All the World's a Stage.  
 26. Love in a Village—Who's the Dupe?  
 28. Cymon—Mayor of Garratt.

### COVENT-GARDEN.

- Sept. 18. Beaux Stratagem—Deaf Lover.  
 20. Duenna—Apprentice.  
 21. Beggar's Opera—Upholsterer.  
 22. Ditto—Three Weeks after Marriage.  
 25. Ditto—Norwood Gypsies.  
 27. Duenna—Ditto.









*The Cathedral or Cluniac Priory with the Freeschool at Thetford*

Copied by Permission from MARTIN'S History of that antient Town.



*Extract from Martin's "History of Thetford," (See Vol. XLIX. p. 411.)*

IN the beginning of the reign of Edward III. the order of Friars Preachers was introduced at Thetford by Henry duke of Lancaster, who gave them the church of the Trinity, on the Suffolk side, where a noble pointed arch of its north transept remains entire in the free school, and divides the school from the master's house. [See the plate annexed.] This scite had been at first bought and inhabited by the Cluniac monks, who removed to the other side of the river in their founder's life, leaving here an unfinished cloister which had been three years building, and whose area between the church and the river, with the walls of the refectory in a great measure standing on the north side of the court, are now known by the name of the Canon's Close. Sir Edmund Gonville, parson of Terrington, who had been steward to Earl Warren, and afterwards to Henry Earl of Lancaster, persuaded the latter, between 1327 and 1345, to apply this scite to the same use for which he had obtained the consent of his former patron, and he was thenceforth considered as a principal founder with the two earls. The Earl of Lancaster gave them the scite of Maison Dieu, and they pulled down all but the hospital, where they placed a brother or two, and thence the house was called the Priory of Maison Dieu as well as Black Friars. Part of the revenues of that house was given them soon after, to be received of the prior of the canons. In 1359 the advowson was settled by fine to pass with the manor of Thetford. In 1370 they purchased all the houses between their convent and the street, and had leave from the king to pull them down and enlarge their house\*. I do not find that the endowments of this house were very great, but it rather appears that the friars got the principal part of their subsistence by preaching and begging. They had 1471 liberty of warren in Norfolk and Suffolk. It seems they were apprehensive another order of Mendicants would soon be founded at Thetford. Probably they had some intelligence that Austin Friars were to be introduced and established in some part of this town. In order, therefore, to

guard against all inconvenience which might accompany such establishment, they petitioned the king 1380, that he would take them under his more immediate protection, and that he would not permit any Mendicant order to be established near their monastery. In consequence hereof, the king commanded that no such order of Mendicants should be placed within a limited distance from the house of the Friars Preachers, and also commanded the mayor and other officers of the town of Thetford, to protect the Friars Preachers from oppression of every kind, and that they should enjoy all their accustomed privileges.

The following circumstance induces me to think that their monastery here was a building of some elegance; that the prior of one of the richest and most superb monasteries in Europe would otherwise never have chosen any part of this house for his occasional residence, as appears by an indenture made between both parties, to this effect: That the prior and convent of St. Edmund's Bury should have the best room in the monastery of the Friars Preachers, with every thing thereto belonging, which room was called the *Recreatory*, but upon this condition, that the prior and convent of Bury should not alienate or dispose of that room, without the consent of the Friars Preachers. The indenture was dated on the feast of St. Agatha the virgin and martyr, 1423. — Here were at the dissolution a prior and five brethren.

This surrender was dated 30 Henry VIII. and subscribed by the prior, Richard Cley, Robert Baldry, Edward Dyer, Edmund Palmer, and two more, and is written upon a long slip of parchment, in nineteen lines.

Their seal was a figure holding up its hands, in a Gothic nich, under which a half monk. Inscription, *S. prioris et . . . . . predicat. Thefford.*

Those mercenary monks were obliged by royal authority to resign what they valued most upon earth, and declare the will of their sovereign to be the motion of their own minds; whereas their possessions were extorted from them contrary to their wishes and inclinations. They acquired their wealth by hypocrisy, and parted with it under the influence of the same principle.

Weever, p. 827, says, this house at

\* Stowe and Speed confound this priory with the old priory of St. Mary; Weever, in the dedication, with the canons.



its dissolution was valued at 39l. 6s. 5d.

The scite was granted by Queen Elizabeth to Sir Richard Fulmerstone, to hold in capite by service of the twentieth part of a fee and 5d.  $\frac{1}{2}$  yearly rent. He left it to his heirs, and it descended to Sir Edward Clere, who sold it with the canons to which it now belongs. The church was 36 feet in length. There are considerable remains of the nave and north transept. The free-school occupies the centre. The foundations of the east end were dug up 1777, and a house built on part of the scite. Three arches of the north and one of the south side of the nave are almost entire. The west front measures 50 feet, the north side 93 feet to the school, whose end measures about 30 for the width of the north transept. Against the north aisle have been built chimnies, probably belonging to the bishop's palace while this church was the cathedral, and between the north wall and the cloister is a space of eleven feet.

MR URBAN,

**T**HE affinity between the Roman government in its decline, and the present condition of the British empire, must be obvious to every political observer. A Briton who traces the course of events with an attentive eye will be apt to start back from the image, and to tremble for his country.

The revolt of the Roman provinces may be pronounced both a cause and an effect of the decline of Rome. Enervated by luxury and corruption, she was equally incapable of affording protection to the loyal, and of inflicting punishment on the rebellious. Some provinces she voluntarily emancipated, if that can be called voluntary, which was the result of weakness and of internal embarrassments. Of this number was Britain, which ceased to be a Roman province, because Rome withdrew her legions from this island, and, refusing the necessary protection, forfeited all title to allegiance. Other provinces emancipated themselves from the Roman yoke by violence. They claimed independence, and set at open defiance the authority and the arms of imperial Rome.

The corruptions which had crept into the Roman government were such as could only be rectified by a ferment in the political body. But

public spirit had fled for ever from the people, and the Romans sunk gradually into a lethargy, which rendered all the efforts of patriotism abortive. That this may not be our case, is the natural wish that rises up in every British heart in this awful crisis.

There are men in this country, who feel at this moment what Romans felt. There are enemies to corruption, champions in the cause of freedom; but if the people themselves will not be roused; if patriotism is divided, and is become a term of reproach; if venality and corruption have overwhelmed the bulk of citizens, and public virtue is an empty name; if the spirit of civil life is gone, and nothing will be hazarded to accomplish a reformation: then farewell liberty! farewell all that is valuable among men! Mr. Hume will then be numbered among the prophets and despotism dissolve the goodly fabric of British policy.

This was the policy of ancient Rome, upon some occasion to solicit foreign war, in order to still the clamours of the people. And it seems to be the policy of our ministers to prolong our present miseries for the same purposes. But let not the people be deceived. Our foreign war is collateral and accidental; the war in which we are involved is a cruel war, whose origin and progress must be referred to the corruption of our civil government, and to the infatuation of our public councils.

CAIUS.

MR. URBAN,

Sept. 19.

**T**HE very useful illustrations, with which your correspondents have furnished you, of Mr. Doddsley's valuable Collection of Poems, have given rise to the following remarks. In p. 122. J. D. has taken particular notice of the excellent poem of the Spleen, printed in vol. 1. Sir Thomas Fitzosborne, [the truly ingenious William Melmoth, esq;] quoting a passage from it in his letter on Metaphors, writes thus: "the author of that piece has thrown together more original thoughts than I ever read in the same compass of lines." The words supplied, on the authority of Mr. Godwyn, in p. 214, col. 2, l. 8, to fill up a line in this poem, seem not so suitable as these:

"When g[ospel] P[ropagator]s say."  
In l. 11, of the same page, we should read "Bailey".

*All*



All the blanks in Mr. Edwards's "sonnets" (see p. 123, col. 1.) in vol. II. are filled up in the late editions of his "canons of criticism." Bishop Lowth's "Choice of Hercules," in vol. III. was first given to the public by his polite friend Mr. Spence, in the tenth Dialogue of "Polymetis." His "Ode to the People of Great Britain" made its appearance in the first volume of Doddsley's "Museum": in the third volume of which Dr. Ridley's "Psyche" also is printed; as in the second is likewise Mr. Pitt's "Mimick"; the blanks in which are erroneously filled up, on the authority of Mr. Godwyn, in p. 214; as we should undoubtedly substitute "Like drowsy P[age]s, namely, Sir Francis Page, whose charges are ridiculed in a "Charge to the Grand Jury of Middlesex in 1736;" and "O Symons", namely Robert Symons, of Exeter College, the most astonishing mimic of his time. In p. 124, col. 1, l. 29, &c. a reference might have been made to p. 205 of your Magazine for April, 1779.

In p. 173, col. 1. paragraph *penult.* should we not twice read "Whaley"? was he not the author of the Poem at the end of the "Ædes Walpolianæ"?

In p. 174 col. 1, par. antep. for "Thomas Taylor," should we not substitute "Tob. Thirlby"?

In p. 71 of Doddsley, Vol. III. l. 15, "Ken" should not be printed in capital letters. The two Odes in p. 203, 207, are much corrected in Mrs. Carter's edition of her "Poems;" as are also her Ode in p. 309 of Vol. V. and her verses "to Miss \*\*\*\*" in p. 227 of Vol. VI. In Mr. Walpole's account of the publications of Lord Hervey; speaking of the four epistles in the manner of Ovid in Vol. IV. p. 82—106, he says: *That* from Roxana to Philocles is a mistake, and should be Roxana to Ulbeck: *That* from Monimia to Philocles is the best of his Lordship's Poems; it was designed for Miss Sophia Howe, (maid of honour,) to the honourable Anthony Lowther." These Epistles are also noticed by Dr. Joseph Warton, in the last section of his "Essay on Pope;" a work, which every lover of true criticism earnestly wishes to see completed. In the preceding section, speaking of Addison's Letter from Italy, he says, "but I will venture to name a little piece on a parallel subject, that greatly excels this celebrated letter; and in which are

as much lively and original imagery, strong painting, and manly sentiments of freedom, as I have ever read in our language. It is a copy of verses written at "Virgil's Tomb", and printed in Doddsley's "Miscellanies", p. 114. "The Tears of Old May Day," p. 170, had Edward Lovibond, Esq; for their author. The "Benedicite", p. 177, is more correctly published in Mr. Merrick's "Poems on Sacred Subjects; Oxford, 1763;" in which the "Fragment" in Vol. V. p. 222, makes part of "A Hymn. Part I.;" and "the Song of Simeon" in Vol. VI. p. 295. is also more correctly given. The Latin lines in p. 191. of Vol. IV. appear from your Magazine for November 1776, [see also that for September, 1778, p. 404,] to have been written by Dr. Jortin. The beautiful song in p. 282, has been ascribed to John Gilbert Cooper, Esq. The two Odes in p. 305, 307, were written by Charles Parratt, who (being Fellow of New College) commenced B. C. L. in 1740, and is now upon a college living. The latter of them was first published in No. 74 of "The World". Cynthio, in p. 317, l. *ult.* means Shenstone. "The Blackbirds," p. 322, made their first appearance in No. 37. of "The Adventurer." "The Cabinet," p. 330, by Richard Graves, M. A. (not Greaves) is addressed to Samuel Walker, M. A. The "two friends born on the same day," in Vol. V. p. 105, were the hon. Horace Walpole and John Dodd, Esq. The "gentleman who died on his travels to Rome," p. 259. was George Lewis Langton, Esq. In p. 296. "J. H." means James Harris.

Permit me now to advert to other matters in your present volume; in p. 129, of which, col. 1. the *noxious* quality of yew to cattle is controverted. But a question has been asked, which your philosophical correspondents can perhaps easily resolve: is not *dead* yew always so, however it may be when flourishing and alive! In p. 166, col. 2, l. 13, read "ætatis". In p. 175, col. 1, the reference to the first *note* should be moved from l. 21. "No. 231" to l. 23. "No. 237"; as is evident from p. 64, col. 2. paragraph *penult.* Judge Nicholas, mentioned in p. 175. col. 2. is noticed by A. Wood, in his Athen. Oxon. II, 60, 61. Mr. Tickell has inserted the whole of No. 557 of the Spectator, (referred to in p. 176, col. 1.) in his 4th Edition of Addison's



son's Works. In p. 202. col. 2. l. 5, 6. "head." In p. 215. col. 1. l. 59, we should read "of that"; and col. 2, l. 1, "p. 177"; and l. 13. "p. 318." In p. 223. l. 1. as also in the Table of Contents, we should for "physician" read "painter." Your ingenious correspondent in p. 223 might have referred to Du Fresne's Glossary for a satisfactory account of "Vultus de Luca." The country clergyman, in p. 225, might have added to his list the name of Thomas Winchester, D. D. whose death is registered in p. 252. He was the undoubted author of "A Dissertation on the 17th Article of the Church of England: to which is subjoined a short Tract, ascertaining the Reign and Time in which the Declaration before the 39 Articles was first published; Oxford, 1773"; Octavo Pamphlet. The groundless and confident assertions of the author of the Confessional occasioned this "short Tract." In p. 227, col. 1, l. 59, for "true" we should read "comic." The two first lines in p. 251, col. 2. should be expunged. In p. 309, the last word of the legend on the bishop's seal may possibly be "Redonensis", and denote "rennes." In p. 325, col. 2, l. 4. we should read "case." The Catalogue of the Oxford Graduates represents "Henry St. John (mentioned in p. 362, col. 2.) as "created D. C. L. Aug. 27, 1702." This is the well known description of an *honorary* degree; which, it is equally well known, gives no title to a vote in convocation. It is most assuredly not uncommon for noblemen and gentlemen commoners to take their degrees *regularly*, who are *not* designed for the church or the commons. And your correspondent is equally mistaken in asserting, p. 362, that *all* noblemen and gentlemen commoners have the *honorary* degree of M. A. conferred upon them, "after a course of regular behaviour, and a certain residence in the universities." This is indubitably not the case at Oxford; and as to Cambridge, the too irritable writer in p. 363, 4, 5, with truth asserts, "there are no such things as *honorary* degrees" there.

SCRUTATOR.

\* \* \* W. R.'s favour shall be attended to. —The Poem of Mr. Pitt is already in his works. —Our correspondents are particularly requested to direct their letters to be left at Mrs. Newbery's, the corner of Ludgate-street, St. Paul's Church-yard.

Mr. URBAN.

THE late Lord Vernon, whose death you have mentioned in p. 396, was descended from one of the most ancient and honourable families in this kingdom. Before his advancement to the peerage, he represented the town of Derby and City of Litchfield in five successive Parliaments. His Lordship married, to his first wife, Mary, daughter to Thomas, the first Earl of Effingham, by whom he had issue, the present Lord, who married Louisa Barbarina, daughter and sole heir to Bussey, the last Lord Mansell, by whom he has issue a daughter, Louisa; and by the said Lady Mary, the late Lord had likewise a daughter, Mary, married to George Anson, Esq. member in the late and present parliament for the city of Litchfield. His Lordship married to his second wife in December, 1741, Mary, daughter to Sir Thomas Lee, Bart. by whom he had no issue; but by his third wife, Martha, sister to Simon, late Earl Harcourt, he had three sons, (viz.) Henry, born April 17, 1747, married to the daughter and sole heiress of the late Sir Charles Sedley, who has since taken the name of Sedley, instead of that of Vernon; William died young, and Edward, born October 10, 1757, yet unmarried; and four daughters, Elizabeth, married to the present Earl Harcourt, Catharine, Martha, and Anne. His Lordship died in the 73d year of his age, leaving his extensive fortune to his eldest son, lately, and now Lord Vernon. Y. Z.

Mr. URBAN.

YOUR correspondent Vindex, in your Magazine of July, endeavours to correct a mistake of Bishop Pearce's attributing a well-known passage to Lord Rochester; whereas the original sentiment is in Il Pastor Fido.

"O Troppo

Imperfetta natura,

Che repugni alla legge!

O Troppo dura legge!

Che la natura offendi!

Tillotson attributes the sentiment to Lord Brooke; and Lord Brooke quotes the passage in his tragedy of Mustapha, without mentioning from what author. Il Pastor Fido is a much admired pastoral poem, wrote under the name of Cavalier Quarini. The author was afterwards a cardinal, but the book is among those which are prohibited to be read.

MIRTILLO.



Biographical Memoirs of Bishop WARBURTON. Concluded from p. 361.

MR. Pope's affection for Mr. Warburton was of service to him in more respects than merely by increasing his fame. He introduced and warmly recommended him to most of his friends \*, and amongst the rest to Ralph Allen, Esq. of Prior-Park, whose niece he some years afterwards married, and whose great fortune at length came to his only son. In consequence of this introduction, we find Mr. Warburton at Bath in 1742. There he printed a Sermon which had been preached at the Abbey Church, on the 24th of October, for the benefit of Mr. Allen's favourite charity, the General Hospital or Infirmary. To this Sermon, which was published at the request of the governors, was added, "a short Account of the Nature, Rise and Progress, of the General Infirmary at Bath." In this year he printed a Dissertation on the Origin of Books of Chivalry, at the end of Jarvis's Preface to a Translation of Don Quixote, which Mr. Pope tells him he had not got over two paragraphs of, before he cried out, *Aut Erasmus, aut Diabolus*. "I knew you (adds he) as certainly as the Ancients did the Gods, by the first pace and the very gait. I have not a moment to express myself in, but could not omit this, which delighted me so much †." Mr. Pope's attention to his interest did not rest in matters which were in his own power; —he recommended him to some who were more able to assist him: in particular, he obtained a promise from Lord Granville, which probably, however, ended in nothing ‡. In 1742, Mr. Warburton published "A Critical and Philosophical Commentary on Mr. Pope's Essay on Man. In which is contained a Vindication of the said Essay from the Misrepresentations of Mr. de Resnel, the French Translator, and

" of Mr. de Croufaz, Professor of Philosophy and Mathematics, in the Academy of Louifanne, the Commentator."

It was at this period, when Mr. Warburton had the entire confidence of Mr. Pope, that he advised him to complete the Dunciad, by changing the Hero, and adding to it the 4th Book. This was accordingly executed in 1742, and published early in 1743. 4to. with notes by our author, who, in consequence of it, received his share of the satire which Mr. Cibber liberally bestowed on both Mr. Pope and his Annotator ||.

In the latter end of the same year, he published compleat editions of *The Essay on Man*, and *The Essay on Criticism*; and, from the specimen which he there exhibited of his abilities, it may be presumed Mr. Pope determined to commit the publication of those works, which he should leave, to Mr. Warburton's care. At Mr. Pope's desire, he about this time revised and corrected the *Essay on Homer*, as it now stands in the last edition of that translation §.

The publication of *The Dunciad* was the last service which our author rendered Mr. Pope in his life-time. After a lingering and tedious illness, the event of which had been long foreseen, this great poet died, on the 30th of May, 1744; and by his will, dated the 12th of the preceding December, bequeathed to Mr. Warburton one-half of his library ¶, and the property of all such of his works already printed as he had not otherwise disposed of or alienated, and all the profits which should arise from any edition to be printed after his death; but at the same time directed, that they should be published without any future alterations.

In 1744, his assistance to Dr. Z. Grey was handsomely acknowledged in the Preface to *Hudibras*. *The Divine Legation of Moses* had now been

\* We find Mr. Pope very solicitous to bring Lord Bolingbroke and Mr. Warburton together, as persons who would be pleased to meet each other. (See Letters 95 and 96. to Mr. Allen). This wished-for meeting seems never to have taken place.

† Letter 113, to Mr. Warburton. See Pope's Works.

‡ Letter 114, to the same.

|| See "Another Occasional Letter from Mr. Cibber to Mr. Pope." 8vo. 1744.

§ Letter 116, to Mr. Warburton.

¶ The other half he left to Mr. Allen, by whose death it is probable both parts were again united. Bishop Warburton, by his will, bequeathed all his books and pictures, except such as should be selected by his wife, to the Gloucester Infirmary, to be sold for the benefit of that Charity. The Library, however, found its way into the shop of a bookseller, some time before the Testator's death.



published some time; and various answers and objections to it had started up from different quarters. In this year, 1744, Mr. Warburton turned his attention to these attacks on his favourite work; and defended himself in a manner which, if it did not prove him to be possessed of much humility or diffidence, at least demonstrated, that he knew not how to wield the weapons of controversy with the hand of a master. His first defence now appeared under the title of “*Remarks on several Occasional Reflections; in Answer to the Rev. Dr. Middleton, Dr. Pococke\*, the Master of the Charter House†, Dr. Richard Grey, and others; serving to explain and justify divers Passages in The Divine Legation, objected to by those learned Writers. To which is added, A General Review of the Argument of The Divine Legation, as far as it is yet advanced: wherein is considered the Relation the several Parts bear to each other and the Whole. Together with an Appendix, in Answer to a late Pamphlet intitled, An Examination of Mr. W——’s Second Proposition,*” 8vo. And this was followed next year by “*Remarks on several Occasional Reflections; in Answer to the Rev. Doctors Stebbing and Sykes; serving to explain and justify the Two Dissertations in The Divine Legation, concerning the command to Abraham to offer up his Son, and the Nature of the Jewish Theocracy, objected to by those learned Writers. Part II. and last;*” 8vo. Both these answers are couched in those high terms of confident superiority, which marked almost every performance that fell from his pen during the remainder of his life.

On the 5th of September, 1745, the friendship between him and Mr. Allen was more closely cemented by his marriage with Miss Tucker, now his widow, and still living. At this juncture the kingdom was under a great alarm, occasioned by the rebellion breaking out in Scotland. Those who withstood well to the then established Government, found it necessary to exert every effort which could be

used against the invading enemy. The Clergy were not wanting on their part; and no one did more service than Mr. Warburton, who printed three very excellent and seasonable Sermons, at this important crisis ‡.

I. “*A faithful Portrait of Popery, by which it is seen to be the Reverse of Christianity, as it is the Destruction of Morality, Piety, and Civil Liberty. A Sermon preached at St. James’s Church, Westminster, Oct. 1745.*” 8vo.

II. “*A Sermon occasioned by the present unnatural Rebellion, &c. preached in Mr. Allen’s Chapel, at Prior Park, near Bath, Nov. 1745, and published at his Request.*” 8vo.

III. “*The Nature of National Offences truly stated. A Sermon preached on the General Fast-Day, Dec. 18, 1745.*” 8vo. 1746.

On account of the last of these Sermons, he was again involved in a controversy with his former antagonist, Dr. Stebbing; which occasioned “*An Apologetical Dedication to the Rev. Dr. Henry Stebbing, in Answer to his Censure and Misrepresentations of the Sermon preached on the General Fast-Day appointed to be observed Dec. 18, 1745.*” 8vo. 1746.

Notwithstanding his great connections, his acknowledged abilities, and his established reputation;—a reputation founded on the durable basis of learning, and upheld by the decent and attentive performance of every duty incident to his station; yet we do not find that he received any addition to the preferment given him in 1728 by Sir Robert Sutton (except the chaplainship to the Prince of Wales), until April, 1746, when he was *unanimously* called by the Society of Lincoln’s-Inn to be their preacher.

In November he published “*A Sermon preached on the Thanksgiving appointed to be observed the 3d of Oct. for the Suppression of the late unnatural Rebellion.*” 8vo. 1746.

In the next year, 1747, appeared his edition of Shakspeare, which, he says, “*The public at this time of day had never been troubled with, but for the conduct of the two last editors ||,*

\* The learned Bishop of Orléans; whose account of hieroglyphics, and the relation they had to language, given in his Observations on Egypt, differed from what has been said about them in the Divine Legation.

† Nicholas Mann, Esq. author of several valuable works.

‡ They were afterwards reprinted in his three volumes of Sermons.

|| Theobald and Hammer.



“ and the persuasions of dear Mr.  
“ Pope; whose memory and name

“ ————*semper acerbum,*  
“ *Semper honoratum (sic Di voluistis) habebo.*

“ He was desirous I should give a new  
“ edition of this Poet, as he thought  
“ it might contribute to put a stop to  
“ a prevailing folly of altering the  
“ text of celebrated authors, without  
“ talents or judgment. And he was  
“ willing that *his* edition should be  
“ melted down into *mine*, as it would,  
“ he said, afford him (so great is the  
“ modesty of an ingenuous temper) a  
“ fit opportunity of confessing his mis-  
“ takes.” This edition has met with a  
very singular fate; it has been extrava-  
gantly praised\*, and as much cen-  
sured†. The true estimate of its merit,  
however, lies between his panegyrists  
and his foes; and few will refuse their  
assent to Dr. Johnson’s opinion, who  
observes, that “ his notes exhibit  
“ sometimes perverse interpretations,  
“ and sometimes improbable conjec-  
“ tures; he at one time gives the au-  
“ thor more profundity of meaning  
“ than the sentence admits; and at  
“ another discovers absurdities where  
“ the sense is plain to every reader.  
“ But his emendations are likewise  
“ often happy and just; and his in-  
“ terpretation of obscure passages  
“ learned and sagacious.

In 1747, this learned writer pub-  
lished, I. “ A Letter from an Author to  
“ a Member of Parliament, concern-  
“ ing Literary Property.” 8vo.

II. “ Preface to Mrs. Cockburn’s  
“ Remarks upon the Principles and  
“ Reasonings of Dr. Rutherford’s  
“ Essay on the Nature and Obliga-  
“ tions of Virtue,” &c. 8vo.

III. “ Preface to a Critical Inquiry  
“ into the Opinions and Practice of  
“ the Ancient Philosophers, concern-  
“ ing the Nature of a Future State,  
“ and their Method of teaching by  
“ double Doctrine.” [by Mr. Towne]  
8vo. 1747, 2d edition.

In 1748, a third edition of the  
“ Alliance between Church and  
“ State: corrected and enlarged.”

In 1749, a very extraordinary attack  
was made on the moral character of  
Mr. Pope, from a quarter where it  
could be the least expected. His

*Guide, Philosopher, and Friend*, Lord  
Bolingbroke, published a book which  
he had formerly lent Mr. Pope in MS.  
The preface to this work, written by  
Mr. Mallet, contained an accusation  
of Mr. Pope’s having clandestinely  
printed an edition of his Lordship’s  
performance without his leave or  
knowledge. A defence of the poet  
soon after made its appearance, which  
was universally ascribed to Mr. War-  
burton, and was afterwards owned by  
him. It was called, “ A Letter to  
“ the Editor of the Letters on the  
“ Spirit of Patriotism. The Idea of  
“ a Patriot King, and the State of  
“ Parties, &c. Occasioned by the  
“ Editor’s Advertisement.” 8vo. which  
soon afterwards produced an abusive  
pamphlet, under the title of “ A Fa-  
“ miliar Epistle to the most impudent  
“ Man living,” 8vo. a performance,  
as hath been truly observed, couched  
in language bad enough to disgrace  
even gaols and garrets.

About this time the publication of  
Dr. Middleton’s Inquiry concerning  
the Miraculous Powers, gave rise to a  
controversy, which was managed with  
great warmth and asperity on both  
sides, and not much to the credit of  
either party. On this occasion Mr.  
Warburton published an excellent per-  
formance, written with a degree of  
candour and temper which, it is to be  
lamented, he did not always exercise.  
The title of it was, “ JULIAN; or, A  
“ Discourse concerning the Earthquake  
“ and Fury Eruption which defeated  
“ that Emperor’s attempt to rebuild  
“ the Temple at Jerusalem,” 8vo.  
1750. A second edition of this Dis-  
course, “ with additions,” appeared in  
1751; in which year he gave the pub-  
lic his edition of Mr. Pope’s Works,  
with notes, in nine volumes, 8vo.  
and in the same year printed ‡ “ An  
“ Answer to a Letter to Dr. Middle-  
“ ton, inserted in a Pamphlet intitled,  
“ The Argument of the Divine Lega-  
“ tion fairly Stated,” &c. 8vo. and  
an Account of the Prophecies of Arise  
Evans, the Welch Prophet, in the last  
century, the latter of which afterwards  
subjected him to much ridicule.

In 1753, Mr. Warburton published  
the first volume of a Course of Ser-

\* See Bishop Newton’s Preface to his edition of Milton: &c. &c. &c.

† See the Canons of Criticism, Upton on Shakspeare, Heath’s Revision of Shakspeare’s Text, Grey’s Notes on Shakspeare, &c.

‡ This account is annexed to the first volume of Dr. Jortin’s Remarks on Ecclesiastical History. In 1772, a Pamphlet was published, called “ Confusion worse confound-  
“ ed; Rout on Rout: or the Bishop of G——r’s Commentary upon Rice or Arise Evans’  
“ Echo from Heaven Examined and Exposed by Indignatio.” 8vo.



mons preached at Lincoln's-Inn, intitled, "*The Principles of Natural and Revealed Religion occasionally opened and explained*;" and this, in the subsequent year, was followed by a second. After the public had been some time promised, it may be almost said threatened, from the alarm which was taken, with the appearance of Lord Bolingbroke's Works, they about this time were printed. The known abilities and infidelity of this nobleman had created apprehensions in the minds of many people, of the pernicious effects of his doctrines: and nothing but the publication of his whole force could have convinced his friends, how little there was to be dreaded from arguments against religion so weakly supported. The personal enmity which had been excited many years before between the peer and our author, had occasioned the former to direct much of his reasoning against two works \* of the latter. Many answers were soon published, but none with more acuteness, solidity, and sprightliness, than "*A View of Lord Bolingbroke's Philosophy*," in Two Letters to a Friend, 1754; the Third and Fourth Letters were published in 1753, with another edition of the two former; and in the same year a smaller edition of the whole; which, though it came into the world without a name, was universally ascribed to Mr. Warburton, and afterwards publicly owned by him. To some copies of this is prefixed an excellent complimentary epistle from the president Montesquieu, dated May 26, 1754.

At this advanced period of his life, that preferment which his abilities might have claimed, and which had hitherto been withheld, seemed to be approaching towards him. In September, 1754, he was appointed one of his Majesty's Chaplains in Ordinary, and in the next year was presented to a prebend in the cathedral of Durham, on the death of Doctor Mangay. About the same time he had the degree of Doctor of Divinity conferred on him by Dr. Herring, then archbishop of Canterbury; and a new impression

of *The Divine Legation* having been called for, he printed a fourth edition of the first part of it, corrected and enlarged, divided into two volumes, with a dedication to the Earl of Hardwicke \*.

The same year appeared "A Sermon preached before his Grace Charles Duke of Marlborough, &c. Governors of the Hospital for the Small-pox and for Inoculation, at the Parish Church of St. Andrew's Holborn, on Thursday April the 24th, 1755." 4to. And in 1756, "*Natural and Civil Events the Instruments of God's Moral Government*." A Sermon preached the last public Fast Day, at Lincoln's Inn Chapel," 4to.

In 1757, a Pamphlet was published by the present excellent Bp. of Litchfield, called, "*Remarks on Mr. David Hume's Essay on the Natural History of Religion*;" which is said to have been composed of marginal observations made by Dr. Warburton, on reading Mr. Hume's book. This pamphlet is worthy of notice, as it gave so much offence to the author animadverted upon, that he thought it of importance enough to deserve particular mention in the short account of his life. On the 11th of October, in this year, our author was advanced to the deanry of Bristol; and in 1758 republished the Second Part of *The Divine Legation*, divided in Two Parts, with an excellent dedication to the Earl of Mansfield, which deserves to be read by every person who esteems the well-being of society as a concern of any importance. In one of these volumes Dr. Taylor is treated with much severity, in consequence, as it is imagined, of a private pique †.

At the latter end of the next year, Dr. Warburton received the honour, so justly due to his merit, of being (on the 22d of December) promoted to the vacant See of Gloucester, and dignified with the Mitre. He was consecrated on the 20th of January 1760; and on the 30th of the same month preached before the House of Lords. The next year he printed "*A Rational Account of the Nature and End of the*"

\* The Divine Legation and Alliance.

† In a Defence of Dr. Taylor, this account is given of the rise of the dispute: "It is said some officious person whispered to Dr. Warburton, that the Chancellor of Lincoln (Dr. Taylor) said he was no scholar; that Dr. Warburton, with a freedom peculiar to himself, asked that Gentleman whether it were true; and that Dr. Taylor, answered, he did not remember he had ever said Dr. Warburton was no scholar, but he always thought so."



"*Sacrament of the Lord's Supper.*" 12mo. In 1762, he published "*The Doctrine of Grace: Or, the Office and Operations of the Holy Spirit vindicated from the Insults of Infidelity and the Abuses of Fanaticism.*" 2 volumes, 12mo. and in the succeeding year drew upon himself much illiberal abuse from some writers † of the popular party, on occasion of his complaint in the House of Lords, on the 15th of November, 1763, against Mr. Wilkes, for putting his name to certain notes on the infamous *Essay on Woman*.

In 1765, another edition of "the 2d part of the Divine Legation" was published as volumes III. IV. and V.; the two parts printed in 1755 being considered as volumes I and II. It was this edition which produced the well-known controversy between him and Bishop Lowth. On this occasion was published "The Second Part of an Epistolary Correspondence between the Bishop of Gloucester and the late Professor of Oxford, without an *Imprimatur*, i. e. without a cover to the violated laws of honour and society, 1766." 8vo.

In 1766, he gave a new edition of *The Alliance between Church and State*, and a "Sermon preached before the incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in foreign Parts; at the Anniversary Meeting in the Parish Church of St. Mary-le-Bow, on Friday, Feb. 21," 8vo. The next year produced a third volume of his sermons, dedicated to Lady Mansfield; and with this, and a single "Sermon preached at St. Lawrence Jewry, on Thursday April 30, 1767, before his Royal Highness Edward Duke of York, &c. governors of the London Hospital at Mile End, &c." 4to. he closed his literary labours.

His faculties continued unimpaired for some time after this period; and in 1769 he gave considerable assistance to Mr. Ruffhead, in that gentleman's life of Mr. Pope. He also transferred 500l. to Lord Mansfield, Judge Wilmot, and Mr. C. Yorke, upon trust, to found a lecture in the form of a sermon; to prove the truth of revealed religion in general, and of the christian in particular, from the completion of the prophecies in the Old and New Testament, which relate to the christ-

tian church, especially to the apostacy of papal Rome. To this foundation we owe the most admirable Introductory Lectures of Bishop Hurd; and the well-adapted continuation of Dr. Halifax and Dr. Bagot.

It is a melancholy reflection, that a life led in the constant pursuit of knowledge frequently terminates in the loss of those powers, the cultivation and improvement of which are attended to with too strict and unabated a degree of ardour. This was the misfortune of Dr. Warburton. Like Swift and the great Duke of Marlborough, his mental faculties gradually declined, until he sunk into a situation not much superior to that of idiotism. In this sad state he had the misery to lose his only son, a very promising young gentleman, who died of a consumption a few years before 1779, when the bishop resigned to fate, on the seventh day of June, at the age of more than fourscore.

The world has already formed its opinions of the Bishop of Gloucester, both with respect to his life and writings. In the former, it must be allowed, he deported himself with sufficient attention to the decencies of his situation; and if any part of his conduct was censurable, it was that over-bearing haughtiness which so strongly marked his writings, and which he carried into private life. In his works, he exhibited great strokes of original and powerful genius, much reading, with a nervous, but not a polished style. At his outset in life, he was suspected of being inclined to infidelity, and it was not until many years had elapsed, that the orthodoxy of his opinions was generally assented to. His publications were numerous; and from the applause which they obtained, they seemed to promise a celebrity of greater length of time than they have experienced. But his renown vanished as soon as his infirmities secluded him from the world; and it would be difficult to point out a single compliment paid to him or to his writings, since the time that he ceased to write; he even wanted a friend to pay a decent tribute to his memory in the fugitive publications of the day; the literary portrait excepted, which was in our Magazine for 1779, p. 340.

† See Churchill's Duetist, the Dedication of his Sermons, and other pieces. In making his complaint, the Bishop, after solemnly disavowing both the Poem and the Notes, averred, that the former was worthy of the Devil; then, after a short pause, added, No, I beg the Devil's pardon, for he is incapable of writing it.



*Narrative of the proceedings in Ireland, on the passing the sugar and mutiny bills by the Irish Parliament.*

**T**H E passing the sugar bill, and the bill for the better regulation of the army in Ireland, by the Irish parliament, is likely to occasion a fresh ferment in that kingdom. At a numerous meeting of citizens, held at the Tholsel in Dublin, 14 August;

Resolved, That the sugar-bill, and the bill for the better regulation of the army of Ireland, have suffered alterations in Great Britain; such as must render the former injurious to trade, and the latter subversive of liberty.

That a mutiny law, unlimited in duration, is against the fundamental principles of the constitution, tends to make the power of the crown absolute, and to establish in this country a *military government*.

That any persons, who shall be *base enough* to comply with the mandates of Administration, in supporting these alarming measures, will *justly* forfeit all title to the future confidence of the *people*.

At the same time it was agreed to petition to parliament against the said bills; which petition, signed by the sheriffs, and presented by the city members, set forth,

That your petitioners understand, that the bill for the better regulation of the army of Ireland has suffered *alterations* in Great Britain, whereby its duration is unlimited, and thus the army of this country made independent of Parliament, martial law established for ever, and the power of the crown over the military rendered not only almost absolute, but perpetual.

And that the sugar bill has also suffered alterations, not only destructive to the sugar refining trade, but defeating the advantages to be expected from a free trade to the British Colonies. They therefore pray that the said bills may not pass, &c.

They then unanimously resolve, that, if it should be necessary, they will have recourse to a non-importation agreement, as being pregnant with greater benefits to their country, than a partial and an imperfect grant of a nominal free trade, &c.

Add to these resolutions the spirited opposition made in Parliament, by several very respectable members, particularly by Mr. Gratton, who presaged, that the passing the mutiny bill into a law would draw down the public vengeance on those who should be so unhappy as to carry it into effect; yet notwithstanding this and other pressing remonstrances, the bill *as altered*, passed both Houses by a very great majority.

It was no sooner known that the bills in question had passed the Commons, than a meeting was held, in which the following spirited resolutions were agreed to:

*Royal Exchange, Dublin, Aug. 17, 1780.*

“At a meeting of the merchants corps of volunteers, Peter Digges Latouche, Esq: \* in the chair, the following resolutions were unanimously agreed to:

“Resolved, That the late decisions of the House of Commons (so destructive, in our opinion, to the constitutional rights, and injurious to the commercial interests of this kingdom) demand the most serious attention of every Irishman.

“Resolved, That we consider their consent to the mandate of the British Minister, by which the bill for the regulation of the army is made perpetual, and the controul thereof for ever vested in the hands of the Crown, as a subversion of the constitution, and a stab to the liberty of the subject.

“Resolved, That, considering the army of this kingdom as a body of men embarked in the cause of their country, and equally intitled with ourselves to the protection of its legislature, we cannot but feel for their situation, who, by this law, are in danger of being made, at a future day, the unwilling instances of despotism to violate the liberties of Ireland.

“Resolved, That we consider the compliance of that House with the alterations made in the sugar bill by the English Privy-Council, reducing the proposed duty on lump sugars, as an overthrow to the refinery of this kingdom, and a total obstruction to the extension of its manufactures by an export to the British Colonies and West-Indies.

“Resolved, That we will concur with the volunteer corps of this kingdom, and the rest of our fellow-subjects, in every effort which may tend to avert the dangers we are threatened with.

“Resolved, That the strenuous, though unsuccessful efforts of the minority of the House of Commons, in defence of the constitution, merit the thanks and firm support of every friend of his country.

“Resolved, That the above Resolutions be printed in the public papers.

Signed by Order,

W. BRUCE DUNN, Secretary.”

These Resolutions, as soon as published, attracted the notice of some of the leading members. Mr. Conolly expressed his astonishment to the House, that a corps of volunteers had entered into resolutions subversive of the constitution, prejudicial to the state, and derogatory to the freedom and dignity of parliament; that the declarations of this corps had brought on like declarations from others; therefore wished to nip the evil in the

\* This gentleman is said to be partner in the first bank of Ireland, possessed of one of the largest estates, and of the greatest personal property.



bud; and for that purpose moved, that the said Resolutions contained matters that are false and scandalous, seditious and libellous, grossly aspersing the proceedings of parliament, and most manifestly tending to create discontents among his majesty's subjects, &c. Agreed to, *nem. con.*

That an humble address be presented to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, expressing our utmost abhorrence of those infamous publications; and requesting that he will be pleased to give orders for effectually prosecuting the printers and publishers; and also the author and contriver thereof when discovered.

This likewise was unanimously agreed to; only Mr. Latouche arose to account for the conduct of a gentleman of his name, and to request that he might be exempted from the general prosecution, as he was misled to countenance a meeting, which he only thought was to petition against the sugar bill.

In the House of Lords the D. of Leinster delivered likewise some of the printed papers to the speaker. And moved that certain advertisements which he pointed out therein might be read; the clerk accordingly read the resolutions already mentioned, when his Grace made the like motion as had passed the Commons, the first of which was agreed to unanimously; but on reading the Second, Lord Montmorres expressed his doubts, as the objects of the prosecution (the printers and publishers) were beneath the notice of parliament, and absolutely objects of the most sovereign contempt. Lord Annaly thought the authors and publishers of such inflammatory resolutions, amounting almost to treason, and calculated to raise bad impressions on the minds of the people, deserved the most exemplary punishment. Other Lords delivered their opinions for and against the motion, which was at length carried in the affirmative. The address was presented; and the answer reported to both Houses, That his Excellency would give direction in conformity to the desire of the House.

When this answer was reported to the Commons House, the Recorder of Dublin rose, and delivered himself nearly in the following terms:

The Recorder spoke as follows: I beg leave to call the attention of the House to what passed on the last day of its sitting. On that day, in a very thin House, and without any previous intention, resolutions were passed, which involve in them consequences of the most momentous importance.

Permit me, Sir, to say, that if the publications alluded to were improper, our resolutions were premature and hasty, and unworthy the deliberative decisions

of parliament. There is not a gentleman of the long robe in this House who does not well know, that if a prosecutor should, previous to the trial of the offence, prejudice the minds of the public by writings, such person would be found guilty of a contempt, and would be attached in the Court of King's Bench. And yet we, who are the accusers, and who think ourselves offended, pronounce upon the guilt of the accused, and by our resolutions anticipate what is to be the decision. Instead of our resolutions declaring such publications seditious and libellous, the proper resolution, as I conceive, would have been to have addressed the Lord Lieutenant to lay the publication before the law servants of his Majesty, for them to report their opinion, whether they were libellous and merited prosecution.

Sir, we should make some distinction between a settled plan to raise sedition, and the hasty and unguarded effusions of young minds anxious in the cause of their country, and who have armed in its defence. Our gallant volunteers have been the boast of this country, and the terror of its enemies. Why have hostilities been commenced against this kingdom, but that it has been united in itself? and why have invasions of England been meditated, but that it has been rent by internal dissensions? Is it prudent then to put an end to this unanimity? Let us not forget what we owe to the volunteers of Dublin in particular. When a tumultuous number of persons surrounded this House, interrupted its deliberations, and dictated to, and insulted several of its members, the interference of the military was rendered unnecessary by the prudent, well-timed, and successful efforts of one of the corps, considerable in its rank, and possessed of great professional knowledge.

Permit me also to remind this House, that, when the city of London was almost in an universal conflagration, a number of persons on the day the account came, having assembled in the Park, the volunteers, to the number of eight hundred, quitted their usual avocations, and appeared in arms, determined to support the public peace at the hazard of their lives. And shall we alienate the affections of these men, on account of a few hasty sparks of passion? In a free country, public questions are a fair object of public discussion: I wish ever to see them such; and where our actions are pure, we should not fear any investigation. I acknowledge this parliament deserves well of the people; in it we have obtained great advantages in trade; it voted new taxes to be inexpedient; it passed a short money bill; and it relieved the tenantry of Ireland. On some of its late decisions, there



there prevails a difference of sentiment; but surely a difference of opinion on speculative points of trade and constitution may be entertained, without any man's thinking the worse of the person who differs with him, even though his opponent should express such difference in the warmest and most unguarded manner.

Let me call upon my Right Hon. friend, to whose office the painful task of prosecution belongs, for his assistance on the occasion. I know his mind revolts at the idea of prosecution; and if it must follow, the world will. I am persuaded, as in justice it ought, impute what steps he shall be obliged to take to his official character, and not to his private disposition. His sentiments are truly a literary translation of a *noli prosequi*. He will consider consequences, and he will, as well as the House, permit me to remind them of what our countryman, Major O'Flaherty, says in the play, "That a quarrel well made up is better than a victory hard gained."

I have, therefore, Sir, without interfering with the resolutions of Monday last, drawn up, and wish to propose some resolutions as conciliatory on this occasion, and which, or some substantially the same, I wish to see adopted; and they are these:

First, to resolve, That the decent conduct and spirited exertions of the volunteers of Ireland merit the public approbation. Next, to resolve, That we consider the publications alluded to in our resolutions of Monday last, to have originated in a hasty and unguarded, though well-intended zeal for the advancement of the trade, and the support of the constitution of this kingdom. And, lastly, to resolve, That an humble Address be presented to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, expressive of our wishes, that he will be pleased to give directions, that no further prosecution be had relative to the subject matter of the said publications.

In what I have said, I shall perhaps please neither party. In the time of warmth and resentment, moderation finds it difficult to obtain a patient hearing: but I have discharged, as I think, my duty; if I am successful, I have spent my day well; if not, I protest against the consequences of persecution, and tremble to think of them.

Mr. Conolly said, that what he had done on that day he might he thought his duty. He did not mention any set of volunteers, or individual volunteers; but he was certain, that no parliament ever deserved more respect than the present.

The hon. member also said, had the publication of such papers been discontinued, or any apology made, he would have been glad to have seconded the hon. gentleman's

motion; but as they had persisted, as a member of that house, and a lover of his country, he could not think he acted wrong in the course of his conduct in this respect. The resolutions were passed in a fuller house than the present; the parliament deserved praise for such resolutions; and he had the pleasure of finding many volunteer corps of the same opinion with him. If government and parliament were to be attacked day after day, it required to be stopped, and the designs of its enemies prevented.

The Attorney-General said, he could appeal to a right hon. gentleman then in his eye, for his opinion of the volunteers early, where they were but few, and at the beginning of the session: he appealed to him, if he did not declare it as his opinion, that they were the salvation of Ireland? But were the volunteers to be aspersed with treason and sedition? No. It was not the sterling, it was spurious volunteers, who deserved to be called Birmingham volunteers. It was like a person's putting on a scholar's gown to counterfeit a scholar; so there were many who put on the uniform of volunteers, who were not of them, but went about to inflame the minds of the people at all hours, and particularly in the liberty. Were the seditious paragraphs that had been published to be smiled upon, and say that they had been done in haste; it would be an insult to the volunteers to say they originated with them. The question was within a narrow compass. The resolutions of the house carried nothing in them against the volunteers, but against the authors, printers, and publishers of those improper paragraphs, of young, giddy, thoughtless people, and some designing emissaries of the common enemy. If it appeared that any volunteer was concerned in them, he would appear as an object of detestation, even to those who respected the honour of his corps. As both houses had unanimously agreed to the resolutions and address, he could not consent to give up the honour of parliament: the guilty ought to be punished, though no man felt more than he did for the transgression of an individual.

In respect to publication in the newspapers, he remarked, that many of them were inflammatory; one indeed had been published in the *Freeman's Journal*, signed Junius Brutus, which was, he said, written with ability and moderation, but it could answer no purpose to suggest any doubt upon the present occasion.

Mr. Wilson said, that as the Attorney-General had, with his usual liberality and good sense, expressed a wish to accede to the substance of all the resolutions which the Recorder intended to move he thought it might be expedient to postpone the consideration of the subject for a day or two,



as in that time such steps might be taken as would sanction the house, without any derogation from their dignity, to their dignity, to remove the cause of any coolness or animosity between them and the people.

Mr. Forster made a short reply on the same ground with the Attorney-General, and did not impute the seditious paragraphs to the volunteers.

Sir Lucius O'Brien spoke in favour of the volunteers, particularly of Dublin.

The Recorder agreed to postpone his motion.

The farther progress of this momentous affair shall be particularly noticed.

Mr. URBAN,

HAVING already given a description of the capital pictures in the late exhibition of the Royal Academy, little more remains for us to do than just to give the names of those artists who contributed by their works to shew the progress of painting since the commencement of this royal institution.

T. Banks. A Design for a Monument for Capt. Cook; also a Bas-Relief, and a Bust of Mr. West, in marble, very fine.

F. Bartolozzi.

G. Barret. A Moon-Light Scene.

\*Mary Benwell. Portrait of a Lady, with all the sweetness of female delicacy.

P. F. Bourgeois. Landscape with Cattle (masterly).

W. Brooks. A View in Sussex.

\*H. W. Bunbury, Esq. A humorous Drawing of Hyde Park.

C. Catton, jun. A fine Portrait of a Newfoundland Dog.

\*A. Callendar. A Drawing of Sterling-Castle, very pretty.

J. Cappe. A good Portrait of Mr. Wiker, Lecturer in Philosophy.

R. Cosway. Love and Innocence, well conceived; with other emblems.

J. Cranke. Portrait of a Lady, in manner and colouring after Sir J. R.

J. Crook. St. Peter in Prison, improveable.

Mr. Chamberlain. Portrait of a Gentleman, finely done.

\*R. Clevely. View of St. Lucia, finely drawn.

J. S. Copley. Portraits of Major Montgomery in his Highland Dress, and others.

Mr. Cotes,

Mr. Croffe, } Miniature painters.

Mr. Dertz, }

J. Downman. Sketches or Drawings from Life.

S. Elmer. Dead Game, very picturesque.

J. Farrington. Rocks at Ladere, very natural.

J. Flaxman. Sketch for a Monument for Chatterton.

\*Miss Farel. A Land-Storm, noble and romantic.

H. Fuzeli.

T. Gainsborough

J. Gandon. Ruins of the Chapel after the fire at Greenwich-Hospital.

C. Garbrand. Portrait of a very pretty Girl.

Rev. J. Gardner. A fine Landscape.

S. H. Grinum. Military and Ecclesiastical Antiquities, Drawings in Water-Colours.

J. Groves, jun. Westminster-Abbey, finely drawn.

T. Hardy. Portrait of Rd. Whitworth, Esq.

G. Head. Portrait of a Gentleman, well painted.

H. Hone. A striking Likeness of Captain Bailey.

N. Hone. Portraits of Mr. Raye and the Rev. Mr. Harrison.

O. Humphreys. Portraits of the Ladies Waldegrave, placed in the clouds.

A. Hurter. Fine Enamels.

A. Kauffman. Several beautiful Compositions, exquisitely handled.

Marg. King. Beautiful Portrait of a Lady.

A Lady unknown. Landscape, delicately handled.

J. B. Locatelli.

P. J. Louthembourg†.

T. Luny. A Privateer Cutter, in true marine taste.

T. Malton. Views of Bath, very pretty.

R. Morris. View of Barnstable, a picturesque drawing.

W. Martin. An Historical Piece. Thetis comforting Achilles, after the death of Patroclus.

Mary Morer. Flowers, inimitably touched.

— Nixon. Miniatures, very good.

E. Oram. A landscape, prettily diversified.

R. Paton. Views of the Quebec and Minerva after the Engagement.

E. Penny.

W. Peters. Family Piece (Lord Courtney's).

R. E. Pine. Characters and Portraits.

P. Reinagle. Portrait of a Sea-Officer (masterly).

J. Rey-



J. Reynolds. (See p. 317.)  
J. Richards. Summer and Winter, finely contrasted.

C. R. Riley. A very fine Drawing with Pen and Ink.

M. A. Rooker. Hadley-Park, a fine landscape.

J. Ruffel. A Candle Light, finely executed.

P. Sandby. A View in Wales, masterly; but the Sepulchre near Kavanana Scouler truly great.

—— Seiplius, fine enamel.

J. Serres. A Gentleman on Horseback, a good picture.

—— Shelley. Miniatures, very pretty.

D. Serres. Sea Piece, finely represented.

J. Slothard.

G. Stubbs. Portrait of Hunters, very finely executed.

A. Taylor. Miniatures, among the best.

\*W. Tomkins. A beautiful View of Maristow in Devonshire, with other Landscapes.

F. Towne. Views in Devonshire, very pretty.

W. Tyler. Faith and Hope, a fine drawing for a monument.

\*Hon. Miss Vernon. Portrait of a Nun, finely executed.

E. Waters. View of Old Palace Yard, accurately drawn.

B. West\$. (See p. 317.)

R. Wilson. Vicar of Tabley, in Cheshire, finely executed.

\*J. Wright. A most awful Representation of the Eruption of Vesuvius, where the elements are in a blaze, and the different lights wonderfully expressed, contrasted by a cavern, in which Julia is seen bemoaning her banishment.

J. Zoffani. (See p. 318.)

From the above list of painters, and their works, we can by no means agree in opinion with the writer already named p. 316, who seemed to lament the slow progress of the fine arts; but rather view with admiration a band of artists, raised, as it were, by enchantment, all of them above mediocrity, and many of them vying with the first masters of Greece and Rome.

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 14.

A S you have admitted an accusation against the Editor of the Antiqua-

rian Repertory, common justice requires you should also insert his defence. The charge is, that both the View and Description of St. Michael's Mount, Normandy, are stolen from the "Account of the Alien Priors."

With respect to the Drawing, the writer is totally wrong. The View published in the Repertory, was copied from a large drawing, taken on the spot by a gentleman of Southampton, which drawing is now in the possession of the editor, and was engraved long before the publication of the Alien Priors\*.

Had your correspondent looked into No. 31 of the Antiquarian Repertory, published in the month of September, 1779, he might there have seen this print of Mount St. Michael inserted, being at least seven months in priority of publication to that in the Alien Priors. The prints are as different to each other as it is possible they can be, for two engravings of the same place. The truth of this fact any candid person may convince themselves of by examining together an impression of each plate. B. R. G.

Mr. URBAN.

PAUL Vth, by brief expedited Decem-  
ber 13, 1609, permitted the  
jesuits to call their founder blessed, and  
under him he was beatified, miracles  
being previously authenticated to prove  
his claim to the apotheosis just. The sub-  
sequent is extracted from many *ejusdem  
farine*.

"A chicken a favourite of his mistress, by an unlucky child driven into a well, was taken up drowned; the child, terrified by fear of punishment, wept bitterly. The children in his vicarage affrighted by their comrade's cries, and desirous to give him all assistance their little abilities could yield, bawled out, "Ignatius will restore it to life." These words no sooner were uttered, but they saw the fowl was restored to life, but to a different one from that it had before lived. From the moment of its resurrection, it lived a truly religious one, always separating from others of its species, particularly avoiding cocks. In the city of Mantezle, where this miracle was performed, an annual celebration of it is observed solemnly, festively, and musically." *Credat Judaeus Apella*.

\* The Description was indeed partly taken from that work; but the chief and most interesting part was extracted for Mr. Wrexall's Tour.



**M**R. T. B. of Canterbury, in his answer to a query about the fall of Easter, in your Magazine for April last, p. 182, tells us, "the querist's mistake arises from his not distinguishing between the ecclesiastical and the true astronomical full moons." The querist is not the only person led into a mistake by the rule laid down by the Stile Act, and in the Calendar, for finding Easter day. The rule says, "Easter-day, upon which the rest depends, is *always* the first Sunday after the *full moon* that happens upon or next after the 21st day of March." The vulgar know no other full moons but the true astronomical full moons; and if the Legislature had thought fit to have put the word Ecclesiastical in the rule, it might have prevented many thousands from running into the same error as your querist, if the word had been explained.

Your correspondent T. B. further informs us, that the rule for finding the ecclesiastical changes of the moon "*is founded on a supposition that the moon's motion is always uniform, and that she returns to the same point of the Ecliptic exactly in the space of 19 Julian years.*" That the Fathers at the Council of Nice made the Calendar upon supposition that 235 lunations were precisely equal to 19 Julian years, is a truth not to be disputed: but the rule for finding Easter from that time till the Stile Act took place was by the Golden Number, the Epact, and Dominical Letter, founded on supposition that 235 lunations were equal to 19 Julian years, and not by the true astronomical full moons, which the Council of Nice seem to be intended to be observed; which different rules for finding Easter have often occasioned disputes about the time of the fall of Easter, before the Stile Act took place.

This gentleman also says, the true astronomical full moon happens a day sooner in 312 years, (or in 304 years, as Mr. Keil says in his Astronomical Lectures, p. 375,) and this causes the astronomical full moon to anticipate the ecclesiastical one day: but by the years 1800 and 1900 being common years, this will occasion, he says, the true astronomical changes to fall one day later than the ecclesiastical. This I conceive to be a mistake: and the rule will not always hold; for in the year 1900 the ecclesiastical full moon is April 14th by the Calendar, but by Mr. Street's Caroline Tables the mean full moon is April 13th; therefore the true astronomical full moon must be either before the ecclesiastical full moon, or on the same day, and not after it.

Mr. T. B. carries his calculation for only two or three hundred years, which, if he was to proceed forward, he would perhaps find it to be a little more difficult. The solar year before the Stile Act took place anticipated a day in about 131 years, (see Keil's Lectures, p. 363,) now corrected by omitting three leap-years in 400 years, or nine days in 1200 years. The moon anticipates only one day in about 304 years, or about four days in 1200 years, the difference of which is five days.

To illustrate this matter a little, let us suppose that March 21st falls upon any one day of the week, in this 17th century, on a Sunday for example. In about 1200 years hence, in the 29th century, March 21st will happen nine days sooner before such Sunday, viz. on the Friday next but one before such Sunday. The moon in the said 1200 years will have anticipated four days as above said, and the full moon will happen about Wednesday next before such Sunday; now if said Friday be March 21st, said Wednesday will be March 26th for the full moon, which day agrees with Table III. in the Stile Act, and Calendar in the 29th century, when the Golden Number is 14, as it is this present year.

Notwithstanding what has been above said, our law-makers seem to have gone upon certain other rules for finding Easter, viz. by the Golden Number, Epact, and Sunday Letters: and in an annual miscellany, called the British Palladium, for the year 1772, we have this universal rule for finding the Epact since the time of Christ, viz.

Example for the year 2996.

Divide hundreds by 4, the remainder	4)29(7 first Quote. 7	Golden Number	14
thence had,	—	by	11
Multiply by 17, and then 86 add,	1 remains 43		—
Forty-three by that quote. must be	by 17		14
added beside, [vide,	—	301	14
And then 25 that whole sum must di-	17	17	—
Subtract the last quote from the prime		86 add	154
by 11,		—	last Quote 16 Sub.
Rejecting the thirties, the Epact is	25)404(16 last Quote.		138
given.			Thirties 120 reject
			—
			Epact 18 remains.

N.B. When the product of the Golden Number multiplied by 11 is less than the last quote, add 30 to the product, and then subtract the last quote.

Observe also, that if you subtract 10 from the last quote, the remainder will always be a number in the column 3d in the second table in the Calendar, viz. in this case 6, which



which in the said second table stands against 2900 in column 2d, and which you may call the Number of Direction, if you please. These Numbers of Direction, which begin in Table II. at 1, and go on in an irregular manner to 29, compose Table III. in the Calendar, to find out which no directions are there given.

Next, to find out Easter Limit, or the Paschal full moon, take the following rule:

Example for the year 2201, Golden Number 17.

To the epact add 6, reject 10 times three,  
What remains take from 50, your limit  
you'll see;  
If 50 or 49's left, when you've done,  
And the prime above 11, take for each less  
by one.

Epact	24
Add	6
	—
	30
Reject	30
	—
Rem.	0 from 50
	50
	—
	50 left.

50 days from March 1st inclusive limit. March 31 subtract. April 19, limit of Paschal moon, 19 less by one; leave 18 for full moon.

Here it may be proper to consider that our law-givers having fixed Easter limit to be contained between March 21 and April 18 inclusive, (the time of a lunation nearly,) we keep the Paschal full moons within these limits. By the last rule we are to abate *one* when the Golden Number is above 11, and 50 is left, as in the above example; otherwise the 19th of April would have been the Paschal full moon. This may be sufficient to give Mr. T. B. a hint why the Golden Numbers 17 and 6 are not removed a day further, as well as the other Golden Numbers; for this would be removing the Paschal full moon beyond the established limits of Easter. This may also suggest a reason why we have two 17ths and two 18ths of April in Table III. in the Calendar; for when the Golden Number is 6, and the number of direction 1, as in the 17th and 18th centuries; or when it is 2, as in the 19th and 20th centuries, one column cannot contain both Numbers of Direction, viz. both 1 and 2 under Golden Number 6, therefore two 18ths of April (as well as two 17ths, for the same reason,) in Table III. are necessary.

Mr. URBAN,

I Was lately present at a conversation where the English language was the subject of discourse; and, among other circumstances, the origin of what is called the genitive case with an apostrophe. One of the company, upon the authority of Dr. Lowth, affirmed, that this case was derived from the Saxon genitive case: that *God's grace* was formerly written *Godis grace*, *Thomas's book*, formerly *Thomasis book*, &c. He observed, that Dr. Johnson likewise tells us, that our genitive case is derived from the Saxon; and that *kneitis* is used for *knight's* in Chaucer.

On the other hand, it was asserted by a gentleman of learning, that the apostrophe does not denote the omission of an *i*, but an *e*; that there is no Saxon genitive ending in *is*; and that Saxon writers always wrote the genitive with an *e*: as *Godes*, *Smithes*, *Christes*, *Cyruses*, *Tituses*, &c. He added, that this point had been proved to a demonstration by a learned writer, in the Critical Review for January 1777.

Now, Sir, as I have a veneration for the two grammarians abovementioned, I should be glad to know, what can be said in their defence. How can we

assert, that the direct derivation of this case from the Saxon genitive is sufficient of itself to decide this matter, when the Saxon grammars acknowledge no such termination in the genitive? Where are we to look for *Godis* and *kneitis*? Are they in early and good editions, or only in some late and badly printed copies of Chaucer and others? Are they not poetical licences? or, rather, are they not instances of that inattention to orthography, which is observable in all our ancient writers?

This question concerns the structure of our native language, and, therefore, I hope to see it investigated by some of your learned correspondents. I am, Sir, yours,

J. R.

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 3.

TO your account of the several persons now living, who sailed round the world with Lord Anson, you may add Dr. Allen, of Dulwich, in Surry, as he is not only an eminent physician, but a most valuable friend to all who are acquainted with him, and a liberal benefactor to the poor of that hamlet.

At the time he was with Lord Anson, I believe he was only a surgeon.

AMICUS.



Mr. URBAN,

THE following sheets mentioned by Dr. Rawlinson and Mr. Gough, in their Catalogues of *British Topography*, being now extremely scarce, may be worth preserving in your valuable Repository. X. Y.

*Notes concerning St. Edmund's Bury, in Com. SUFFOLK. Extracted out of the Right Honourable the Earl of OXFORD's library by Mr. WANLEY.*

IN very ancient times one Beodric was owner of the ground where the abbey and town of BURY ST. EDMUND was afterwards built; from which Beodric the Village (then very small) was called Beodrices þorpæ, i. e. *Beodrici Villa*: and his demesne lands were the fields adjacent to the town of BURY, which appertained afterward to the office (as I remember) of the *Celerar*. Upon the foundation of the monastery by K. Cnut, the old name came to be soon out of use, and the place to be called Bury.

This abbey being in process of time richly endowed, even with the lands of 52 knights fees and  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a fee, with eight hundreds and an half (besides later purchases and benefactions) drew great numbers of people to it; who building upon the soil of the monastery, were tenants thereunto, depended upon it, and were governed thereby both in temporals and spirituals; although in another respect they constituted the community of the town or borough of BURY.

As to spirituals (I only crave leave to mention it by the by) the *banleuca*, or immediate liberty of the monastery, which (I believe) extended to the *Four Crosses* of BURY, was a sort of diocese. For the Lord Abbat (who was always a lord of parliament as holding *per baroniam*, his share of the manors, &c. being called *baronia & honor Sancti Edmundi*) was also mitred, and exempt from all jurisdiction episcopal, archiepiscopal, and legantine, except that of a *legat de latere*. Wills were proved in his court, and in most cases he acted as *episcopus loci*. He had an *archidiaconus S. Edmundi*, who was sacrist or sexteyn of the monastery, and a rural dean or *decanus christianitatis*, both obedient to him; together with above forty clergymen officiating in the churches and chapels of the town, and the hospitals, besides fourscore

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monks and fifteen chaplains in the abbey; and of these consisted the synod, when the abbat summoned them in their form; and they deliberated together upon important matters, and made their synodical constitutions, which were to bind them.

In matters temporal they were almost entirely governed by the abbat and his officers; as may, in part, appear by some of these following citations.

*abbas & conventus clamant, quod nulla secularis persona aut minister regis in aliquo se intromittat de prædicto burgo, nisi idem abb. & conv. aut eorum ministri; per cartam Henrici primi. 60. C. 9. fol. 9.*

*Inquisitio capta apud Sanctum Eadmundum, anno 20 Edw. I. — Cum ad abbatem S. Eadmundi dominium ejusdem villæ, & non ad alium, in omnibus pertineat, aldermannum & ballivos facere pro voluntate suâ, & eos amovere; burgenses quendam Johannem le Orsevere ballivum fecerunt, & quantum in eis est, aldermannum constituerunt, &c. — Item, cum custodia prædictæ villæ ad abbatem pertineat, tam portarum quam rerum aliarum, burgenses nuper quendam Robertum de Wlpet assignatum per abbatem ad portas australes custodiendas amoverunt, in læsionem libertatis, &c. — Jura dicunt — quod Johannes le Orsevert — prædictas transgressiones & injurias prædicto abbati fecerunt — 42. B. 8. fol. 15. 60. C. 9. voc. BURY.*

*Johannes de Hocwolde tunc [i. e. anno 30 Edw. I.] aldermannus villæ de S. Edmundo fecit homagium dicto [Thomæ de Totingtone] Domini abbati pro se & communitate villæ prædictæ, die jovis [in] Virgilia sancti Matthæi Apostoli — in aucta dicti abbatis apud S. Edmundum: & post fecit eidem fidelitatem; & omnes burgenses consimiliter, prout moris est. 36. C. 13. fol. 60.*

The abbat constituted the high steward, or *seneſcallus libertatis*, and the constable, &c. *Ibid. fol. 67, b.* As also his justices or judges *ad inquirend. audiend. & terminand.* — *Felonia & transgressiones, conspirationes & cambisarcias contra pacem domini regis in villâ S U A de Sancto Edmundo — Ibid. fol. 68, b. fol. 73, b. fol. 81, b.* Moreover, he had his justices *de trailehoſten* (if they were not the same with the former) who had power to punish the contumacious, or excommunicated persons. *Ibid. fol. 82. b.*

— *Aſſ. rit contra* [Eliensen Episcopum]



copum] Abbas S. Edmundi & sui, quod —omnia quæ vicecomes Norff. & Suff. enet & terminat in comitatibus suis; sic & ipse infra hundreda sua: & in Seyfina est. Item, quod ipse habet returnum omnium brevium domini regis, quæ tangunt libertates suas & existentia infra eas. Et ipse & ballivi sui debent ea exequi, & nullus alius, nisi pro defectu suo; quia ipse solus habet warrentum tam de attachiamentis—& summationibus, & consimilibus: & in Seyfina est.—Item, quod nec placita corone—nec aliqua executio regii mandati de quo ipse solus habet warrentum, sciunt returnum brevis—ad aliquem spectant infra dictâ hundredâ, nisi ad Abbatem solum.—36. C. 13. fol. 122. 60. C. 9. fol. 18, b. 36, C. 13. fol. 153, 154. 60. C. 9. fol. 23, b.

Item [Abbas & Conventus] clamant, quod nullus justiciarius, vicecomes, eschaetor, coronator, senescallus, aut marescallus domini regis infra dictum burgum sedeat, placitum teneat, aut aliquod officium exerceat; per exemplificationem Edwardi III. 60. C. 9. fol. 18. fol. 22, b.

—Et vicecomes Norff. & Suff. modò mandat quod præcepit Radulpho de Bockynge senescallo libertatis Sancti Edmundi, qui habet returnum omnium brevium & præceptorum de quibuscunque rebus extingendis infra libertatem prædictam. Ibid. fol. 21, b.

So far to shew (in some measure) how extensive the power was, which the abbat used and legally exercised within his liberty, of which the town of BURY was a part.

On the other side,

Josceline de Brackelonde in his *Chronicon* or life of abbat. Sampson (a tract highly deserving to be publish'd), writeth, that in a contest between the abbat and the townsmen of BURY, they made use of this expression,—à tempore quo villa Sancti Edmundi nomen & libertatem burgi accepit. 63. D. 6. fol. 117. & vid. fol. 149. Yet here I cannot think that the *libertas burgi* was granted unto them by royal patent; but rather by their mesne lords, the abbats.

For although it appeareth by the inquisition above cited, that the townsmen pretended to keep or hold a guild-hall, the abbat (and the country too, I mean the jury) found and deem'd those assemblies to be but conventicles.

The same Josceline, fol. 142, b. & 143. hath another odd expression concerning these townsmen.—Decimo anno abbatis Sampson's Abbatis [i. e. circa A. D.

1197.]—Burgenses summoniti responderunt, se esse in assisa regis, nec de teneamenti quæ illi & patres eorum tenebant bene & in pace uno anno & uno die sine calumniâ se velle respondere contra LIBERTATEM VILLÆ & CARTAS SUAS. *Libertatem ville & cartas suas* are great words; and yet I cannot include a corporation grant in them: for I find that the abbats Anselm, Ording, and Hugh, before this Sampson, made divers grants to these their burgeses; but I find not the least mention of any from the crown, or the least mention of them as a corporation, although I have taken good pains with eight abbey books of that monastery now in your lordship's library, and run through your fine kalendar to the records in the tower. The sites and lands of all monasteries, and the liberties thereunto belonging, being vested in the crown, by two statutes, viz. 31 Hen. VIII. cap. 13. and 32. Hen. VIII. cap. 20. and the crown having since made many grants of the sites of monasteries and their ancient liberties; I should be glad to know who hath the legal possession of the site of this abbey; and whether he hath not all the old liberties, franchises, privileges, &c. conveyed unto him; and consequently the return of the king's writs, as the abbats had. H. W.

Mr. URBAN,

Johannes de Villula, XVIth bishop of Wells, purchased the town of Bath of king Henry II. for 400 marks, and transferred his see thither in 1108. Hence arose a dispute between the monks of Bath and canons of Wells, concerning declaring a bishop; the dispute was compromised and agreed that the bishop should be nominated for both places, and the precedence given to Bath; in case of vacancy a number of delegates from both churches should elect her prelate, and, being elected, should be installed in both, both to be deemed the bishop's chapter; and the grants and patents confirmed in both: thus the case stood until the reign of Henry VIII; when the monastery of both was dissolved; and an act of parliament passed, commanding the dean and chapter of Wells to make one sole chapter for the bishop, A. 38 H. VII. c. 15. S. C.

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 4.

IF you think the following note, which I found on my table the other day, a proper companion to that in p. 373, it is at your service. A CLERGYMAN.

"Plas to bot this sepret in the book,

"Wm. Alcock Barrow,

"Matthew Levet Gaxeley."

Mr.



Mr. URBAN, *Bristol, Sept. 6, 1780.*

Knowing how highly every fragment of a celebrated writer is prized by *connoisseurs*, I am inclined to believe that the inclosed original letter of the late Doctor *Byrom* may prove an acceptable present to the learned and curious; and doubt not you will favour it with a place in your choice repository, that it may be conveyed down the stream of time, along with the kindred productions of his ingenious and admired cotemporaries.

“ Dear beloved friend,

YOUR two letters relating to Monsieur *Poiret* were, beyond all sort of compliment, acceptable. I have always looked upon that writer as an honest impartial seeker and lover of truth, wherever he could find it; and am happy in speaking my sentiments of him to you and Mr. F—— with a freedom that one can seldom enjoy; because the prevalence of a taste so different from yours does but seldom afford an opportunity of doing justice to so honest a writer, or of being convinced that he is one of that character. His attachment to the inspired virgin *Bourignon* raised him enemies amongst the numbers that would, perhaps, have done him greater justice in other matters, if he had not said so much of that lady; against whom Mr. *Lesley* having conceived so high a prejudice, her zealous advocate was sure to suffer for admiring the object of that learned gentleman's aversion. Not that Monsieur *Poiret* designed affront to any of the learned. Intent on real truth in religious matters, he accidentally, or rather *providentially*, met with somewhat of her writing, which so affected him and his wife, that they resolved upon a journey, to see a person who could write in that manner. Led to such a visit by a regard only to that good spirit, by which they honestly believed that she herself was led, he lived with her about four years (till she dyed), and was undoubtedly a more experienced witness concerning her, than Mr. *Lesley* could be. This was the *preferment* that *Poiret* went in quest of; and if it tended to his satisfaction, and he endeavoured to communicate by his writings the truths which he had received from her, or any other person, although he had really been mistaken in his zeal, that of *Lesley* against him and his instructor was rather too out-

rageous. I judged that *Lesley* was mistaken; and with all the deference due to him, in points that he had considered better, could never imagine, any more than you can now, why he should characterize him in the manner he has done. I am glad that the mention of *Poiret's Divine Oeconomy* gave occasion to one, whom I dearly love for the same regard to truth that I think he had, to see with his own eyes, that such a character was undeserved.

The *Divine Prescience* is a subject which the ignorance of men has treated with a strange voluminous confusion. Mr. *Lesley's* accusation of *Poiret*, for writing against it, is unjust. An attempt to explain a matter, though one should fail, cannot, in common candour, be treated as a denial. *Simon Magus* is recorded some where, I remember, in the apostolic *Dionysius*, to have accused St. *Paul* of denying the omnipotence of God, by affirming that there was any thing which he could not do; meaning, says St. *Dionysius*, a reproach upon St. *Paul's* saying, *God cannot deny himself*, which the saint shews would be a weakness, and not a potency. So if any prescience, so called, involve an impossibility, a cruelty, an imperfection of any kind, one would not dare to affirm it of a good and perfect God. *Lesley* was too much in haste when he urged it as a contradiction, that *God knows not what sin is*, though he forbids it; for it is sufficient that he knows what it is not; or, as *Poiret* says, “ what does not admit of his light, and therefore must be dark, unright, unhappy:” if one should say of any person always sober, that he knows not what it is to be drunk, would it be any reproach upon his understanding? it seems to me that God can do, or know, whatever he pleases; but, that his action and knowledge must be according to certain definitions, whether he will or not, I should think a less perfection in him to whom we ought to ascribe the greatest.

By your second letter, I perceive that you are not only emancipated from Mr. *Lesley's* authority, with regard to Monsieur *Poiret*, but to the *mystics* in general, whom with all his great and good abilities, he misapprehended.—Afraid of one extreme he ran too inconsiderately into another. The contempt of outward ordinances, and of established systems, which he had observed in some, made him too rashly



to determine concerning others. And succeeding well in his attack upon adversaries, he injured his talents by falling upon the most impregnable body of friends to piety, that life and letters can unite and exhibit. If, with juster apprehensions than he had, you can relish the *mystic writers*; you may do justice to his merits, without yielding to his mistakes. The true *mystics* (for in diamonds there are flaws and counterfeits) appear to set religion in its most amiable and convincing light; to give the substance of it, still the same through every change of circumstance and ceremony, whether of God's appointment or permission. Instead of endless controversies about customs and phrases, they inculcate an hearty and holy use of all that innocently, or indifferently, present themselves to our observance. As you observe, (and it is saying all,) they place religion in the *soundness of the heart*. Their main and plain principles, in which it is wonderful to see the concurrence of different ages, places, and professions, may doubtless be profaned, as well as *mystic Paul's*—*unto the pure all things are pure*. But nothing but the truth itself could create that *harmony*

in essentials, which characterizes the *mystics*.

A purgatory state of purification, abstracting from all learned, and monied abuses of the doctrine, I conceive to be a just and comfortable truth; just as an antidote against presumption, and comfortable, as one against despair. Few, perhaps, are so totally faints as to want none, or so abandonedly sinners as to be incapable of any. But an engagement to meet acquaintance passing through the town obliges me to conclude at present, with one fair petition, that you will not humble me any farther with lights that I gave you, unless you will own the previous fact, that they were kindled by your torch. Before I had the comfort of knowing you, you had read and tasted Mr. Law's writings,\* and were prepared to give the satisfaction which I frequently received, of having sentiments, which I could distrust my own judgment in, confirmed by an unprejudiced attention. I am with love and service to all f—s and friends,

Your affectionate, obliged,

Humble servant,

JOHN BYROM.

\* Doctor Byrom thought *Atheism* and *Deism* so solidly refuted in Mr. Law's *Appeal*, to all who doubt or disbelieve the truths of the gospel, that he had once an intention of translating it into *Latin* for the use of foreigners. What a pity it is that he dropt that benevolent intention, if what Bishop Burnet tells us in his travels be still true, viz. that divers eminent persons in Italy were deeply tinctured with *atheism*, as a consequence of the gross idolatry and superstition of the church of Rome. Thank Heaven! among our noble and learned men, there are but few, if any, *atheistical monsters*, though many *deists*. But as *deism* has certainly no solid ground to stand upon, as is plainly and fully demonstrated in Mr. Law's *Appeal*, and his *Way to Divine Knowledge*, in which all Nature is made to proclaim a Trinity, it behoves every thoughtful man to contemplate this *deep reality*, and to receive, and embrace with open arms, the truth itself; namely JESUS CHRIST, the Light of the World, and of every divine Soul. That so when he stands, at the parting moment, upon the brink of an awful eternity, he may not be deluded and benighted as old Hobbes, with all his learning and philosophy, was, who is recorded to have left the world in the ninety second year of his age, with this memorable expression of doubt and dismay, viz. *that he was going to take a leap in the dark*. A dying speech, worthy of a *sceptic*, whose false philosophy is well known to have corrupted the principles of King Charles the Second, and that great sinner and penitent the Earl of Rochester, as well as many others of the young nobility of that thoughtless and dissipated reign. Mr. Hobbes however had been heard to say, that if his own philosophy was not true, he knew of none that he should sooner like than Doctor Henry More's of Cambridge. How must the Prince of Darkness have blinded his intellectual eyes, not to have seen, in so long a life, that his philosophy of *materialism* (now unhappily reviving amongst us) led to the Chambers of death, and eternal misery; while the pious and learned Doctor More's opened Heaven in the soul here upon Earth, and filled it with joy unspeakable and full of Glory! of which indeed the Doctor was himself an illustrious proof. For just before his departure out of this mortal life, he exultingly broke forth into expressions of this sort, *I am full of Divine Joy, O most blessed day! when shall I come to that company of divine souls above, and depart from this sink and rout below! how unlike this to the exit of poor Hobbes, who was always afraid of being left alone in the dark. O let me then philosophise with Doctor More, that I may die the death of the righteous, and that my last end may be like his!*



59. *Memoirs of Thomas Hollis, Esq;*  
F. R. and A. SS. 2 Vols. 4to, 4l. 4s.  
Nichols, T. Payne, Cadell, Dilly, and  
H. Payne.

A noble monument this to the memory of one of the most liberal-minded, public-spirited men this age has produced. Honour is here given where honour is due; and honour is also acquired by the writers and artists who have compiled and embellished this work. Of the writers, all that we learn from the preface is, that "the materials were furnished chiefly from Mr. Hollis's own papers; but by certain accidents, for which it is not necessary to account in this place, were put together by different hands, at a considerable distance from each other." Of the artists we need only say, that for most of the prints, part of Mr. Hollis's collection, we are indebted to the pencil of Cipriani, and the burin of Bartolozzi. A miniature of this "citizen of the world" is all that we can give, and this we will attempt by exhibiting some of his most striking features, and inserting occasionally a few extracts from the work.

Vol. I. Thomas Hollis, of Corfcombe, in the county of Dorset, Esq; was born in London, April 14\*, 1720. His great-grandfather Thomas, of Rotherham, in Yorkshire, a whitesmith by trade, and a Baptist by persuasion, settled in London during the civil wars, and died there in 1718, aged 84, leaving three sons, Thomas, Nathaniel, and John. Of these the eldest, Thomas, a considerable merchant, is chiefly memorable for his benefactions to New-England, particularly to Harvard-College, in Cambridge, (where he founded a professorship, scholarships, &c.) to the amount of near 5000l. in which his brothers were joint contributors, without any restriction in regard to religious sects. Thomas, the only son of Nathaniel, died in 1735, (three years before his father,) leaving one son, the subject of these memoirs, and of course the heir to his father, and also to his great uncle, Thomas, who died in 1730. His mother was the daughter of Mr. Scott, of Wolverhampton, in whose family Mr. Hollis was nurtured in his infancy. The above account will rectify a mis-

take which has prevailed, of his being a descendant of Denzil Lord Holles, though his grandfather used to say, they were of one family, which separated in the time of Henry VII. He was educated at the free-school of Newport, in Shropshire, till he was about eight or nine years of age, (probably) by a Mr. or Dr. Lee, and afterwards at St. Alban's by Mr. Wood. In his 13th or 14th year he was sent to Amsterdam, to learn the Dutch and French languages, writing, accounts, &c. staid there about fifteen months, and then returned to London to his father, with whom he continued till his death in 1735. After this he was some years in the house of his cousin Timothy Hollis, Esq; still living. His guardian was Mr. John Hollister, then Treasurer of Guy's Hospital, who, to give him a liberal education suitable to the ample fortune he was to inherit, put him under the tuition of Dr. John Ward, Professor of Rhetoric in Gresham-College, whose picture, to preserve his memory, Mr. Hollis presented to the British Museum. And, in honour of his father and guardian, he caused to be inscribed round a valuable diamond-ring, *Mnemofynon Patris Tutorisque*. From Dr. Hunt, Dr. Foster, and other eminent persons, he imbibed that ardent love of liberty, and freedom of sentiment, which strongly marked his character. He professed himself a Dissenter. In February 1739-40 he went to chambers in Lincoln's-Inn, being admitted as a law-student; but does not appear to have studied the law as a profession, though he resided there till July 19, 1743, when he set out on his travels for the first time. The journals of both his tours, from the extracts here given, would be a valuable present to the public. In this he passed through Holland, Austrian and French Flanders, part of France, Switzerland, Savoy, and part of Italy, and returned through Provence, Brittany †, &c. to Paris. His fellow-traveller was Thomas Brand, Esq; of Hyde, in Essex, his particular friend and heir, to whom these Memoirs are inscribed. His second tour, which commenced July 16, 1750, was through Holland to Embden, Bremen, Hamburgh, the princi-

\* It is observable that Mr. H. observed this nominal birth day ever afterwards, without regard to the change of style.

† The son, we suppose, of John above-mentioned.

‡ "The descent, by Gen. St. Clair," &c, "was made," Mr. H. says, "Oct. 1, 1745;" a small mistake for "1746."



pal cities of the north and east side of Germany, that part of Italy which he had not seen, Sicily and Malta, Lorraine, &c. On his return home, finding he could not get into Parliament in the manner he wished, that is, without bribery, he began his collections of books and medals, "for the purpose of illustrating and upholding liberty, preserving the memory of its champions, to render tyranny and its abettors odious, to extend science and art, to keep alive the honour and estimation of their patrons and protectors, and to make the whole as useful as possible; abhorring all monopoly; and, if such should be the fitness of things, to propagate the same benevolent spirit to posterity." Among Mr. Hollis's noble benefactions to foreign libraries, none is more remarkable than that of two large collections of valuable books to the public library of Berne, which were presented anonymously, as by "an Englishman, a lover of liberty, his country, and its excellent constitution, as restored at the happy Revolution." Besides Switzerland, Geneva, Venice, Leyden, Sweden, Russia, &c. shared his favours. His benefactions to Harvard College in New-England commenced in 1758, and were continued every succeeding year, to the amount in all of 1400*l*. Dr. Jonathan Mayhew, pastor of the West-Church in Boston, was his confidential friend and correspondent, and partook largely of his esteem and beneficence. But his liberality to individuals, as well as to public societies, we cannot pretend to specify. His account (in his diary) of a visit to Mr. Speaker Onslow, at his seat in Surrey, Sept. 5, 1759, by invitation, with Sign. Cipriani, to take a drawing of Milton from an original picture in his possession, is too curious to be omitted. "I was received," says Mr. H. "with great civility and kindness, staid there the whole day, and the drawing was taken with the happiest success. I had the honour of enjoying five hours private conversation with the Speaker, in which many curious anecdotes turned up relative to Charles I. Charles II, the Earl of Clarendon; Oliver Cromwell, Ludlow, Sir Henry Vane, Milton, and other eminent persons, and to the English history. The Speaker is a venerable and very fine old gentleman; and a passionate admirer of Milton, read many passages from his poetical works with great strength and spirit,

and communicated several ingenious criticisms of his own upon passages of the *Paradise Lost*. He has a large collection of portraits of eminent personages of this nation, chiefly those on the side of liberty, is a lover of virtù, and deeply versed in the history and antiquities of Britain." Mr. Hollis adds, "This day, one of the happiest and most honoured of my life!" In return, from a bust of Milton in plaister, in his own possession, modelled from the life, he presented a drawing by Cipriani to the Speaker, who afterwards invited Mr. H. to visit him as his friend. An original of Milton, when a boy, painted by Cornelius Johnson, Mr. H. purchased at Mr. Ch. Stanhope's sale, June 3, 1760. A fire happening at his lodgings in Bedford-street, Jan. 23, 1761, he calmly walked out, taking this picture only in his hand. The fire, however, was happily got under without any loss. A new edition of Toland's *Life of Milton* was published under his care and direction in 1761. An original portrait of Sir Isaac Newton, painted by Seaman, 1726, he presented, October 29, to Trinity-College, Cambridge. All the tracts that were published against the Jesuits he collected in 1762, and sent to the public library of Zurich, having been slighted, as he thought, by the curators of the British Museum. Having been closely connected with the late Duke of Devonshire in matters of virtù, Mr. Hollis heard of his death at Spa "with unfeigned and deep concern," and adds, "I had just obtained his confidence to so absolute a degree, as to have employed it to many noble purposes. I had more than half persuaded him, in the ingenious bagatelle way, to cause dies to be engraven for a series of medals of the Dukes of Devonshire. And in the last conversation I had with him, just before he became stricken, I said to him, that I had found the inscription, though not the subject, for the reverse of the medal for the first Duke of Devonshire, **DOUBLE OR QUITS**; at which we both laughed heartily; for he had feelings, feelings too sensible, and died under them." This inscription is indeed a happy allusion to the bond for 30,000*l*. given by the Duke to King James II. for striking Col. Culpepper in the royal apartments, which was found and given up by King William. "Had the project of the Revolution miscarried, the Duke had lost his



DOUBLE STAKE; as it succeeded, he was QUIRS." By the way, in the pedigree of this noble family, the ingenious compilers have omitted one link of the chain: "The late excellent Duke, the noble friend of Mr. Hollis," was not the "son," but the "grandson" of the second Duke, being himself the fourth. In April 1763 Mr. H. gave the world a new and accurate edition of Algernon Sydney's *Discourses on Government*, on which the pains and expence he bestowed are almost incredible. "I intended it," says he, "without a single bye-view, and ALONE, from the love I bear to liberty and his memory. I pray God it may have been executed with judgment and decorum, and to the benefit of my countrymen and mankind." His patronising this edition, and other works of the same kind, procured him, and no wonder, the name and reputation of a republican. He is ably defended, however, by his memorialists; and they also exculpate his hero Sydney from the aspersions of Barillon and Dalrymple, by quoting a passage from Burnet, (Hist. O. T. Vol. I. p. 538.) which may serve as a clue to those defamatory Letters. "*Roma Antica*," by the Abbate Venuti, though a posthumous work, owed its birth to Mr. Hollis. In 1763 his friend Count Algarotti published his *Saggio sopra l'Accademia de Francia ch'è in Roma*, with a dedication to Mr. H. to his great surprise, as, when he could, he always declined such compliments. The following circumstance is now remarkable. Mr. Hollis, in one of his letters, informs Dr. Mayhew of "the Popish chapel belonging to the Sardinian ambassador, which was burned down about two years before, as given out, by accident or knavery, though probably by Popish contrivance and design;" and tells him, that "it was rebuilt, much enlarged, has an organ in it, and was, to use an expression of the Papists themselves, *one of the handsomest places of worship* about town." The fate of this new chapel is too well known. The noble library, philosophical apparatus, &c. of Harvard-College being consumed by fire Jan. 24, 1764, Mr. Hollis immediately subscribed 200l. towards repairing the loss. The reflections and forebodings both of him and his correspondent on the rise and progress of the American storm are equally striking and melan-

choly. But for them we must refer to the work. In this year Locke's two *Treatises on Government*, and in the next his *Letters on Toleration*, were published separately under the auspices of Mr. H. In June he presented some Egyptian antiquities, anonymously, to Count Caylus at Paris. Several particulars, mentioned in these Memoirs, of the late Mr. Millar, the bookseller, give colour to what was said of him long ago by one of his friends, "that one side of his face was dirty, and the other not quite clean." From personal knowledge, however, of many generous actions performed by Mr. Millar, we are sorry to see his memory so harshly treated. Among other works of consequence, Dr. Wallis's Latin Grammar of the English Tongue was reprinted by him, at Mr. Hollis's desire, to promote the knowledge of our language among foreigners. The elegant preface prefixed was written by Mr. Bowyer, who, (as we have shewn in vol. XLVIII.) p. 57c, was ever desirous of forwarding Mr. Hollis's public-spirited intentions. A fine collection of books, intended by Mr. Hollis for Harvard-College, being burnt, with his bookbinder's house, June 6, he immediately began collecting "a finer parcel." One of his presents this year being consigned to the public library, "if any," at Bermuda; on Dr. Mayhew's replying that he believed there was none, the memorialists add, "Though Bp. Berkeley's project of establishing and endowing a college at Bermuda miscarried, yet, one would think, he did not bring back the collection of books he intended for that foundation." He certainly did not; but we do not recollect that he ever was at Bermuda, or got nearer to it than Newport in Rhode-Island. There he resided, and there he left his books. In the controversy between Mr. (now Dr.) Apthorp and Dr. Mayhew, on the conduct of the Propagating Society, in which the former, like Teucer, fought under the shield of an archiepiscopal Ajax, (Abp. Secker,) these writers, with Mr. Hollis, take a decided part in favour of Dr. M. and make no small use of Archbishop Secker's argument\* for establishing bishops in America, that "Popish bishops in England went about and exercised their function, without offence, and without observation," which they style "a shameful concession." A second magnificent

\* In an anonymous tract, printed for Rivington.



present of books was sent by our patriot to Berne this year. His expences in books, virtù, presents, charity, &c. amounted in 1764 to above 800l. and were seldom much less: Mr. Hollis's "fixed dislike of Dr. Secker (whom he calls Leviathan) was first occasioned, he says, by the colouring bye-view of his Propagation sermon" in 1740. The reasons of his Grace's appearing at the new court (as it is here expressed) "frequently in *the shade*, and being left sometimes to cool his heels among the pages in the anti-chamber, before he was announced," are well developed. Another might have been added. When he was Bishop of Oxford, he either declined a certain prince's visit at Cuddesten, or took care to be from home. Of the indulgence of a Popish bishop at Quebec, in 1766. it is here said, "the archbishop disavowed his knowledge till the bishop was ready to embark at Dover." Here is a little mistake. The archbishop first heard, on his visitation at Dover, of this bishop having landed there not long before. When he returned to London, the Frenchman was set out to embark at Plymouth, nor could his Grace learn from any of the Ministry who was the chief mover of this mysterious business. In this year Mr. H. sent to Sidney College, Cambridge, where Cromwell was educated, an original portrait of him by Cooper. On seeing this terrific picture, his Danish Majesty is reported to have said, *Il me fait peur*. Dr. Mayhew died of a nervous fever, July 9, aged 49, "overplied," as Mr. H. expresses it, in Miltonic phrase, "by public energies." For a drawing of him, by Cipriani, from a picture at Boston, Mr. H. paid 30 guineas. The print, a most finished one, is here inserted. Dr. Andrew Elliot succeeded to his correspondence. In 1767 Mr. Hollis's projected republications of Andrew Marvell's Works, and of Milton's prose works, both proved abortive. For a frontispiece to the latter, Cipriani had drawn and etched Milton victorious over Salmasius.

The following anecdote is remarkable: At Baron's auction, in July, 1768, Mr. Rotherham's *Essay on Establishments*, in answer to the *Confessional*, was bid for by Mr. H. but bought by an unlimited commission, which exciting curiosity to see it, the following note was found written in the book: "*The author Mr. Rotherham;*

*but revised by Thomas Secker, A.B.C.*"

A presumption that this MS. note was not unknown to his Grace, and that he wished to have it suppressed. He died within a month after. N.B. "A singular political conversation between our patriot and Dr. G. S." not long before Nov. 6, 1768, could not be, as queried in a note, with "*Dr. George Secker*," as he died in 1766. (Qu. Was it not rather Dr. Gregory Sharpe?) In August 1770, Mr. Hollis carried into execution a plan which he had formed five years before, of retiring into Dorsetshire, and of his situation there he gives the following account from Corscombe, Sept. 24: "An absence of fifteen years from this country has occasioned several inconveniences to me, and would occasion many more, were I not now on the spot to prevent them. It is probable I shall stay here till towards Christmas, and then only go to town for a month, two, or three, if possible to get clear of it. Retreat is now become more and more acceptable to me. Where I shall dwell afterwards precisely, I do not know at present; but as near to this place as may be. It is called Urles, or Urlesfarm; and is a most healthy, and, I think, beautiful spot; the very earth itself is sweet beyond a nosegay; but the house is a bad and very old farmhouse.

"I thank God, I am well; but I feel, in several ways, the effects of my late long most rigid plan: I rise from six to seven, and to bed from eleven to twelve; and the whole day, each to the other, passes into such a variety of transactions, some not personal and of scope, that I am often surprised at the recollection of them. That of which I am most chary, is my time; and people knowing the straightness of my apartment, and that I mean well under certain singularities, are cautious enough, in general, not to break in upon and consume it. The idea of singularity, by way of shield, I try by all means to hold out."—His death is thus related: "Jan. 1, 1774, as Mr. Hollis was walking in the fields at Corscombe, and giving directions to his workmen, he suddenly dropped down in a fit, and expired. He had written several notes that morning upon different businesses. The conclusion of that he wrote to one of the servants in his house in Pall-Mall, to prepare for his coming to town (and probably the last) was, "I have to thank



thank God for continuing me in health of his bounty; and I wish you all well. T. H." Of several characters of this extraordinary man, here added, we will select the first and shortest, which appeared in one of the public prints some years before Mr. Hollis's death, viz. July 5, 1770.

"THOMAS HOLLIS is a man possessed of a large fortune; above the half of which he devotes to charities, to the encouragement of genius, and to the support and defence of liberty. His studious hours are devoted to the search of noble authors, hidden by the rust of time; and to do their virtues justice by brightening their actions for the review of the public. Wherever he meets the man of letters, he is sure to assist him; and were I to describe in paint this illustrious citizen of the world, I would depict him leading by the hands Genius and distressed Virtue to the temple of Reward."

One *trait* in his character shall be added in the words of his biographers. "Mr. Hollis has by some people been ranked among the unbelievers of revelation; by others, among downright Atheists. These imputations have fallen upon him from an observation that he never resorted to places of public worship, nor ever connected himself, in the way of church membership, with any religious sect or party whatsoever. It was not sufficient for the curiosity of these inquisitive gentry, that Mr. Hollis *acted the Christian* throughout his whole life. His good deeds might be but *splendida peccata*, if the articles of his creed were not orthodox: and so probably thought the Scribes and Pharisees of the good Samaritan." On this subject we cannot but dissent from these panegyrists. "Orthodoxy" is here out of the question; but that so good a man as Mr. H. should not have been of any sect or church we cannot but wonder and lament. As to "the good Samaritan," before the parallel will hold, it remains to be proved, which is impossible, that he absented himself from the worship on Mount Gerizim. "He that is of no church," says Dr. Johnson, "can have no religion." Such a one most certainly does not conform to the practice of our Saviour, as it appears by the Gospel history that he attended the Jewish worship in their synagogues, and duly observed the ceremonial law, which it was one part of his mission to abolish. Of Sydney, Bishop Bur-

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net, who knew him personally, says, that "he seemed to be a Christian, but in a particular form of his own." Of Mr. Hollis the same, perhaps, might be said. And Bishop Burnet's son, the late Judge, professed himself also a Christian, but not according to the form established by any church in being. Our patriot's political creed is less problematical. In that he subscribed to Lord Molesworth's preface to his translation of Hottoman's *Franco-Gallia*, writing at the end of it, "*My Faith.*" "Mr. Hollis," we must add, "in order to preserve the memory of those heroes and patriots for whom he had a veneration, called many of the farms and fields in his estate at Corscombe by their names; and by these names they are still distinguished. In the middle of one of these fields, not far from his house, he ordered his corpse to be deposited in a grave ten feet deep, and that the field should be immediately ploughed over, that no trace of his burial-place might remain." All his real and the residue of his personal estate he bequeathed to his dear friend and fellow-traveller, Thomas Brand, Esq; of the Hide, in Essex, who has taken the name and arms of Hollis. The books which Mr. H. published, or procured to be published, were the following: Wallis's Grammar of the English Language, 8vo; Locke on Toleration, 4to; Locke on Government, 4to; Sydney on Government, 4to; Nedham's Excellence of a Free State; Neville's Plato Redivivus (a republication of Mr. Spence's edition); Neville's Parliament of Ladies, and Isle of Pines; Staveley's Romish Horseleech.

Vol. II. contains two appendixes. In the 1st are remarks on the writings and characters of several eminent men to whom Mr. Hollis paid great regard, viz. Milton, (in which are included "Remarks on Johnson's Life of Milton," &c. which, having since been published separately, we reviewed, p. 235; but, as we have been so copious on this work, shall now dismit,) Algernon Sydney, Hubert Languet, the supposed author of *Vindiciæ contra Tyrannos*, 1579 a favourite book with Mr. Hollis; George Buchanan, whose book *De jure regni apud Scotos*, 1579, was another of our patriot's favourites; Dr. John Pownet, Bishop of Winchester, author of "A Treatise on Politic Power, 1556;" Edmund Ludlow, John Trenchard, the

Rev.



Rev. Richard Baron \*, and Sir Samuel Morland; the latter introduced not as a patriot, or an honest man, but as a hypocrite and a villain. These are followed by "Papers relative to the foregoing Memoirs." To the "Anecdotes of Mr. Stephens," rector of Sutton (No. XLI.), might be added, that his celebrated sermon on Jan. 30, 1699-1700, occasioned the resolve of the H. of Commons, that none but a doctor, or dignitary, should in future preach before them. "Mrs. Honoretta Pratt" (No. CVI.) was sister to Sir James Brooke, Bart. of Ellinthorp, Yorkshire, and a friend and correspondent of Swift, her husband being one of the Vice-Treasurers of Ireland. Lady Savile, her daughter, was mother to the present Sir George. "Venuti's Inscription on one of his Books," (No. CX.) is *not* "such as Mr. H. would have had it," as he wished it to be only "*Senatui Populoque Britanno,*" without "*Regisque Academiis.*" Appendix II. respects virtù, and gives a general idea of Mr. Hollis's collection.

The prints which embellish these volumes are, I. Britannia, Liberty, Mr. Hollis, Gen. Ludlow, Milton a boy, Andrew Marvell, Hubert Languet, Bulstrode Whitelock, Dr. Wallis, Mr. Locke, Dr. Mayhew, Milton Victorious. II. Milton from Mr. Onslow's, Milton from the bust, and Milton from crayons; Algernon Sydney, Mr. Francis Hutcheson, Sir Isaac Newton, Britannia Victrix; with several medals, coins, and antiques, particularly Timoleon, Phthia, and Iole; all of them (Hutcheson and Newton excepted) drawn, and most of them also etched or engraved, by Cipriani; the rest by Bartolozzi. Dr. Mayhew, as well as the second Milton, it is observable, is drawn "victorious." As in the one the head of CHARLES (we suppose), is pendent under "DEF. PRO POP. ANGLIC." with an owl and an axe in the background, in the other hangs an archiepiscopal mitre subverted, with a snake transfixed crawling out of it, under "REMARKS ON AN ANON. TRACT, p. LXXXII. I AM INDEED A POOR

MAN." Beside it, an owl in a bush, with oak leaves, and the cap of Liberty †, the usual insignia of all Mr. Hollis's books and prints.

60. *A Tour in Ireland; with general Observations on the present State of that Kingdom: Made in the Years 1776, 1777, and 1778, and brought down to the End of the Year 1779.* By Arthur Young, Esq.

OF the many curious particulars contained in this work, which is by no means confined to agriculture, the ruling passion of its intelligent author, none is more pleasing than the account of the Lord Chief Baron Forster's improvements at Cullen, and the Primate's at Armagh. *Par nobile.* From a waste sheep-walk, 22 years ago, covered chiefly with heath, the cabins and people miserable, no Protestants, no passable roads, the lands 3 or 4s. an acre, by liming and draining, manuring and ditching, at a vast expence, fixing there a new colony of French and English Protestants, and building above 30 new farm-houses, his Lordship's whole estate of 5000 acres, before deemed irreclaimable, is now let, on an average, at 20s. an acre. "The lime (to which he attributes principally his success) cost him 9d. a barrel on the land: his usual quantity 160 [barrels to an acre], and the total of that expence alone 30,000l. After the liming, fallowed the land for rye; and after the rye took two crops of oats. Without it, all other circumstances equal, he has got 3 or 4 barrels an acre of oats, but with it 20 and 22 of barley."

The Primate has erected the following buildings in seven years: a very elegant palace, 90 feet by 60, and 40 high, with plantations, &c.; barracks; a flourishing school (salary of the master 400l. a year); four churches; a public library (which he has also furnished and endowed); a market-house and shambles, all at his own expence, besides repairing the cathedral, being the means of erecting a public infirmary, and, by giving leases upon that condition, of almost new building the whole city. "I heard it asserted," says Mr. Young, "that his Grace in

\* One of his publications is here omitted. Mr. Baron, "a man," as Mr. H. styles him "of genius and infirmities," published in 1750, from a MS. letter to Abp. Herring, which fell into his hands, "Bower's own Account of his Escape from the Inquisition," of which that prelate says, in one of his letters, "Mr. Baron has doubtless done an imprudent thing in the spirit of an honest zeal; and Bower had done well if he had only declared his narrative not authentic." This first occasioned a suspicion, and led to a detection of Bower.

† The cap of Liberty was Mr. Hollis's arms, and the owl part of his crest.



these noble undertakings had not expended less than 30,000*l.* besides what he had been the means of doing, though not directly at his own expence."

"These are imperial works, and worthy kings!"

Ireland has long been famous for its horses drawing by the tail: Lord Shannon has now imported from France a custom no less singular, of oxen drawing by the horns. A labourer practised in that method, and a bullock of the best sort, that had been worked three years, with a hay-cart, a plough, harrows, and all the proper harness, were sent for from Bourdeaux. And though "the experiment, from first to last, cost above 100*l.*\* his Lordship is persuaded that the first year of his introducing it at large on his farm saved him the whole. He has pursued the method ever since, and with the greatest success. He finds the bullocks so perfectly at their ease, that it is a pleasure to see them. For first breaking up lays, and for cross-ploughing, he uses four, but in all succeeding earths only two; nor more for the first ploughing of stubbles. I saw six ploughs doing this in a wheat-stubble, and they did it five or six inches deep with great ease. They plough an acre a day, and carry very great loads of corn and hay, coals, &c." Mr. Young saw two oxen draw without difficulty above three tons of wheat, which he much doubts whether in yokes they would have stirred. Many other articles equally entertaining and instructive may be found in this tour.

61. *A Series of Adventures in the Course of a Voyage up the Red Sea, on the Coasts of Arabia and Egypt; and of a Route through the Deserts of Thebais, hitherto unknown to the European Traveller.* By Eyles Irwin, Esq. Illustrated with Maps and Cuts. 4to. 15*s.* in Boards. Doddsley.

THIS curious account is given in two letters to a beloved lady || in England. Setting out on a voyage from Madras to Suez, this spirited and very intelligent traveller crosses the Indian ocean, enters the Red-Sea by the straits of Babelmandel, arrives at Mocha, is driven on the coast of Arabia; reaches the Gulph of Suez, but by the treachery of the Arabs is carried to

Cofire, a part of Upper Egypt; sets out with the caravan for Ghinnah on the Nile, but is carried by other treacherous guides to Lanute; arrives at last at Ghinnah, resolves to pass through the deserts of Thebais, meets with a band of robbers, with whom he makes a treaty, and proceeds; travels on the banks of the Nile, sees the pyramids, and arrives at Grand Cairo; gives an account of its antiquities; embarks for Alexandria, arrives there, gives an account of that city; embarks in a French ship, and lands at Marseilles.

62. *Eastern Eclogues: Written during a Tour through Arabia, Egypt, &c. in 1777.* 4to, 2*s.* 6*d.* Doddsley.

THE ingenious traveller mentioned above has here convinced us that even in these dry deserts he could *drink deep of the Pierian spring*. Had he been more lavish of scenery or description, his sentiments and versification being unexceptionable, his subject would have given him an advantage over all our modern eclogists. But of this advantage, except in a few instances, he has not made the use that might have been expected. The Eclogues are four in number, viz. I. *Alexis*; or, *The Traveller*. Scene, the Ruins of Alexandria. II. *Selima*; or, *The Fair Greek*. Scene, a Seraglio in Arabia Felix. III. *Ramah*; or, *The Bramin*. Scene, the Pagoda of Conjeveram. IV. *The Escape*; or, *The Captives*. Scene, the Suburbs of Tunis. Time, Midnight.—Our limits will not permit us at present to select from either of his works any more than his Dedication of the latter, which, we doubt not, our readers will join with us in admiring.

"To MRS. IRWIN.

"Lamp of my life, and summit of my praise,  
The bright reward of all my toilsome days,  
After unnumber'd storms and perils  
brav'd, [were sav'd;  
The port in which my shipwreck'd hopes  
Who, when my youth had pleasure's round  
enjoy'd, [void!  
Came to my craving soul, and fill'd the  
To thee, whose feeling heart, and judgment chaste,  
Give thee of fancy's luxuries to taste;  
To thee I dedicate these rambling lays,  
And hold thy smiles beyond a monarch's  
bays.

\* Man's salary 400 livres a year, with board, the bullock 118, tackle for two bullocks 36, two carts 314, a plough and harrow 123, which with other expences came to 45*l.* 17*s.* and freight 16*l.* 16*s.*

|| Now, we presume, the author's wife. See the following article.



" See on our bliss the nuptial year decline,  
 And still the sun which lit it seems to shine."  
 Crown'd is our union with a smiling boy,  
 And thou still courted like a virgin coy.  
 Ye shades of lovers, witness what we feel—  
 To modern couples vain were the appeal.  
 " Though human joys are ever on the  
     wing, [ring;  
 Though small the scope of life's enchanted  
 Though Time advances with a courser's  
     pace, [grace;  
 And still must rob thee of some charm or  
 No sights ungrateful can salute our eyes,  
 Who use no optics but what Love supplies;  
 Who but in this betray a partial side,  
 Still each to each, the bridegroom and the  
     bride!"

63. *Elegy on Captain Cook. To which is added, An Ode to the Sun.* By Miss Seward. 4to, 1s. 6d. Doddsley.

THIS accomplished lady seems at once to inherit the genius, and to justify the arguments, of the author of *The Female Right to Literature*\*, admirably maintained in Doddsley's Poems, vol. I. to whom, we apprehend, she is very nearly related. Be that as it may, with the assistance of the Muses, she has here raised a trophy worthy of the memory of one of the greatest men this or any age or nation has produced. From an attentive study of his voyages, Miss Seward has acquired and interwoven such local ideas as no other subject could present, which she has embellished with language equally forcible and poetic. Witness the following beautiful allusion to the funeral ceremonies of the Otaheiteans:

" Gay Eden of the South, thy tribute  
     pay, [Morai!\*  
 And raise, in pomp of woe, thy Cook's  
 Bid mild Omiah bring his choicest stores,  
 The juicy fruits and the luxuriant flowers;  
 Bring the bright plumes that drink the  
     torrid ray, [Morai!  
 And strew each lavish spoil on Cook's  
 " Come, Oberea, hapless fair one! come,  
 With piercing shrieks bewail thy hero's  
     doom!— [survey!  
 She comes! — she gazes round with dire  
 Oh! fly the mourner on her frantic way.  
 See! see! the pointed ivory wounds that  
     head, [spread;  
 Where late the Loves impurpled roses  
 Now stain'd with gore, her raven tresses  
     flow  
 In ruthless negligence of maddening woe;

Loud she laments!—and long the nymph  
     shall stray [Morai!"

With wild, unequal step round Cook's  
 The "iron sails," ice mountains,  
 vegetable filk, the rangroos, poi-birds,  
 giant-bats, &c. are introduced with  
 equal elegance and propriety. Captain  
 Cook's Morai the Otaheiteans thought  
 and were told by their "Toote" (as  
 they called him) would be at Stepney.  
 How the account of his immature  
 death must affect those friendly people,  
 those only who are like-minded can  
 conceive. The sensations of one much  
 nearer to him are thus beautifully  
 portrayed in the succeeding lines:

" But, ah!--aloft on Albion's rocky  
     steep, [deep,  
 That frowns incumbent o'er the boiling  
 Solicitous and sad, a softer form  
 Eyes the lone flood, and deprecates the  
     storm.—

Ill-fated matron; for, alas! in vain  
 Thy eager glances wander o'er the main!--  
 'Tis the vex'd billows that insurgent rave,  
 Their white foam silvers yonder distant  
     wave.

'Tis not his sails!—thy husband comes no  
     more!

His bones now whiten an accursed shore!—  
 Retire,—for hark! the sea-gull shrieking  
     soars,

The lurid atmosphere portentous lours;  
 Night's sullen spirit groans in every gale,  
 And o'er the waters draws the darkling  
     veil,

Sighs in thy hair, and chills thy throb-  
     bing breast— [to rest!

Go, wretched mourner! —weep thy griefs  
 " Yet, though through life is lost each  
     fond delight,

Tho' set thy earthly sun in dreary night,  
 Oh! raise thy thoughts to yonder starry  
     plain, [vain;

And own thy sorrow selfish, weak, and  
 Since, while Britannia, to his virtues just,  
 Twines the bright wreath, and rears th'  
     immortal bust;

While on each wind of heaven his fame  
     shall rise

In endless incense to the smiling skies;  
 TH' ATTENDANT POWER, that bade  
     his sails expand,

And waft her blessings to each barren land,  
 Now raptur'd bears him ‡ to th' immortal  
     plains, [strains;

Where Mercy hails him with congenial  
 Where soars, on Joy's white plume, his  
     spirit free, [THEE."

And angels choir him, while he waits for

\* The Rev. Mr. Seward, canon of Litchfield, and one of the editors of Beaumont and Fletcher's Works, in 1750.

† "The Morai is a kind of funeral-altar which the people of Otaheite raise to their deceased friends. They bring to it a daily tribute of fruits, flowers, and the plumage of birds. The chief mourner wanders around it in a state of apparent distraction, shrieking furiously, and striking at intervals a sharp tooth into her head. All people fly her, as she aims at wounding not only herself, but others."

‡ We would rather read, 'Now bears him raptur'd.'



A short Essay on CHARLES CHURCHILL.

Written in 1764.

With Notes and Alterations in 1774.

TO A FRIEND.

Brevis esse laboro. HOR.

For Brevity is very good,

If 'tis or 'tis not understood. HUD.

A Thousand sheep, if bards say true,  
"Stout Ajax in his madness slew:"  
Hundreds, in his terrific reign,  
Though not all sheep, has CHURCHILL slain.

Κτείνει Χυρχιλλος, ο μεγας,

Εκ φανερῶ τε; ανερας.

Τα σκληρα αγαν ομμαδα

Πολλων φθεγγομενων μεγα

Πιπι των εχθρων αυλικα.

High seated on satyric throne,

With wide dominions all his own,

He daily, nightly, sees men bring

The ways and means to keep him king.

Parnassus, once a barren station,

Is plough'd by royal proclamation;

And Independency and Porter

Are tributes for poetic torture.

The poet now is pleas'd to drink,

And issues out his mandate ink:

The poet is dispos'd to dine,

And victims perish in each line.

All animated Nature meet,

To hobble on Aonian feet;

What cheers high life with genial aids?

Adultery, and the ace of spades;

Dull plays, dull authors, dirty Jews,

Tyrants, and fiddle-strings, and stews,

Transmuted by the Muse's heat,

Become right salutary meat.

For matter all is ever ranging,

And thro' new modes and figures changing;

This hour a king; or, if not that,

The self-same atoms form a cat;

High up they soar, low down they sink,

Are now Lord Buckhorse, now his link;

And now a \* Judge serene and sober,

And now a \* Piper in October;

Now hungry curs that bay the moon,

And now they hiss in hot lampoon;

Nunc anser Anglicus obstrepit,

Nunc versus sine rhythmo repit;

And now they smoke, in shape of dinner,

Welcome, I ween, to scribbling sinner.

In soul and body strong alike,

The hand of CHARLES, constrain'd to strike,

Bruises a waiter all to jelly,

Quick with vile brewings in his belly;

And knocks down ministers of state,

Before they fall by their own weight,

His coat is on the edges gilt,

Not to disgrace his silver hilt;

The fixtures useful to a parson,

Gowns, bands, degrees, he makes a farce on.

So open he avows his aim,

The barber's boy repeats his name,

\* Judges and Pipers are said in proverbs to live in the most distant extremes of sobriety and drunkenness. Yet doubtless a few may be found in both professions who disclaim so unsociable an opposition.

And to each individual hair

Of CHURCHILL's periwig will swear.

This conqueror on the king's highway

In no blind corner sculks for prey:

His confidence begins to grow so,

He calls the Rambler huge Pomposo;

Qui projicit ampullas, verba

Vulgaria proferens acerba.

For, if in choler, men of letters

Use much such language as their betters.

"I say, a shallow fellow will

"Remain a shallow fellow still.

"Ονος επ' αυραν εστι Χυρχιλλ,

"Who treats my periods as a Turk ill.

" 'Tis not for me—or CHURCHILL's fate.

"Should teach men to discriminate.

"Murphy might lend an angry lay;

"But Murphy's Muse is far away,

"Hir'd to cut peat in Canada †."

Pay your half-crown for CHURCHILL's poem,

You see the peerage all below him;

CHARLES over boots, and Flexney shoes,

Flexney the midwife of the Muse.

Flexnaum dico, qui dicatur

Vultus subridens, venter satur,

Auctoribus auctor edendi

Famelicis, qui volunt vendi.

CHURCHILL asserts poetic worth,

Deriding riches, titles, birth;

Yet condescends, in friendly cue,

To beat his printer black and blue.

When typographs begin to vapour,

As if they did not feed on paper,

If punishable, or if not,

CHURCHILL determines on the spot;

Nor supplicates, *more majorum*,

Fielding the just, *Jovem Statorem* ‡.

His blighting wit, his brawny arm,

A saint, a Sampson might alarm:

Yet all unruffled in his air,

Lothario lolls on easy chair;

And hums a tune, and twirls his seal,

Contemplating the public weal;

† Dr. J. read his name Pomposo, and made this remark: "I thought him a shallow fellow at first, and think so still." His friend Mr. Murphy, the reputed author of a periodical essay in defence of the politics and peace of 1762, had the misfortune to be imposed on by a wag, who sent him a letter recommending the importation of Canada peat, as a measure of the greatest public utility, which could not fail to lower the price of Newcastle coals. This serious project was believed and printed.

‡ Sir John Fielding, like Livy's Jupiter Stator, makes many a man stand, when he is more disposed to run. Livy informs us, that Jupiter got not only this title but also a temple by rallying an army. To regulate our belief in a story, we should always consider who it is that tells it. If Lucian had understood Latin, perhaps he would have told us, that Jupiter got his name of Stator from keeping a stationer's shop in Crete, or perhaps from stopping passengers on the highway.

Asks



Asks what the learned world's about,  
 If Doctor ARNE be coming out,  
 If, when old Orpheus bilk'd the watch,  
 His music was a modern catch;  
 If † Cinna piously supposes  
 † Jonas a greater man than Moses.  
 Moses is followed by a few,  
 But all admire the modern Jew.

A great man's wit there's no withstanding,  
 Good Cinna chuckling tucks his band in.

Such are the flings of gossip Fame,  
 Pleas'd to pick eyelets in a name,  
 Of which no particle can perish,  
 While CHUA CHILL's numbers fondly cherish;  
 Whose pencil still, with matchless strength,  
 Fails not to draw the fullest length.

*Sic ultra legem tendit opus,  
 Sic valde asper § Μισανθρωπος.*

Lothario's name the Nine repeat,  
 And Virtue hails him to her seat;  
 Learning drops prostrate down before him,  
 And Graces more than three adore him,  
 Religion lends her heavenly beam—  
 Or else his dedicators dream;  
 Or || Zechariah hopes to rise,  
 By elegance of Latin lies.

Ah! well he knows, the worst and best,  
 The serious truth, and silly jest,  
 The conscious peace that calms the mind,  
 Ambition's fury unconfin'd,  
 Have an eternal bar between,  
 By knaves obscur'd, by fools unseen!  
 Better and pleasanter to place  
 Thy hopes on Virtue's solid base!  
 Better content to spend thy days,  
 Than all that Lords expend for praise!  
 Better to eat thy bread unknown,  
 Than offering incense, to atone  
 For thinking thy own breath thy own!

† Cinna is supposed to grow fat and forgotten in Northumberland, where he is barely equal to an election-ballad. Even Jonas is less notorious than he was. So very uncertain is all sublimary greatness!

§ Dr. Jonathan Swift, a learned antiquarian, whose painful researches and profound erudition can never be enough praised, has incontestably proved, to the solid satisfaction of all his loving countrymen, that *Μισανθρωπος* is a word purely English, which was originally written Mice-and-throw-pass.

|| Forgetting Zechariah, let us remember how the classical Zachary rescued from vile assassins his paragon of patrons. Here followeth a part of Zachary's dedication. "Illustrissimo et prænobili viro D.D. Joanni comiti de S——. Illud vero me præcipue impulit, ut hanc orationem tuo nomine, vir amplissime, tanquam lumine quodam, ornari atque distingui vellem; quippe quem novi et doctrinâ liberaliter institutum, et verâ Christi imbutum religione." He concludes with these words: "Tibi tuæque summæ virtuti a me honisque omnibus est habendi gratulatio. Z. B."—Reader, wander not abroad with vagabond report; rather chuse to shelter thyself under established testimony.

Go, rather all thy reason arm,  
 And prove, O prove the genuine charm,  
 The generous powers that Genius gives,  
 The life that simple Virtue lives.  
 An union of these two victorious  
 Scenes nobly new would set before us.  
 Would they not shake the guilty great,  
 The Cannibals that others eat?  
 Nimrod might spy the pit of shame,  
 And trembling catch an honest name.  
 Prætor's fine sense of right and wrong  
 Might tune to praise each hostile tongue,  
 In \* Roman code might fear a flaw,  
 And England judge with English law.  
 Our fathers shades would then forgive,  
 When Liberty could hear and live.  
 Patriots and authors might display  
 More than a pew-gaw for the day.  
 The learned, subtle, haughty mind  
 Might profit, not perplex mankind;  
 Submitting to be understood,  
 Might try for once to make us good;  
 Nor hang the metaphysic head  
 In tough † Aristotelian thread.  
 Where Cunning creeps along the page,  
 Studious to gull an easy age,  
 Candour might come, and, calmly wise,  
 Teach us to see with our own eyes.  
 Should merit, missing due respect,  
 Be toss'd on waves of cold neglect.  
 § Justice might sloop, might stretch a hand  
 And Hurd be safely brought to land.  
 And Faith might venture to resume  
 Her seat usurp'd by David Hume.  
 Beattie! all hail thy plain pretence  
 To shield our honest common sense!  
 To warn us of the sceptic maze,  
 Which tempts, entangles, and betrays!  
 [To be continued.]

\* "The English law is less embarrassed with inconsistent resolutions and doubtful questions, than any other known system of the same extent and the same duration. I may instance in the civil law; the text whereof, as collected by Justinian and his agents, is extremely voluminous and diffuse; but the idle comments, obscure glosses, and jarring interpretations grafted thereupon by the learned jurists, are literally without number, And these glosses, which are mere private opinions of scholastic doctors, (and not, like our books of reports, judicial determinations of the court) are all of authority sufficient to be vouched and relied on; which must needs breed great distraction and confusion in their tribunals," Blackstone's Commentaries, B. III. p. 318, quarto edition.

† This is already in some measure effected by the learned labours of Josephus Millerus. Though history is silent as to the time when Josephus flourished, his book of apophthegms will long render him the darling philosopher of the English gentry, being recommended by daily use in most seminaries of sound learning.

§ It is much to the honour of a Ld. Chief Justice, that he is reported to have been the friend of Dr. Hurd.

HABAK-



HABAKKUCK, Chap. III. beginning at the 3d Verse. In Imitation of MILTON.

A College Exercise. [By Mr. HUNT.]

FROM lofty Teman, from the airy height  
Of Paran, cloth'd in Majesty Divine,  
Descended the Most High. Heaven's azure  
vault,

The world's bright canopy, was overspread  
With his transcendent glories. Earth was fill'd  
With his ineffable, eternal praise.

Clear as the most serene, unsully'd beams  
Of first-born light, the brightness of his face  
Outshone irradiant. From his conquering hand  
Issued effulgent rays, which dazzling hid,  
And inaccessible obscur'd his power

From mortal eye. Before his presence went  
The pestilence wide-wasting. Burning coals  
Shot glaring from his feet. He stood, and turn'd  
His compasses around, and circumscrib'd  
The earth's due bounds. At his tremendous  
light

The guilty lands, confounded and appall'd,  
Hurry'd precipitant. Unshaken mounts,  
With all their ponderous load of groves and  
trees,

Were riven from their centers. Lasting hills,  
Aw'd by his presence, bow'd their craggy tops  
Obsequious. Struck with terror, I beheld  
How Cushan's tents in consternation mourn'd  
Discomfited; how through the Midian coasts  
The curtains trembled. Was the mighty Lord  
Wroth at the rivers? Was his fury pour'd  
'Gainst the vast ocean, when with warlike steeds,  
And flaming chariots of salvation borne,  
He voyag'd o'er the infinite abyss?

Prompt hung thy never-erring bow, prepar'd  
With winged arrows, ready to fulfil  
Thy sacred promise, ratify'd by oath  
Inviolable. Cloven at thy command,  
Dry, thirsty, barren deserts, flinty rocks  
Gush'd into living fountains. Ridges bleak  
Of high outstretching hills thy dread approach  
Beheld, and trembled. The redundant floods,  
Wave crowding after wave with rapid tide,  
Gave way obedient. With uplifted voice,  
Token of reverence to their sovereign Lord,  
The deeps resounded. Fix'd in his career  
The day's bright regent flood, and night's due  
course

Adjourn'd; directed by thy flaming shafts,  
And lustre of thy glittering spear, he went  
Unmindful of his antient road. Incens'd  
With indignation, through the trembling land  
Thou march'dst uncontroll'd. Crush'd with  
the weight

Of thy avenging arm, the heathen sunk  
Beneath thy fury. Girt with matchless force  
Thou march'dst forth, omnipotently bent  
On the salvation of thy chosen race,  
Thine own anointed. Wounded with the stroke  
Of thy relentless wrath, proud potentates,  
Hurl'd from their impious dominations, fell,  
Dethron'd, divested of all power. Their staves,  
Brandish'd aloft by thy almighty hand,  
Came rushing down resistless, cleaving sheer  
The execrable heads of towns devote  
To thy dread vengeance. As when adverse  
winds

Encountering with tempestuous onset, rage  
Amidst the troubled element, so they  
Attack'd me storming, resolutely bent  
To end me unrepriev'd; for if by plot  
Of latent mischief they could crush the poor,  
'T was deem'd a matter of the highest joy.

Array'd in all thy equipage of war,  
Thou march'dst o'er th' unbounded deep,  
while wall'd

The unfroze waters marvelously stood,  
Aw'd by thy potent voice. At the report  
Of thy stupendous acts, deep horror chill'd  
My sinking heart; my quivering lips forgot  
Their faltering speech; a shuddering damp  
ran through

My rotten bones; a total palsy shook  
My trembling frame; awaken'd by these fears,  
My mind was entertain'd with lively hopes  
Of future mercies in that dreadful day  
Of threaten'd sorrows. When his numerous  
host

The mighty warrior marshals forth, with sway  
Resistless he'll invade the trembling lands.

Then, tho' the fig-tree shall no more unfold  
Her tender blossoms; though the mantling vine  
No more exert her curling tendrils, hung  
With purple fruitage; though the olives mock  
The dresser's hopes; though the deluded hind  
Bewail his luckless glebe, devoid of corn,  
Support of human body; though the folds  
Stand empty of their bleating charge; the stall  
Afford no shelter to the sinking herd;  
Yet will I ne'er despond; but fix my joy,  
My endless joy, in the almighty God  
Of my Salvation. HE's alone my rock,  
Alone my fortress: HE will make my feet  
Outvie the swiftness of the hind; that I,  
Loos'd from my captive chains, may roam at  
large

On the blest summits of my native hills.

#### THE MAHOMETAN HOG.

##### A TALE.

THUS says the prophet of the Turk,  
'Good Mussulman, beware of pork:  
'There is a part in every swine,  
'No follower or friend of mine  
'May taste, whatever his inclination,  
'On pain of excommunication.'

Such Mahomet's mysterious charge,  
And thus he left the point at large.  
Had he the sinful part express'd,  
They might with safety eat the rest;  
But for ONE piece—they thought it hard  
From the WHOLE Hog to be debarr'd;  
So set their wits to work to find  
What joint the prophet had in mind.

Much controversy therefore rose;  
These choose the Back, the Belly those;  
By some 'tis confidently said  
He meant not to forbid the Head:  
Whilst others at that doctrine rail,  
And piously prefer the Tail.

Thus, conscience freed from every clog,  
Mahometans eat up the Hog.—  
You laugh,—'tis well; the tale apply'd,  
May make you laugh—on t'other side



'Renounce the WORLD!' the preacher cries:  
 'We do,' a multitude replies:  
 Whilst one as innocent regards  
 A snug and friendly game at cards;  
 And one, whatever you may say,  
 Can see no evil in a play:  
 Some love a concert, or a ruce;  
 And others shooting, or the chace.

Revil'd and lov'd, renounc'd and follow'd,  
 Thus bit by bit the world is swallow'd:  
 Each thinks his neighbour makes too free,  
 Yet likes a slice as well as he:  
 With *sophistry* their sauce they sweeten,  
 Till quite from tail to snout 'tis eaten.

EPITAPH, after the Manner of Gray,  
 By the late Dr. DODDRIDGE.

HERE rests secure, within this narrow cell,  
 A youth to Pain and Disappointment  
 known;  
 Pride mock'd his birth, and Envy smil'd to  
 tell, [own.

The hour when Sorrow mark'd him for her  
 Fix'd on one object was his soul sincere;  
 But Heav'n the recompence of love deny'd.  
 Long hovering o'er th' extremes of hope and  
 fear, [dy'd!  
 Oppress'd by fate he sunk, despair'd, and  
 No farther seek his miseries to disclose,  
 Nor let pale Envy trample on his tomb:  
 Here let his hapless head enjoy repose,  
 And leave to Mercy and to God his doom.

An EASTERN ODE,  
 Translated, or rather paraphrased, from the ori-  
 ginal Persian of HAFIZ\*.

SLAVE, bear the sparkling goblet round,  
 High with the ruby'd nectar crown'd.  
 Come then, my friends, and let us share  
 The generous streams that banish care:  
 My heart shall make the blushing wave,  
 Of all its ruthless pangs the grave.

O Love! whose rancour bids it bleed,  
 From whom those ruthless pangs proceed;  
 At first, how amiably benign,  
 How sweet that smiling face of thine!  
 But now, the bright delusion flies,  
 And threat'ning frowns and darkness rise.

When the fond zephyr, lovely maid,  
 Pants in thy tresses tempting shade,  
 O'er those soft ringlets pleas'd to stray,  
 That so divinely wave and play,  
 What musky sweets the sense inthral!  
 'Tis nought but rapture, fragrance all!

Those flowing curls! triumphant there,  
 Imperial Beauty spreads her snare.  
 We gaze! we die! a yielding prize  
 The captive heart intangled lies;  
 It melts beneath her powerful ray  
 In charming languishment away.

And must I leave thee, cruel fair!  
 A prey to anguish and despair?  
 And must I from thy sight remove?  
 Too dreadful trial of my love!  
 The night its gloomiest horrors spreads,  
 And boding fear my breast invades.

Hark, how the furious billows nigh,  
 In hollow murmurs lash the sky!  
 Haply, the whirlpool's direful sweep,  
 Shall hurl me headlong through the deep:  
 And can such sweetness bid me go?  
 Says that soft lip it must be so!

Think what tremendous dangers rise!  
 Oh, think thou hear'st thy victim's cries!  
 In vain would he relief implore,  
 Far hurried from the friendly shore:  
 Ah! how should those who wander there,  
 His miseries know, his anguish hear?

Hearken, O Hafiz, and regain  
 That envy'd peace thou seek'st in vain:  
 Go, the tumultuous world resign,  
 And more than all its wealth is thine:  
 Yes, trample on its treacherous spell,  
 And bid its empty cares farewell.

Lyme-Regis, Dorsetshire. I. N. P——E.

EPITAPH. Written by a Lady.

AS she was once, few of her sex you'll see,  
 As she is now, the brightest maid shall be.  
 She liv'd to die, who dying still shall live,  
 Whilst Honour, Wit, or Gratitude survive.  
 Her eyes on every eye diffus'd delight,  
 And nothing but her goodness shone more  
 bright:

Beauty to Virtue gave a softening grace,  
 And Virtue added Beauty to her face.  
 Her use of books th' intent of reading shew'd,  
 Beyond the closet practically good:  
 Her life for living was the justest plan,  
 She charm'd as woman, and she thought as man.  
 Fair reader, know, perfection is deny'd  
 To the most fair, for fairest Marcia dy'd.

To Lady CRAVEN's Heart lying on the Floor.

RETURN! thy native bosom grace,  
 Where charms unnumber'd play,  
 Fit rival to its kindred face,  
 So beautifully gay.

Once more, oh! let the trio meet  
 Never again to part;  
 Of all the sex, who boasts so sweet  
 A bosom, face, and heart?

Near Reading, Berks,  
 August 17, 1780.

FRANZEL.

To WILLIAM JONES, Esq.

IN Learning's field, diversify'd and wide,  
 The narrow beaten track is all we trace!  
 How few, like thee, of that unmeasur'd space  
 Can boast, and justly boast, no part untry'd?  
 Yet rests not here alone thy honest pride.

The pride that prompts thy literary chace;  
 With unremitting strength and rapid pace  
 'Tis thine to run, and scorn to be deny'd!  
 Thy early genius, spurning Time's controul,  
 Had reach'd ere others start, the distant goal,  
 Marking the bright career that thou hast run,  
 With due regard thy sons may Oxford † see;  
 And, justly proud of her superior son,  
 Repay the honour that she boasts in thee!

\* A lyric poet of the first rank in Persia.

† See our last, p. 386.

‡ It was the earnest wish of many of Mr. Jones's friends that he should offer himself as a candidate to represent the University of Oxford, that celebrated seminary and patroness of learning, at the late election.



AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

Nothing very interesting has lately been published by authority of Congress, and what has appeared in the papers has either been spurious or misrepresented. What follows is authentic :

In Congress, May 22. Ordered, that the letter of the 13th of May from Gen. Washington, and the letter of the 16th from the Marquis de la Fayette, with the resolution passed in consequence thereof, be published.

Head Quarters, Morristown, May 13, 1780.

The Marquis de la Fayette will have the honour to deliver you this.

I am persuaded Congress will participate in the joy I feel at the return of a Gentleman who has distinguished himself in the service of his country so signally; who has given so many and so decisive proofs of his attachment to its interests, and who ought to be dear to it by every motive. The warm friendship I have for him conspires with considerations of publick utility to afford me a double satisfaction in his return.

During the time he has been in France, he has uniformly manifested the same zeal in our affairs, which animated his conduct while he was among us, and has been, upon all occasions, an essential friend to America.

He merits, and I doubt not Congress will give him, every mark of consideration and regard in their power. I have the honour to be, with perfect respect, your Excellency's most obedient and humble servant,

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

His Excellency the President of Congress.

SIR, Philadelphia, May 16.

After so many favours, which on every occasion, and particularly at my obtaining leave of absence, Congress were pleased most graciously to bestow on me, I dare presume myself intitled to impart to them the private feelings which I now so happily experience.

In an early epoch in our noble contest, I gloried in the name of an American Soldier, and heartily enjoyed the honour I have of serving the United States: my satisfaction is, at this long wished-for moment, entirely complete; when, putting an end to my furlough, I have been able again to join my colours, under which I hope for opportunities of indulging the ardent zeal, the unbounded gratitude, the warm, and I may say, the patriotic love, by which I am for ever bound to America.

In begging, Sir, you will present Congress with a new assurance of my profound respect, and my grateful affectionate sentiments; I have the honour to be, with the highest regard, your Excellency's most obedient humble servant,

LA FAYETTE.

In Congress, May 16. Resolved, That

GENT. MAG. Sept. 1780.

Congress consider the return of the Marquis de la Fayette to America, to resume his command in the army, as a fresh proof of the disinterested zeal and persevering attachment which have justly recommended him to the public confidence and applause; and that they receive with pleasure a tender of the farther services of so gallant and meritorious an officer. Published by order of Congress,

CHA. THOMPSON, sec.

His Excellency Gen. Washington is appointed lieutenant general of his Most Christian Majesty's troops in America; and vice-admiral of the white flag.

On the 9th of June martial law was proclaimed throughout the whole province of Pennsylvania, for the purpose of supplying the army, and apprehending suspicious persons. And

In the state of Massachusetts, a proclamation was issued on the 12th of July, requiring in the most peremptory manner all officers, &c. to cause their respective corps to march with the utmost expedition to the places of rendezvous, to be in readiness to co-operate with the forces of their illustrious ally. And all persons of whatever denomination are required to be aiding and assisting in furnishing supplies, in order, as it is said, that the present opportunity may be improved to free the United States from the horrors of war.

In the Boston Gazette an account is given by authority of Congress, of an unsuccessful attempt, under the command of Gen. Kniphausen, to surprize the advanced posts of Washington's army, under the command of Gen. Greene. By this account the British troops remained quiet at their post of Elizabeth Town Point in Jersey till the 23d of June, when they moved out in force 7000 strong, and advanced very rapidly towards Springfield, meeting very little opposition till they came to the bridge, which was defended by 170 continental troops for 15 minutes against 1500 British; but finding it impossible any longer to sustain so unequal a conflict, they retired with the loss of 1 serjeant and 5 privates killed; 1 captain, 3 subalterns, and 25 rank and file wounded, and 3 missing.—The enemy, adds this account, after gaining the pass, marched into the town, and in their usual way set fire to every house except four; they then retired in great haste; and in the night quitted their post at Elizabeth Town Point, and went to Staten and York Islands.—The Americans boast of this miscarriage as if they had obtained a victory; and by the silence of the New York papers, which barely mention Gen. Kniphausen's taking post at Elizabeth Town Point with 8000 men on the 16th of June, and his return, without effecting any thing material about the beginning of July; there is reason to believe he gained no laurels.

The



The following are the letters referred to in our last, see p. 392.

Letter from the Elector of Cologne to the King of Prussia, dated Augsburgh, June 9, 1780.

“The court of Vienna has, without doubt, notified to your majesty the wish of our beloved, the Archduke Maximilian, hitherto coadjutor of the Teutonic order, to be established in a principality or electorate of the empire, and has amicably entreated your majesty to lend him your powerful assistance.

“The various steps which have been taken on this account, and which have been represented to me; my sincere wish to establish, as much as in my power, the welfare of my subjects; the kind and equitable request made to me by the Imperial Court, in regard to Prince Maximilian; together with the particular confidence which I place in this prince, who is endowed with so many eminent qualities, and which, to my great satisfaction, even my chapters and territories seem to place in him, have induced me to resolve upon having a coadjutor. Your Majesty, in your great judgement, will easily perceive, that the election of this prince, which I, upon mature deliberation, have resolved upon (and which will take place, according to the strictest rules of a free election, to which I and the bishopricks are entitled, agreeably to the constitution of the Roman empire), will not be attended with the least detriment to the peace and happiness of his empire: On the contrary, I am persuaded, from frequent instances recorded in history, that princes, descended from high and illustrious ancestors, when they have been chosen sovereigns of ecclesiastical principalities, have always promoted the peace and interest of their dominions; and I hope that mine, under such a successor, will derive the same advantages; especially as it is well known, that the chapter and the states are always consulted on matters of so great importance.

“I therefore hope your majesty, according to your wonted magnanimity and equity, which are known to all the world, will honour with your approbation my intentions, which in regard to the constitution of the empire, and the connections with the neighbouring respectable powers, are inoffensive and indifferent, and do justice to those sentiments of respectful regard, with which I am, &c.

MAXIMILIAN FREDERICK, Elector.”  
His Prussian Majesty's Answer to the Elector of Cologne.

“Your Electoral Grace has communicated to us, in your letter, dated June 9, some reasons, which have determined you for an election of a coadjutor in your bishopricks, in favour of the Archduke Maximilian, and which, in your opinion, are such, as will procure, either our assent to

this intended election, or to make us indifferent about it. But we confess that these arguments are of such a nature, that we cannot forbear to lay before your Electoral Grace the following confidential declarations and remonstrances. We, at the same time, most earnestly and sincerely recommend to your enlightened and patriotic consideration, some observations, which deserve your whole attention.

“In the first place, the court of Vienna has not, as your Electoral Grace supposes, given us the least intimation of its intentions respecting the coadjutory of Cologne and Munster, though it has been done to other courts and states that are less interested in it. We have no objection to the election, but we cannot be blamed if we are not indifferent about the person in whose hands, and under whose government these bishopricks are.

“We are well acquainted with the eminent and illustrious qualifications of the Archduke Maximilian; we also do not envy either him, or the illustrious House of Austria, any advantages which are consistent with the welfare and the constitution of the German empire: But it cannot escape the penetration of your Electoral Grace, how dangerous the consequences might be for the Germanic constitution to have the dignities of two electorates united in the House of Austria, and an archbishoprick and a bishop's see in the person of one of its princes. It would influence the affairs of the empire, and make these bishopricks too much dependent; for they would be entirely governed by the measures of the Imperial Court, and their interest would be blended at all times with the views of the court of Vienna; they would be drawn into every feud and war, and into every political dispute in which the House of Austria might take a part; they would be concerned in all the broils of the Germanic body, as well as of all Europe; and they would lose all the confidence of the neighbouring states, being considered as a province dependent on, and closely connected with, the House of Austria.

“The true welfare, liberty, and independence of German episcopal sees, on whose preservation the constitution of the German empire partly depends, require, that they should be governed by prelates, who for themselves have no particular power or interest but what is derived from their bishopricks. We can appeal more to facts than to your Electoral Grace's reasons, that these bishopricks have been more benefited by those princes who were chosen from among their own capitulars, from powerful and illustrious families.

“It is this which we, in the present instance, wish, expect, and think conducive towards the welfare of these bishopricks, and the whole Roman empire.

“Our



“ Our intentions and our views, in this respect, are pure and sincere ; we are far from recommending to the chapters a candidate, or to force one upon them. Whoever they shall choose out of their own body, shall be acceptable to us ; and if they choose none, it will be equally agreeable ; indeed it appears to us as if there was no necessity for such an election, since your Electoral Grace is not yet so far advanced in years. In short, we have not the least intention of limiting the liberty of election ; but if others should think proper to do it, we shall protect the chapters against intrusions, thinking ourselves in duty bound to act in this manner as one of the electors and princes of the empire, and being justly entitled to take such a step, as one of the presidents of the Circles of the Lower Rhine and Westphalia.

“ As far as we know, it is against the canonical law, the statutes of the chapters, and episcopal capitulation, as well as against our constitution in church and state, that a secular, or any other power, should prescribe or recommend, and thus obtrude a candidate ; or that votes should be procured by means that are diametrically opposite to the laws of the church ; or that a question, Whether an election of a coadjutor ought to take place ? should be decided without previously assembling the chapter. The decision of the Pope, in the year 1763, relating to the contested election of a bishop of Liege, shews very clearly, that unlawful means of procuring votes make an election void.

“ Whenever a trespass against the constitution of the church or chapter is committed, and an election is procured by a pretended majority, such an election would be, in itself, irregular and void, and those that voted on the contrary side, would be intitled to the assistance and interposition of the empire and every patriotic prince that belongs to it.—And what disagreeable consequences would not arise from all this to your Electoral Grace, and to the bishopricks and their subjects, which are intrusted to your care, and about whose welfare you so very justly seem concerned !

“ We therefore repeat it once more, and your Electoral Grace cannot blame us for it, that, considering the situation of our kingdom, and particularly of our territories in the circle of Westphalia, we can, by no means, be indifferent about the election of a prince of so powerful a house as that of Austria. We therefore, once more intreat you most earnestly and sincerely, not to be in too great a haste in matters of so much concern, and rather to reconsider the business and prefer the welfare of the empire, and of your circle and bishopricks, to all other considerations whatever ; to quiet the minds of us, and of other princes who are of the same opinion with us, and

to continue, as hitherto, in our friendly and neighbourly intercourse. In hopes that you will approve of these sentiments, we remain, &c. **FREDERIC.**”

Berlin, July 20, 1780.

**Declaration of the King of Denmark and Norway, to the Courts of London, Versailles, and Madrid.**

“ If the most exact and perfect neutrality, with the most regular navigation, and the most inviolable respect to treaties, could have kept free the commerce of the subjects of the King of Denmark and Norway, from the inroads of the powers with whom he is at peace, free and independent, it would not be necessary to take measures to insure to his subjects that liberty to which they have the most incontrovertible right. The King of Denmark has always founded his glory and his grandeur upon the esteem and confidence of the neighbouring people. It has been his rule, from the beginning of his reign, to testify to all the powers, his friends, a conduct the most capable of convincing them of his pacific intentions, and of his desire to contribute to the general happiness of Europe. His proceedings have always been conformable to these principles, against which nothing can be alledged : he has not, till now, addressed himself but to the powers at war, to obtain a redress of his griefs ; and he has never wanted moderation in his demands, nor acknowledgements when they have received the success they deserved ; but the neutral navigation has been too often molested, and the most innocent commerce of his subjects too frequently troubled, so that the king finds himself obliged to take proper measures to assure to himself and his allies, the safety of commerce and navigation, and the maintenance of the inseparable rights of liberty and independence. If the duties of neutrality are sacred, the law of nations has also its rights avowed by all impartial powers, established by custom, and founded upon equity and reason. A nation independent and neuter does not lose, by the war of others, the rights which she had before the war, because peace exists between her and all the belligerent powers. Without receiving, or being obliged to follow the laws of either of them, she is allowed to follow, in all places (contraband excepted) the traffic which she would have a right to do, if peace existed with all Europe as it exists with her. The king pretends to nothing beyond what the neutrality allows him. This is his rule, and that of his people ; and the king cannot accord to the principle, that a power at war has a right to interrupt the commerce of his subjects. He thinks it due to himself and his subjects, faithful observers of these rules, and to the powers at war themselves, to declare to them the following



following principles, which he has always held, and which he will always avow and maintain, in concert with the Empress of all the Russias, whose sentiments he finds entirely conformable with his own.

I. That neutral vessels have a right to navigate freely from port to port, even on the coasts of the powers at war.

II. That the effects of the subjects of the powers at war shall be free in neutral vessels, except such as are deemed contraband.

III. That nothing is to be understood under the denomination of contraband, that is not expressly mentioned as such in the third article of his treaty of commerce with Great Britain in the year 1670, and the 26th and 27th articles of his treaty of commerce with France in the year 1742; and the king will equally maintain these rules with those powers with whom he has no treaty.

IV. That he will look upon that as a fort blocked up, into which no vessel can enter without evident danger, on account of vessels of war stationed there, which form an effectual blockade.

V. That these principles serve for rules in procedure, and that justice shall be expeditiously rendered, after the rules of the sea, conformable to treaty and usage received.

VI. His majesty does not hesitate to declare, that he will maintain these principles, with the honour of his flag, and the liberty and independence of the commerce and navigation of his subjects; and that it is for this purpose he has armed a part of his navy, although he is desirous to preserve, with all the powers at war, not only a good understanding, but all the friendship which the neutrality can admit of. The king will never recede from these principles, unless he is forced to it; he knows the duties and the obligations, he respects them as he does his treaties, and desires no other than to maintain them. His majesty is persuaded that the belligerent powers will acknowledge the justice of his motives, that they will be as averse as himself to doing any thing that may oppress the liberties of mankind, and that they will give orders to their admiralty, and to their officers, conformable to the principles above recited, which tend to the general happiness and interest of all Europe.

Copenhagen, July 8, 1780."

The Declaration of the King of Sweden to the same Courts was to the same effect.

The following copy of the commitment of Ld George Gordon, with the orders to the gaoler for his safe custody, make an essential part of the history of the rise and progress of the late riots, and is therefore thought proper to be added:

Copy of the Commitment.

THESE are, in his Majesty's name, to au-

thorize and require you to receive into your custody the body of the Right Honourable George Gordon, esq; commonly called Lord George Gordon, herewith sent you for high treason; and you are to keep him safe and close until he shall be delivered by due course of law. And for so doing this shall be your warrant.

Given at Whitehall the 9th of June, 1780.  
To the Lieut. of the { SFORMONT,  
Tower of London, or { HILLSBOROUGH.  
his Deputy.

Copy of the orders to the gaoler and the two wardens appointed to attend his lordship.

First, The warders appointed to keep a close prisoner, shall not presume to leave him for a moment alone, either night or day, or to change their duty with other warders, but by order of the constable, lieutenant, deputy-lieutenant, or major of the Tower.

Second, There must be no pen, ink, or paper, brought in to the prisoner, nor he suffered to use any; or receive any paper or books of any kind, until they are examined by some one of the officers above-mentioned.

Third, They are to permit no person to have admittance into the room he is confined in, or to speak to him; nor any cloaths, linen, or woollen, or any other thing whatsoever, to be carried out or brought into the prisoner, until they are examined by the warders, before the gentlemen gaolers, who are carefully to see that no arms, money, or writing whatsoever, be concealed in them. If any such are found, a report to be immediately made of it, as also of any other thing that may happen extraordinary, to such of the Tower officers as shall at that time command within the Tower.

Fourth, The warders must not suffer the prisoner to walk in any other apartment of the house, or to come out of his room; and if any person or persons shall attempt to speak to the prisoner, either at the window or any other way, the warders shall immediately call the guard to apprehend them, until further orders from the officer commanding in the Tower.

Fifth, If the gentleman gaoler shall neglect to see the prisoner, either when he locks up at night, or when he unlocks in the morning, the warders shall be obliged to make a report of such neglect to such of the Tower officers as shall then command in the Tower.

Sixth, The warders therefore, with the gentleman gaoler, are every night and morning to examine all parts of the prisoner's room, to see that no alterations are made at the windows, or door, or locks, or bolts within-side, or bars forced, or walls broken down, or any thing else attempted that might favour an escape, or look like a correspondence abroad. Of all which they shall



shall immediately give notice to the officer commanding in the Tower.

Tower, June 9, 1780.

An order has however been since sent to the Tower, by the cabinet council, to allow Lord George the liberty of the Tower, and to relax in all the severities prescribed by his Majesty's two principal secretaries of state, as well in the warrant of commitment, as the directions delivered to the constable and all the other subordinate and inferior officers.

### HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

July 28.

The corporation of London waited upon his Majesty at St. James's, and presented the following address:

"Most Gracious Sovereign,

"We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons, of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, beg your Majesty's permission humbly to approach the throne, to express our detestation and abhorrence of those dreadful acts of violence and outrage which have lately been committed by a set of abandoned and desperate men, who, in the prosecution of their wicked purposes, assembled in such numbers as to overwhelm all civil authority, and render the exertions of the magistrates ineffectual. Thus circumstanced, nothing less than that armed force, with the direction of which your Majesty is constitutionally entrusted, could have rescued us from the horrors with which we were surrounded; that force your Majesty in your great goodness was most graciously pleased to send to our protection; and by its happy interposition our properties have been secured from further depredation, and peace and tranquillity again restored.—For this your Majesty's paternal care shewn to your ancient and loyal city of London, we beg to present our most sincere and grateful thanks; and at the same time, we assure your Majesty, that every event which can possibly add to the happiness of any branch of your august family, or give additional lustre and dignity to your crown, will ever be received by us with the most heartfelt satisfaction."

To which address his Majesty was pleased to return the following most gracious answer.

"I thank you for this dutiful and loyal address. Your detestation of the late rebellious tumults, and the gratitude you express for the measures taken to suppress them, and to restore the public tranquillity, are highly agreeable to me.

"My concern for the welfare and prosperity of the great metropolis of my kingdom, makes me feel a particular satisfaction in the prevention of that destruction that threatened your properties, and in the

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re-establishment of legal order, under which alone they can be secured."

They were all received very graciously, and had the honour to kiss his Majesty's hand.

Aug. 5.

Was apprehended at Stafford, the soldier who some time ago murdered one old Sectley, a shoemaker at Penbury in Kent, as mentioned in the papers, by beating out his brains with a hammer. This villain has defrauded several people in the neighbourhood of Stafford, and for those crimes was apprehended; but on his examination he was discovered to be the murderer of the old man just mentioned, who lived by himself, and was reputed rich.

At the assizes for the county of Lincoln was tried a cause between the hon. John Manners and Alderman Sanfer, for pulling down the market-cross at Grantham, and converting the same to his own use. It appeared that this cross had stood beyond memory, and was claimed as part of the manor of Grantham by the plaintiff. The defendant set up his right to take it down by a pretended grant from Charles I. or II. which gave to the corporation a market and three fairs; but the jury, which was special, found for the plaintiff, with 40l. damages. This verdict was celebrated at Grantham with ringing of bells and other demonstrations of joy.

Aug. 9.

A most dreadful storm of thunder and lightning killed a man making hay near Swansea in Glamorganshire, and set fire to the hay on which he was found. The swivel of his watch was melted, and a round hole made in the outer case, which fixed it to the inner case, but no mark appeared on his body, and only a black spot on his shirt near to the hole made in his watch.

On the same day a horse and 18 sheep were struck dead near Usk in Monmouthshire. They had all got together under a pear-tree to avoid the violence of the tempest. Two horses were also killed by the lightning in a stable near Pontypool.

Aug. 10.

The liverymen, freemen, and inhabitants of London, presented an address of thanks to his Majesty for the seasonable protection afforded them during the late outrages, and were graciously received.

Aug. 12.

A desperate affray happened at Plymouth between the Brecknock reg. of militia, joined by the 97th reg. of foot, and the Hereford reg. of militia, aided by the Somerset reg. At first they fought with their side-arms, but at length had recourse to firelocks, when Gen. Gray interposing put a stop to their proceedings, but not before some were killed, and many wounded.

Aug. 15.

A most daring robbery was committed at the



the brewhouse belonging to Cambell and Co. near Shadwell. The watchman was kindling the fire under the copper, when five men rushed in at the brewhouse doors, seized the watchman, bound him, and laid him on his face; then one stood over him with a pistol, and two others guarded the doors, while the remaining two broke open an iron chest, and stole in money and notes to the amount of more than 100l.

*Aug. 16.*

A complaint was made before the justices at Bow-street by Mr. Cecil, against one Villers, an advertising Jew, who, under pretence of discounting notes, had procured from him a bill of 350l. which he neither could get back, nor any consideration for the same. Villers pretended to have given the bill to a friend for the purpose of discounting it, but it appeared that he had actually negotiated the note for goods.

At the assizes at Guilford James Taylor was a third time put in danger of his life, for being concerned in the late riots. He was now indicted for forcibly demanding a watch which he had formerly pawned with one Davidson in the Borough; but the judge being of opinion that it was such a demand as did not amount to felony, the counsel for the crown gave it up, and the man was again acquitted.

*Aug. 18.*

In a storm which happened off Cape Finisterre, the Duke of 90 guns, and the Prince George (Adm. Digby's ship) of 98 guns, on board of which was Pr. William, were driven so close together, that, as the sailor's phrase is, "You might have tossed a biscuit from one ship to t'other;" but fortunately by the spirited exertions on both sides they were parted without damage.

The regency of Amsterdam have approved of the building a 50 gun ship for the French in one of the docks within their jurisdiction, which ship is now ready to depart.

*Aug. 21.*

Being the birth-day of Prince William Henry, who then entered into his 17th year, their Majesties received the usual compliments on that occasion at Windsor.

*Aug. 22.*

The duke of Gordon paid a visit to his brother Ld George in the Tower, who has every indulgence shewn him consistent with his confinement as a prisoner.

A serious affair at the beginning ended jocosely at a place called Saltcoats in the west of Scotland, where a company of young men and maids having met to be merry, an impress officer in the neighbourhood thought it a fine opportunity to pick up some useful hands to serve his Majesty, and accordingly marched with a party of soldiers, and in the evening completely invested the barn where they were dancing. Their approach being discovered, the doors were made fast, and resistance declared. Being unwilling, how-

ever, to come to extremities while the girls were in danger, a parley was demanded and granted, when it was agreed to suffer the women to depart unmolested. In the mean time the young men and maids had changed cloaths, and when the military entered, they found to their mortification, that the women on that occasion had all worn the breeches.

*Aug. 23.*

The Quebec fleet sailed from Spithead, under convoy of the Orpheus frigate, Capt. Colpoys, of 32 guns, and the Garland, Capt. Chamberlayne, of 26 guns.

*Aug. 24.*

Was presented to the lord mayor of York by his grace of Portland, a cluster of Syrian grapes, the largest, it is supposed, that ever grew in England. Its girt round was five feet nine inches, and its weight 11 pounds 10 ounces.

A shocking murder was committed at Milton, near Christ Church, Hants, by a gang of smugglers, who went to the house of Mr. John Busley, officer of customs, called him up, and fractured his skull in such a manner that seven pieces were taken from it. He lived in great agony till the 27th, when he expired.

*Aug. 25.*

Certain advice was received of the safe arrival at Jamaica of the Corke fleet, which consisted of 36 ships, and sailed from Corke April 13. This is most agreeable news, as that island must otherwise have suffered great distress.

*Aug. 26.*

Adm.-Office. Capt. M'Bride, of his Majesty's ship Bienfaisant, acquaints the board, that on the 13th he fell in with and had taken the Compte d'Artois, of 64 guns, upwards of 644 men, a private ship of war, commanded by the Chevalier Clonard, after an action in which the enemy had 21 men killed, and 35 wounded. The Compte d'Artois attempted to board the Bienfaisant, but suffered severely for his presumption.

A most dreadful fire broke out among the hemp warehouses at St. Petersburg, which had destroyed by far the greatest part of that commodity before the express came away, and was left burning with great violence.

*Aug. 28.*

Adm. Digby with 12 ships of the line and two frigates sailed from Spithead on a secret expedition.

The Purser of the Southampton India-man arrived at the East India House with an account of the safe arrival of that ship and the Nassau at Falmouth from Madras.—The Mercury [E. I. company's packet], Capt. Forbes, is taken on the coast of Coromandel, and on the same coast is lost a country ship richly laden.

Another express arrived with advice of the safe arrival of the Leeward Island fleet, consisting of 120 sail, and likewise the fleet from Oporto.



John Butler, convicted at the assizes held at Wells for being concerned in the late riot at Bath, was this day executed near the end of Pear-tree lane in that city, without the least disturbance.

*Aug. 29.*

Came on at the Guildhall of the city of Bristol, before justice Nares and a special jury, the trial between Mr. Caton plaintiff, and a captain and lieutenant in the impress service defendants, on an action for illegally impressing and imprisoning the plaintiff in July 1779, he having at no time acted in any other capacity than as owner or master of a vessel at sea; when it appearing that the whole proceeding against him was to gratify party resentment, the jury gave a verdict in his favour with 50*l.* damages. The damages were laid at 5000*l.*

His Majesty's ship *Medway*, Rear Adm. Parker, anchored in Plymouth Sound. She sailed from Antigua July 6, with 113 sail under convoy.

*Aug. 31.*

Anthony Todd, esq. secretary to the General Post Office; gave notice to the post-masters in the country, that as the parliament was to be dissolved the next day, the franking of letters should cease on the 2d of September till the 20th of the same month, when the letters of members duly chosen, or chosen by double return, should again pass free, as also all letters of lords of parliament. This suspension of franking for only 16 days is supposed to produce several thousand pounds.

In the course of the month of August the Irish mutiny bill passed the great seal, and was returned to Ireland. By that bill the 6th of Geo. I asserting the right of England to bind Ireland in all cases, is in a great measure repealed. The Irish magistrates, almost to a man, refused to act under the authority of a law passed by the parliament of England; and consequently would not find quarters for the army when on their march from one garrison to another: They justified their refusal on this ground, that their own parliament never having passed a law to compel them to billet soldiers, they could not, consistently with their allegiance to the king and state of Ireland, pay obedience to a law enacted by a foreign legislature. As no law can in the least avail if it is not enforced, and as it cannot be enforced but by the magistrates, the Irish administration were obliged to suffer a bill for punishing mutiny and desertion, and for the better regulation of the army of Ireland, to be brought into the H. of C. of that kingdom. The bill passed by a great majority, and was transmitted to England, where it was imagined it would be smothered; but, instead of that, it was sent back with some alterations that have occasioned a new ferment in that kingdom. Mr. Crapton observed upon it, that if the

alteration took place, there would be such a flame arise among the people that ministry was not yet aware of; notwithstanding which the bill did pass as returned, by a majority 114 to 62.

Mrs. Atkinson and Mrs. Saville of Enfield were robbed, at seven in the evening, at Salmon's Brook, by a single highwayman, who took from Mrs. S. her gold watch.

*FRIDAY, Sept. 1.*

A proclamation was issued by the king in council, for dissolving the present parliament, and declaring the calling of another; the writs for which to bear date on Saturday the 2d day of this instant September, and to be returnable on Tuesday the 31st day of October following.

Also a proclamation strictly commanding all the peers of Scotland to assemble at Holyrood House in Edinburgh, on Tuesday the 17th day of October next, between the hours of twelve and two, to nominate and choose the sixteen peers to sit and vote in the ensuing parliament.

His Majesty in council was likewise pleased to order that the respective convocations of Canterbury and York should forthwith be dissolved; and that the chancellor do issue writs for the election of new members for the said convocations of the clergy, the writs to bear date the 4th of this instant, and to be returnable the 1st of November.

The Resolution and Discovery, from a four years voyage on discovery, arrived at Falmouth. The journals of the Capts. Cooke and Clarke were previously in the possession of the admiralty board.

*Saturday 2.*

Being the anniversary of the fire of London, the Rev. Mr. Wight, his lordship's chaplain, preached before the Lord Mayor at St. Paul's. His lordship immediately after sermon proceeded to Smithfield, and proclaimed Bartholomew fair with the usual ceremonies.

His excellency the lord lieutenant of Ireland, after giving the royal assent to the bills that were presented, put an end to the session of parliament by a most eloquent speech, which shall be preserved verbatim in our next. Among the acts passed on this occasion are, the act for regulating the sugar trade, and the tenantry act; but we do not find the *mutiny act*, so that we suppose it to be dropt.

*Tuesday 5.*

Adm.-Office. Adm. Sir G. B. Rodney desires to acquaint the board, that three of the Spanish ships of the line were seen to pass the island of Santa Cruz, steering to the southward; that he impatiently waited the junction of Mr. Walsingham's squadron, when the numbers of the enemy shall not prevent his looking them in the face.—This is the substance of the dispatch from that admiral, as published in the London Gazette.

*Thursday 7.*

About 11 o'clock in the morning the business



fires of the election for Westminster was opened at the hustings erected under the portico of Covent Garden church. Mr. De-mainbray proposed the earl of Lincoln; Mr. Taylor nominated Sir George Bridges Rodney; and Mr. Byng, Mr. Fox. The earl of Lincoln said little; but Mr. Fox made a long and spirited speech, which was well attended to. The High Bailiff declared the majority of hands for Lord Lincoln and Mr. Fox, and then the poll began, when the numbers were, for Mr. Fox 296, Sir G. Rodney 243, and Lord Lincoln 160.

*Friday 8.*

Soon after one o'clock the business of the election for London came on at the hustings at Guildhall, when the following aldermen were put in nomination, viz. Messrs. Hayley, Bull, Sawbridge, Newnham, Kirkman, Townshend, and Clarke. The shew of hands was declared in favour of the four former, but a poll being demanded by the friends of Messrs. Kirkman and Clarke, the same was instantly begun. Mr. Townshend declined.

Four ships arrived at Hull from Greenland, with the produce of 50 whales. Such a successful fishery has hardly ever been known.

*Monday 11.*

Adm.-Office. Adm. Rodney further acquaints their lordships of the sailing of the combined fleets from Martinique on the 5th of July, without making signals, and without lights; of their being seen on the 9th off Santa Cruz, 26 in number, steering West; of his giving notice thereof to Sir Peter Parker at Jamaica; of his making the utmost dispatch after being joined by Mr. Walsingham; and of his having put to sea on the 17th, and proceeded with the whole convoy to St. Kitts, in order to hold himself in momentary readiness to assist any of his Majesty's colonies on which the enemy may attempt to make an impression, and hopes to be seconded by all the assistance in their lordships power to grant.—The Gazette from whence the above is extracted contains flattering addresses to the admiral from the assemblies of St. Kitts and Nevis.

The remainder of the fleet under Adm. Darby sailed from Spithead.

*Wednesday 13.*

The sessions began at the Old Bailey, at which 140 prisoners were to be tried.

Arrived in Falmouth Road the Bellona privateer of 25 guns, belonging to Glasgow, with her prize, a Spanish register ship of equal force, said to be worth 200,000l.

*Thursday 14.*

A duel was fought in Hyde Park, between the rev. Mr. Bate and Mr. R. one of the proprietors of the Morning Post, occasioned by some reflections cast by the former on the whole body of the proprietors, which was defended by the latter. Mr. Bate fired first, and wounded his antagonist in the muscular part of his arm; the other without effect; and then the seconds interposed, and the matter was accommodated.

*Sunday 24.*

The corpse of Mr. Ald. Kirkman was brought in a private manner about 3 o'clock as far as the obelisk in St. George's Fields; it was there met by the gentlemen of the military associations, and conducted to Blackfriars bridge, where the lord mayor, aldermen, city marshals, &c. joined the procession. They proceeded from thence up Ludgate-hill, through Cheapside, to the church of Bassishaw, for interment, in the following order:

The two city marshals.

Four staff-men on horseback.

Drums and fife, muffled.

London foot association.

Trumpets sounding the horse dead march.

A quarter master.

Twelve light horse volunteers.

An officer.

Board of Feathers.

*Pall Bearers.*

Mr. Danlop,

Mr. Ewer,

Mr. Watson,

*Pall Bearers.*

Mr. Rathleigh,

Mr. Grove,

Mr. Russell.

Band of musick on horseback playing the dead march in Saul.

An officer.

Light horse volunteers, two and two.

An officer.

The chief mourner's coach.

Three other mourning coaches.

Lord mayor and aldermen.

The two sheriffs.

The election committee.

Sundry carriages with friends.

The concourse of people assembled on this occasion was the greatest ever known.

A boy about ten years old, son of Mr. Ward, of the Broad Wall, Christ Church, whilst the funeral was going by, fell from the balustrades of Blackfriars bridge into the Thames, and was drowned.

*Tuesday 26.*

The dispatches from Gen. Clinton at N. York, brought to Lord Germaine's office by Gen. Dalrymple, are known to be of the last importance, though the particulars have not yet been published by authority. What has transpired are to the following purport; that Mons. Ternay arrived at Rhode Island on the 10th of July, and on the 11th landed 6000 men there without opposition; that Adm. Graves arrived at New York on the 10th of the same month; that Gen. Clinton had embarked 10,000 men in order to have dislodged the French from Rhode Island, but that he had been obliged to reland his troops for prudential reasons; that Gen. Cornwallis had been unable to maintain his ground in N. Carolina, and had retired to Charles Town; that many of the provincial troops had deserted his army, and insisted with Gen. Gates; and that Washington was in force ready to attack N. York, if a favourable opportunity offered; that the Quebec fleet had been intercepted by the American



American frigates, and 22 of them captured; that Canada was the great object of the French conquests, which they had engaged to cede to the United Provinces; and that the combined fleets of France and Spain in the W. Indies had been seen sailing, as it was supposed, for Jamaica.

Other advices bring an account of the revolt of the Spanish settlements in Chili and Peru in S. America; but these accounts come by the way of Scotland, and are not much relied upon.

Saturday 30.

*A Note of Observation.*—It has been held as law, that a witness produced in evidence of the declarations of a deceased person is *inadmissible*.—This is material, as there are many cases that may depend entirely on the evidence of a person who may be suddenly taken off, and whose dying declarations, if attested, might be supposed to have equal weight with his testimony had he survived.

Mrs. Maynwaring (not *the hon.*) whose death was mentioned in our last, at her seat near Stansted in Suffex, was the relict of Capt. Arthur Maynwaring of the Marines, who died at the siege of Carthagea in 1741, and was the son of the celebrated Mrs. Oldfield, by Arthur Maynwaring, esq; Her maiden name was Pine.

#### BIRTHS.

Sept. 17. **L**ADY Porchester, a son.  
22. Her MAJESTY safely delivered of a PRINCE, at Windsor.

#### MARRIAGES.

**R**EV. Dr. Bathurst, canon of Christ-Ch. Oxford, to Miss Coote, dau. of Dean Coote.

Rev. Geo. Metcalfe, to Miss M. Pierston.

Rev. Langham Rokeby, only son of Tho. Rokeby esq; of Arthingworth, to Miss Davie, of Wigmore, co. of Hereford.

Wm. Harris, esq; to Miss Collins.

Hugh Ambrose Roberts, esq; to Miss Blink.

Aug. 23. Alex. Murray, esq; of Ayton, to the hon. Miss Mary Ogilvie, daugh. of the late Lord Banff.

30. Barth. Huber, esq; to Miss Strutt, dau. of Sam. Strutt, esq; of Old Palace-yard.

Mr. J. B. Dickenson, of Ware, Herts, to Miss Dickenson, of St. Margaret's-Hill.

Sept. 6. Benl. Beddington, esq; of Enfield, to Miss Perrie, of the same place.

14. Clotworthy Gowan, esq; to Miss Anne Mauleverer.

18. Mr. John Finch, of Abingdon Street, Westminster, to Miss Sidney Jencour, of Edgware.

19. Rev. Nicholas Bacon, A. M. rector of Burham, and vicar of Coddesham, Suffolk, a lineal descendent of Sir Nicholas Bacon, lord keeper, to Miss A. M. Browne, of Ipswich.

At Great Hollingbury, Essex, the rev. Mr. Gibson, grandson of bishop Gibson, to Miss Savage, of Great Hollingbury.

21. Capt. Whiteley, of the 50th reg. to Miss Spence.

Rev. Brian Berry Collins, to Miss Windsor.

#### DEATHS.

**L**ately, Tho. George lord visc. and baron Southwell. His lordship was born May 4, 1721, and succeeded his father in 1760. He married Miss Hamilton in 1741, by whom he has left issue 3 sons and a daugh.

At Bristol, Rich. Combe, esq; member in the late parliament for Aldborough, in Suff.

At Twickenham, Sir Patr. Hamilton, knt. one of the aldermen of the city of Dublin.

Near Bridgnorth, Shropsh. W. Jordan, esq;

At the Leeward Islands, John Lucie Blackman, esq; of the island of Barbadoes.

At Inch, in the county of Wexford, Mr. Henry Grosvenor, surveyor of the coast at Blackwater, aged 115 years. He was of French extraction, very sparing in his diet, and used much exercise; no one preserved more what the French call the youth of old age, being an agreeable cheerful companion, at the age of 100, when he married his last wife.

At Ghent, — Sheldon, esq; of Sheldon-hall, co. Warwick.

At Lyons in France, the hon. Jn. Roper, second son to Lord Teynham.

The hon. Mrs. Clarges, sister to Lord Barrington, and mother of Sir T. Clarges, bart.

Near Whitby, Mr. L. Richardson, aged 72.

John Oliver, esq; one of the aldermen of Shrewsbury, and deputy-recorder.

At Groningen, in Germany, Peter Mavier, a fisherman, aged 109 years.

July 12. Capt. Edwards, of the Cornwall. His ship was sunk going into the harbour of St. Lucia, in consequence of damages it received in repeated engagements. He was coming home passenger in the *Actæon*, and died of a bilious fever.

Aug. 13. Right hon. John Drummond, commonly called Lord Drummond, eldest son to the earl of Perth.

24. At Knutsford, Lady Betty Warburton, relict of the late Sir Peter Warburton, and daughter of the late earl of Derby.

25. At Winterborne, Hants, Susan Edmones, aged 104.

29. At Great Chesterford, Cambridgesh. James Stapleton, esq;

Sir Joshua Molyneux, knt. aged 84.

At Bath, Col. James Kinneer, of the 50th reg. of foot.

At the Devizes, John Richards, esq;

Rev. James Miller, vicar of Mariton St. Lawrence, in Northamptonshire.

30. At Lowford hall, Warwickshire, Sir Theodosius Edward Allestry Boughton, bart. by whose decease the title and principal part of the family estates devolve to the late Shuckburgh Boughton, esq; the residue, to a very considerable amount, passes in the female line to the late baronet's sister, Theodosia Anna Maria Ramsey Beauchamp Boughton Donellan wife of John Donellan, esq; late in the service of the hon. the E. I. Company, by whom she has left living, one son and one daughter.—The friends of this young



young baronet, having found reason to suspect that some unfair practices had been used to put a period to his life, caused his grave to be opened, and the body taken out, though more than ten days after its interment. Four surgeons attended, and among other shocking symptoms which seemed to confirm the current report that he had died by poison, the tongue was found projected from his mouth, swelled to an enormous size, and turning upwards, so as nearly to touch his nose, and the whole corpse was a spectacle of horror scarce to be endured. The surgeons were unanimously of opinion that he had been poisoned; but who were the instruments remains to be discovered.

Right hon. Wm. Flower, 1<sup>st</sup> viscount Ashbrook, and baron of Castle Dúrow, in the kingdom of Ireland. His lordship was born June 25, 1744, and succeeded to the peerage June 27, 1752. His lordship married Miss Rudge, by whom he has left issue two sons, and four daughters.

Jn. Dewes, esq; Welshbourn. Warw. aged 86.

At West Cowes, aged 58, John Rushworth, esq; a senior post-captain of his Majesty's fleet, and regulating the impress service in the Isle of Wight.

31. At Chichester, aged 67, the lady of the lord bishop of Chichester.

Sept. 2. Of a mortification, at Woolston-hall, near Chigwell, Essex, Geo. Scot, esq; aged 59, the last of an ancient family settled there from the time of Edward the Second.

Near Petersham, Surrey, J. Albert, esq;

3. Richard Foringham, esq; aged 59.

At Loughton, Sam. Drew, esq; late of Milk-street.

At Richmond, Surrey, Phil. Palmer, esq; brother of the late Sir Charles, of Dorney-Court, Bucks.

Wm. Honeywood, esq; formerly of Bishopsgate-street.

At Canterbury, Wm. Allong, esq; He married Lady Frances Bennet, youngest sister of the earl of Tankerville.

4. At Brompton, near Knightsbridge, Sir John Fielding, knt. one of his majesty's justices of the peace for the counties of Middlesex, Essex, Herts, Kent, Surrey, and the city and liberty of Westminster.

In Great George str. Fred. Brudenell, esq;

Mr. T. Manwaring, woollen-dra. Cornhill.

5. Cha. Madock, esq; one of the messengers in ordinary to his majesty.

6. John Deane, sen. esq; brewer, of Reading, one of the aldermen of that borough, who had twice served the office of mayor.

7. At Hammer-smith, Wm. Southwell, esq; aged 84, formerly a commander in the royal navy.

At Benwell, near Newcastle, Jn. Waldie, esq; of Hendersyde, near Kells.

At the Hague, universally regretted by all the musical cognoscenti, Mr. Lemotte, the celebrated performer on the violin.

8. Mr. Denj. Bradfield, Barbadoes merch.

At Islington, Mr. Sam. Harding, formerly a whole-sale tobacconist and snuff-maker.

At Godalming, Mr. Bond, formerly master of the King's Arms inn there.

9. At Bedford, the rev. Philip Hen. Moller, one of the bishops of the church known by the title of *Unitas Fratrum*.

10. At Weedon-Bec, Northampt. Samuel Jemson. A.M. upwards of 30 years vicar of the said parish.

11. At Hackney, J. Wilson, esq; merch.

At Twickenham, Hen. Probyn, esq;

12. Rt. Hon. Lady Camilla Wallop, second dau. of the right hon. the earl of Portsmouth.

Mr. Lemaitre, surgeon in Bishopsgate-str. His death was occasioned by a fall from his horse about a fortnight ago.

14. At Mile-End, aged 85, N. Hatton, esq;

At Canterbury, John Geekie, esq; of the M. Temple, nep. to the late rev. Dr. Geekie,

15. At Marate, John Kirkman, esq; alderman and sheriff elect of the city of London. See p. 444.

At Ramsgate, Miss Drake, sister to the rev. Mr. Brockman of Beachborough.

16. Mr. Hart, closet-keeper to his majesty.

Robt. French, esq; a West India merch.

17. In Southampton-Row, Bloomsbury, Rich. Elliot, esq; late master of the apothecaries company.

Near Hemel-Hempstead, Herts, Theop. Haversfield, esq; aged 74, formerly high sheriff for that county.

Rev. W. Seele Maxey, rector of North-hill, Bedfordshire; a donative belonging to the grocers company.

18. At St. Andrew's, Dr. Geo. Hadow, professor of Hebrew in that university.

19. The right hon. the Earl of Salisbury, viscount Cranbourne.

The only son of Cornelius Denne, esq; of Bedford-Row.

Jonat. Brudenell, esq; of S. Audley-str.

20. At Enfield Highway, Mrs. Burgess, wife of Mr. B. a considerable maltster there.

Mr. Woodward, a master butcher of Cheshunt, dropt down in the hall of Geo. Prescott, esq; at Theobalds.

Mrs. Gape, of Stutterton in Bere Regis, Dorset, aged 90.

21. Mrs. Evers, mother of Col. Harper.

In Queen-sq. Bloomsbury, J. C. Vernon, esq;

Mr. S. Sherring, steward to the dutchess of Kingston.

Wm. Bouchier, doctor in physic, aged 87, formerly tellow of New Coll. Oxford.

22. The hon. Lady Mary Ramsden, relict of Sir J. R. bart.

At Islington, aged 85, Mrs. Martha Paul.

Mrs. Morse, relict of the late governor of Fort St. George in the E. Indies, mother of the late lady of Charles Boddam, esq; of Bulls-cross, Enfield, E. India director, and of the widow of the late governor Vanstuart,

23. Mrs. Rowley, at the London Coffee-ho.

And. Mackenzie, esq; formerly member for Dumfriesshire, in Scotland.

Mr.



Mr. R. Richardson, stock-broker and lottery-office keeper, in Cockspur-street.

Miss Buckworth, of Hayes, Middlesex, whose death was occasioned by eating an immoderate quantity of walnuts.

Butler Lucas, esq; alderman of Pontefract, and treasurer of the W. Riding of Yorkshire. He had been twice mayor of Pontefract.

24. Jona. Gardener, esq; merch. of Lond.

Jos. Cockson, esq; a West-India merch.

Edw. Ingram, esq; one of his Majesty's comm. of lieutenantcy for the city of London.

25. At Enfield, Mrs. Hooper, aged 85.

26. Cha. Delap, esq; of the king. of Ireland.

Mr. Nelson, timber-merch. near Tooting.

27. At Brompton, Sir T. Dyer, bt. aged 87.

Jos. Bolderon, esq; a Virginia planter.

#### GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Sept. 4. **J**AMES Mansfield, esq; appointed solicitor general.

5. Sir Wm. Gordon, K. B. and Lovel Stanhope, esq; appointed clerk comptrollers of the board of green cloth.

6. Lord North, Lord Westcote, Lord visc. Palmerston, Sir Rich. Sutton, bart. and Jn. Buller, sen. esq; appointed his majesty's commissioners for executing the office of treasurer of his majesty's exchequer.

The Earl of Sandwich, the Earl of Lisburne, Henry Penton, esq; Lord Mulgrave, Bamber Gascoyne, esq; the Hon. Charles Fulke Greville, and George Darby, esq; his majesty's commissioners for executing the office of lord high admiral.

The Earl of Carlisle, Lord Robt. Spencer, William Eden, Thomas De Grey, Andrew Stuart, Edward Gibbon, Hans Sloane, and Benjamin Langlois, esqrs. his majesty's commissioners for trade and plantations.

Cha. Wolfran Cornwall, esq; the offices of warden and chief justice in eyre of all his majesty's forests, parks, chaces, and warrens, beyond Trent.

Lord Viscount Cranburn, treasurer of his majesty's household.

Christop. D'Oyley, esq; comptroller of the accounts of his majesty's army, in the room of Tho. Bowlby, esq;

Also Tho. Bowlby, esq; commissary general of the musters, and chief muster master of all his majesty's forces, in the room of C. D'Oyley, esq;

Henry Strachey, esq; the office of keeper of his majesty's stores, ordnance, and ammunition of war.

John Kenrick, esq; the office of clerk of the delivery and deliverance of all manner of artillery, ammunition, and other necessaries whatsoever, appertaining to his majesty's office of ordnance.

Rich. Combe, esq; treasurer and paymaster of his majesty's office of ordnance.

John Ross Mackie, esq; receiver-general of the stamp duties.

8. Archibald Macdonald, esq; one of his majesty's counsel, to be his majesty's justice of the counties of Caermarthen, Pembroke,

and Cardigan, the town and county of Haverfordwest, and the county of the borough of Caermarthen, within the principality of Wales.

9. The Right Hon. Lord Onslow, and Lord Boston, lords of his majesty's bed-chamber.

12. Tho. Morgan, gent. Tho. Morgan the Younger, gent. his son, and Tho. Kynnersley, esq; the office or offices of prothonotary and clerk of the crown in the counties of Denbigh and Montgomery.

26. Wm. Adam, esq; treasurer and paymaster of his majesty's ordnance.

#### CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

**E**DW. Jefferies, esq; treasurer of St. Thomas's Hospital.

Sir Fred. Flood, bart. a commissioner of accounts and stamp duties at Dublin.

Wm. Crichton, esq; elected alderman of Cheap Ward, and sheriff of London.

Mr. Jos. Deighton and Mr. Jas. Woodhouse elected sheriffs of the city of York.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

**M**R. Welbit, appointed by the Speaker, chaplain to the house of commons.

Rev. Robt. Elliot, Wheldrake R. co. York.

Rev. John Fox, M. A. chapl. to the D. of Gloucester's reg. of foot guards, collated to the living of Etton near Beverley.

Benj. Underwood, A. M. nephew to the lord bishop of Ely, collated by his lordship to the third prebend in that cathedral.

John Woodcock, D. D. presented to Luggwardine V. with chapels of Hentland, Langarren, St. Weonard's, and Little Dewchurch annexed, co. Hereford.

Sam. Johnson, late perpetual curate of Cirencester, presented by the bp. of Exeter to one of the three perpetual vicarages of Bampton, Oxfordsh. worth 200l. a year, vacant by the death of Dr. Amphlet.

#### DISPENSATION.

**R**ichard Sutton Yates, D. D. to hold Solihull R. co. of Warwick, with Tardebig V. in the co. of Worcester.

#### B—NK—TS.

**M**oses Kattier, Ringwood, Southamp. mercer.

Wm. Moores, Lit. Marlow, Bucks, salesman.

John Lewis Pasteur, sen. and John Lewis Pasteur, jun, Melborne, Derbysh. hosiery.

Wm. Garrod, Hainford, Norfolk, dealer.

Rob. Henderson, of Wapping, taylor.

John Palmer the Younger, Axminster, Devonshire, woolstapler.

Enos Whiteley, of St. Martin's le Grand, woollen draper.

Tho. Walker and Ann Singleton, widow, of Abchurch-lane, drug-merchants.

Edw. Newton, Morpeth, Northumberland, money-scrivener.

Wm. Norton, Hall Garth, Durham, dealer.

Wm. Jennings, of Cheapside, haberdasher.

Dennis O'Brien, Craven str. Strand, surgeon.

Josiah Allen, Whittle, Lancashire, tanner.

Peter Clifton, Lamberhurst, Sussex, dealer.

Geo. Handford, Ayrton, Yorksh. merchant.

Jos. Hands, of Coventry, dyer.

Rich.



Rich. Hooper, of St. Aldates, Berkshire, bargé-master.

Theo. Vellam, Oakham, Rutlandsh. dealer.

Jn. Wenman, Maidenhead Thicket, Berks, salesman.

Alex. Robertson and James Robertson, Lewes, Sussex, shopkeepers.

Alex. Patterson, Manchester, Lanc. linen-dra.

John Booth, of Whaley, and Dav. Clark, of Stockport, Chester, cotton-manufacturers.

Wm. Rayen, Raynham, Essex, dealer.

Rich. Ellison, Hammersmith, Midd. dealer.

John Sutton, of Hitchin, Herts, brazier.

Jas. Harle, Boston, Lincolnsh. innholder.

John Lowther, Walcot, near Bath, mason.

Wm. Woodman, of Johnson's-court, London, merchant.

John Brown the Younger, of Sandford, Devonshire, fergemaker.

Jas. Peck the Younger, Kingston, Cambridgeshire, dealer.

Tho. Allwood, Chesterfield, Derbysh. grocer.

John Keeley, of Norwich, brandy-merch.

Jonas Benstead, of Laxfield, Suff. butcher.

Wm. Chambers, New Bond-street, Hanover-square, perfumer.

Jn. Maddocks, Bearbinder-la. Lond, broker.

Jos. Harris, Leadenhall-str. Lond. turner.

Austin Bettridge, of Totten, Hants, baker.

Sam. Cotton, Stourbridge, Worc. druggist.

John Shevyn, Atherstone, Warw. innholder.

Wm. Cowell, of Liverpool, grocer.

Terry Kiernan, of Islington, merchant.

Geo. Nelson, of St. Swithin's-lane, Lond. merchant.

Pat. Brown, Gracechurch-str. Lon. haberd.

Edm. White, West Worldham. Hants, dealer.

Tho. Howard, Heaton Norris, Lancashire, cotton-manufacturer.

Jonat. Shaw, Sheffield, Yorksh. maltster.

Edw. Willmot, Claverham, Somers. dealer.

Bartho. Nelson, King's Lynn, Norf. merch.

Edw. Baker, Milverton, Warw. dealer.

Jos. Phipps, otherwise Jos. Lovel Phipps, of Ivitsted Bank, Staffordsh. innholder.

Wm. Hughes, Rudland, Flintsh. shopkeeper.

Isaac Candler, Shoreditch, Lond. linen-drap.

John Ash, of Warwick, money-scrivener.

Jos. Hales, of Bristol, victualler.

Wm. Ody, New Sarum, Wilts, innholder.

John Lewin Newman and Sam. Ripp, of Ave-Maria Lane, lacemen.

Wm. Baker, Fort Street, Lond. weaver.

John Gilmour, St. Mary at Hill, merch.

Rob. Wintridge, of Southwark, leather-seller.

Rob. Broughton, of Newton, Yorksh. common carrier.

Edw. Atherton, Preston, Lancash. grocer.

Rob. Baas, Yarmouth, Norf. merchant.

Tho. Medlam, East Retford, Nott. ironmon.

John Brown, North Shields, Northumberland, boat-builder.

Tho. Granger, sen. Heddingham Sible, Essex, dealer.

Tho. James, Dew Church, Heref. tim.-merch.

Rich. Stretton, Spalding, Lincolnsh. dealer.

John Fearne, Dover, Kent, shopkeeper.

Tho. Moxon, Atherstone, Warw. carrier.

Tho. Green, of Coventry, grocer.

Wm. Crocker, of Shoreditch, victualler.

Tho. Adamson, Whitby, Yorksh. brewer.

Joshua Lucas, jun. Northampton, draper.

Wm. Nicholson, Croydon, Surrey, dealer in wines.

Marmad. Clarke, Wakefield, Yorksh. dealer.

Rob. Turner, of Portsmouth, linen-dra.

Jos. Woodcock and Joshua Woodcock, of Thurlston, Yorksh. dyers.

Robt. Tucker, jun. of Donhead St. Mary, Wilts, woolstapler.

Wm. Bruce, Long Crandon, Bucks, shopkeep.

Randle Warham, Aldgate High-str. hatter.

Cha. Hodges, of Coventry, sickman.

Cha. Hoskin, of Plymouth, miller.

Jona. Smith, of Oxford-str. woollen-dra.

Hen. Levy, Bethnal Green, Lond. merch.

Wm. Forder, of Pitt, Southampton, apothec.

John Shoulter, otherwise Shoulters, of the Bail of Lincoln, glassman.

Robt. Taylor, of the Strand, shoemaker.

Jacob Hall, Brightelmstone, shopkeeper.

Ralph Lodge, of St. Trinians, Yorksh. iron-manufacturer.

Sa. Mariteau, Pater-noster-row, Lond. taylor.

Wm. Brasnall, Chatham, Kent, cheefe-mon.

Eliz. Chancellor, of Duke-str. St. James's, lace-merchant.

Woodhouse Coker, Goswell-str. timb. merch.

John Hardcastle and Geo. Hardcastle, of Grantham, Lincolnshire, shopkeepers.

John Randle, North Kilworth, Leicestershire, woolcomber.

Edw. Holton, jun. Havant, Hants, linen-drap.

Rich. Edgerly, Woodford-br. Essex, dealer.

Robt. Harding and Geo. Titterton, of Oxford-street, horse-dealers.

John Marriott, Uxbridge, Midd. linen-dra.

Tho. Fry Clarke, of Minchin Hampton, Gloucestershire, clothier.

# PRICES of STOCKS.

Sept. 14.	Sept. 27.
Bank Stock, shut	shut
India ditto, —	—
South Sea ditto, —	—
Ditto Old Ann. —	—
Ditto New Ann. —	59 $\frac{3}{4}$ a $\frac{7}{8}$
3 per Ct. Bk. red. shut	shut
3 per Ct. Conf. 61 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{5}{8}$	61 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{5}{8}$
Ditto 1726, —	—
Ditto 1751, —	59 $\frac{1}{8}$
India Ann. —	—
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Ct. 1758, —	61 $\frac{1}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{4}$
4 per Ct. Conf. shut	shut
Ditto New 1777, shut	75 $\frac{1}{2}$ open.
India Bonds, 12s. a 12s. Pr.	10s. a 12s.
Navy & Vict. Bills, 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ per ct.	11 $\frac{3}{4}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$
Long Annuities, 16 $\frac{1}{16}$ a $\frac{3}{4}$	16 $\frac{3}{8}$
Short ditto, —	—
Scrip. 76 $\frac{1}{2}$	76 $\frac{1}{8}$
Omnium —	—
Annuity. 1778, 12 $\frac{3}{8}$ a $\frac{7}{16}$	12 $\frac{1}{4}$
Lottery Tickets, 13l. 6s. od.	13l. 4s. od.



# The Gentleman's Magazine;

ST. JOHN'S Gate.

London Gazette  
Daily Advertiser  
Public Advertiser  
Gazetteer  
Morning Chron.  
Public Ledger  
Morning Post  
Gener. Advertiser  
Almon's Courant  
St. James's Chron.  
General Evening  
Whitehall Even.  
London Evening  
London Chron.  
Lloyd's Evening  
Oxford  
Cambridge  
Bristol 3 papers  
Bath 2  
Birmingham 2  
Derby 2  
Coventry 2  
Hertford 2  
Chester 2  
Manchester 2  
Canterbury 2  
Nottingham 2



Edinburgh 5  
Dublin 3  
Newcastle 3  
York 2  
Leeds 2  
Norwich 2  
Exeter 2  
Liverpool 2  
Lewes  
Sheffield  
Shrewsbury  
Winchester  
Ipswich  
Gloucester  
Salisbury  
Leicester  
Worcester  
Stamford  
Chelmsford  
Southampton  
Northampton  
Reading  
Whitehaven  
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Aberdeen  
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For OCTOBER, 1780.

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Ode to Mr. Howard, &c. &c.  
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Embellished with a faithful Portrait of Dr. STANHOPE, Dean of CANTERBURY,  
from an Original Painting by ELLIS.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

LONDON, Printed for D. HENRY, at ST. JOHN'S GATE.



Prices of Grain.—Meteorological Diary of the Weather.—Bill of Mortality.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from Oct. 9, to Oct. 14, 1780.

WheatRye BarleyOatsBeans										COUNTIES upon the COAST.														
s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.						
London		5	0	2	6	2	4	1	10	2	4	Essex		4	9	0	0	2	0	1	10	2	6	
COUNTIES INLAND.																								
Middlesex		5	8	0	0	2	4	2	1	2	1	Suffolk		4	6	2	1	2	0	1	8	2	5	
Surry		5	5	2	1	1	2	5	2	0	3	1	Norfolk		4	3	0	0	1	1	1	8	0	0
Hertford		5	3	0	0	2	4	2	1	3	2	Lincoln		4	1	2	5	2	0	1	6	2	7	
Bedford		4	1	2	1	1	2	3	1	10	3	0	York		4	7	3	1	2	2	1	8	2	1
Cambridge		4	8	2	7	2	2	1	6	2	6	Durham		4	8	3	6	0	0	1	7	3	4	
Huntingdon		4	8	0	0	2	4	1	6	2	9	Northumberland		4	7	3	0	2	3	1	8	2	10	
Northampton		4	5	2	2	2	0	1	7	2	10	Cumberland		4	9	3	1	2	1	1	5	3	1	
Rutland		4	8	2	6	2	1	1	8	2	10	Westmorland		5	0	3	1	0	0	1	6	0	0	
Leicester		4	3	2	7	2	0	1	6	2	10	Lancashire		4	10	0	0	2	6	1	7	3	2	
Nottingham		4	1	2	8	2	0	1	8	2	11	Cheshire		4	7	0	0	2	3	1	5	0	0	
Derby		4	6	0	0	2	2	1	8	3	2	Monmouth		4	6	0	0	2	0	1	7	0	0	
Stafford		4	5	3	2	2	2	1	7	2	11	Somerfet		4	11	2	8	2	0	1	8	2	9	
Salop		4	3	2	9	2	0	1	6	3	0	Devon		5	5	0	0	2	0	1	4	0	0	
Hereford		3	10	2	4	1	8	1	6	0	0	Cornwall		5	1	0	0	2	0	1	5	0	0	
Worcester		4	4	0	0	1	1	1	8	2	10	Dorset		5	4	0	0	2	1	1	10	3	5	
Warwick		4	0	0	0	1	1	1	10	2	10	Hampshire		4	11	0	0	2	1	1	9	2	10	
Gloucester		4	7	0	0	1	9	1	9	3	0	Suffex		4	9	0	0	2	0	1	9	3	4	
Wilts		4	11	3	9	2	1	1	10	3	5	Kent		5	2	0	0	2	4	1	11	2	5	
Berks		5	0	3	3	2	1	1	10	2	8	WALES, Oct. 2, to Oct. 7, 1780.												
Oxford		4	8	0	0	2	0	1	8	2	9	North Wales		4	5	3	3	2	0	1	2	3	1	
Bucks		5	0	0	0	2	1	1	11	2	10	South Wales		4	1	2	8	1	10	1	2	2	9	

A Meteorological DIARY of the Weather for NOVEMBER, 1779.

November 1779.		Wind.	Barom.	Therm.	Weather.
1	S S W	little	30	59	hazy dull warm day
2	W	ditto	29 8 1/2	57	a very foggy moist day
3	S	little	29 9 1/2	58	ditto
4	W N W	fresh	29 8 1/2	59	cloudy morning and evening, bright mid-day
5	W	ditto	29 8 1/2	59	a little rain, but in general fair
6	W N W	little	30	55	fair and sometimes bright, crisp air
7	ditto		29 9 1/2	57	a very fine bright soft day
8	S W	fresh	29 9 1/2	58	a fine soft grey day, but no sun
9	Ditto	little	30 1	55	a very fine bright day
10	N	fresh	30 1 1/2	52	a black, cold, churlish day
11	ditto		29 9 1/2	50	clouds and sunshine at intervals, cold wind
12	W N W	fresh	29 8	49	foggy heavy day, clear evening
13	S S W	little	29 4	49	cloudy heavy day, very wet turbulent evening
14	N W	strong	29 2	45	tempestuous wet night, dry and frosty in the day
15	N N E	little	29	44	a black, cold, wet day
16	N N W	ditto	29 3 1/2	43	clear frosty morning, black misting afternoon
17	N W	ditto	29 5 1/2	43	a heavy, black, cold day
18	N E	fresh	29 5 1/2	42	cloudy morning, bright afternoon
19	N W	little	29 6	41	smart bright frosty morning, cloudy afternoon
20	S W	fresh	29 4	39	hard frost in the night, heavy day, wet evening
21	Ditto	little	29 1	41	heavy black day, but neither rain or frost
22	N W	ditto	29 2 1/2	42	cloudy morning, bright afternoon
23	N N W	ditto	29 2	40	hard frost in the night, very bright day
24	W N W	fresh	29 4	39	frost rather abated, clou. morn. and even. bright mid-d.
25	N E	little	29 1 1/2	42	an exceeding foggy day, with much rain
26	W N W	stormy	28 7 1/2	43	turbulent, wet night and morning, bright afternoon
27	E	fresh	29 1 1/2	41	smart frost early, very wet dark day
28	S S W	stormy	28 8	43	turbulent night and morning, very wet black day
29	S W	ditto	29	44	snw early, wet day, tempestuous evening
30	Ditto	fresh	29 1	46	fair day, and tolerably bright

Bill of Mortality from Sept. 26, to Oct. 17, 1780.

Christened.		Buried.		Between	
Males	635	Males	738	2 and 5	146
Females	601	Females	844	5 and 10	61
Whereof have died under two years old		594		10 and 20	41
Peck Loaf 2s. 4 1/2.				20 and 30	92
				30 and 40	142
				40 and 50	142
				50 and 60	112
				60 and 70	131
				70 and 80	87
				80 and 90	27
				90 and 100	5
				100	2





T H E

# Gentleman's Magazine;

For O C T O B E R, 1780.

*Debates in Parliament, continued from*

*p. 404.  
Feb. 21.*



R. C—ke presented a petition from the county of Norfolk, A to which Mr. B—c—n objected, as not being the petition of the county, a protest having been entered against it. But on Mr. C—ke's stating to the House the methods made use of to procure the protest, the petition was received, and ordered to lie upon the table.

Mr. C—ke then complained of the inattention of ministers to the protection of trade on the coasts of this kingdom, and instanced some recent insults committed on the coasts of Norfolk by the enemy's privateers; to which both Mr. R—b—n, secretary to Ld N—th, and Mr. B. G—ic—ne, replied in defence of the admiralty.

Mr. B—ke then rose to introduce his bill for a general reform, which was read a first time, and after a long conversation, in which a variety of miscellaneous matter was warmly discussed, was ordered to be read a second time.

The order of the day was then called for, and the House in committee went into the supply.

Mr. B—ll—r moved, that a sum, not exceeding 385,385*l.*, be granted for the ordinary service of the navy. This gave rise to a very warm debate.

Mr. D—d H—il—y objected to the granting of money till the petitions of the people were first taken into consi-

deration, and their grievances redressed; but, unwilling to distress government, was for raising the money wanted by a vote of credit. He inveighed bitterly against ministers for protracting the American war; and solemnly declared his belief, that national bankruptcy would be the consequence of continuing it.

Ld N—th did not deny the tenour of the petitions that had been presented, but combated the propriety of the measure proposed. It might be the wishes of the people, he said, to establish a system of œconomy in matters of state, but it could not be the wishes of the people to stop the measures of government by withholding the necessary supplies; or if it were their wishes, he should not think himself bound to obey them. He made light of the petitions, as not containing the sense of the people, but of a party; and particularly instanced the petition of the county of York, signed, as it was boasted, by 9000 freeholders, which were scarce a third of the freeholders of that opulent shire.

Sir Geo. S—v—le remarked on the fallacy of his lordship's calculations, which, he said, were of a piece with his estimates, and generally differed from the truth considerably. In this instance he assured the House that his lordship had exceeded at least one half. He cautioned his lordship against deceiving himself, or suffering himself to be deceived a second time by flatterers and sycophants. He would not believe that the voice of the Colonies was contained in their petitions; he would not give ear to virtuous admo-

nition



nition; he would not allow that the people were determined because they were temperate; nor would he be convinced of his error till he had lost the country.

Mr. *T—p—e L—tt—ll* repeated his former arguments, to shew the impropriety of granting enormous sums for naval purposes without specifying the particular uses to which those sums should be applied. See p. 110.

He was answered by *Ld M—lg—ve*, who shewed the impracticability of conforming to that rule, as the exigences of war rendered any given rule impossible.

Sir *G. T—ge* informed the House, that a motion was framing that he believed would meet the wishes of the House. And

Mr. *M—ch—n* read the motion as an amendment, to this effect: "And that accounts be laid upon the table of the application of the sums voted last year for the ordinary and extraordinary of the navy, specifying the particular services from the 1st of Jan. to the 31st of Dec. 1779;" which being agreed to, the motion passed without opposition.

Feb. 24.

Mr. *P. J. C—ke* moved for leave to bring in a bill, to exclude contractors from sitting in the House, which was agreed to.

Mr. *C—ke* then moved for leave to bring in a bill, for restraining or regulating the power of admitting honorary freemen from voting for members of parliament; and that it be an instruction to the committee appointed to draw up the bill, that they do insert a clause; "that every person not entitled to freedom by birth or servitude in any town, &c. shall be obliged to have his admission certified on a 20*l.* stamp." This last clause was objected to, on the ground that honorary freemen extended the right of voting; that the power in question might be employed to good as well as bad purposes; and that the greater number of persons that were to be corrupted would render corruption the more difficult. It therefore passed in

the negative; and the resolutions of the committee of supply were reported, and agreed to.

Feb. 25. No debate. Adjourned to Feb. 28.

The second reading of *Ld Beauchamp's* bill, for amending an act of the 32d of his late majesty, intituled, "An act for relief of debtors, &c." was called for; but petitions having been presented, praying to be heard by counsel against it, the counsel were called in, when Mr. Lee, as counsel for the committees of Westminster and Southwark, opposed the bill, on the ground that it went to a total alteration of the law of the land, to an extension of the laws of bankruptcy to persons not in trade, and to the establishment of a permanent act of insolvency.

Mr. Silvester followed Mr. Lee on the same side, and urged the impropriety of such an alteration, when trade was embarrassed, and credit sunk to the lowest ebb.

Mr. Erskine, counsel for the committees of Middlesex and divers parishes, went more fully into the merits of the bill, and pointed out the frauds and abuses daily practised by persons claiming the benefits of acts of insolvency and the bankrupt laws. He said it was a common trick for persons in the last predicament to bargain for goods to a large amount from strangers, in order to enable their estates to make a better dividend among their old creditors, and by so doing to secure a majority to sign their certificates. He instanced one man, who, having thus got himself clear, drove in his own carriage by the very commissioners to whom he had but lately surrendered, and splashed both them and his creditors with the dirt of his chariot wheels.

Mr. Bearcroft replied in favour of the bill; but the House being in some disorder he was not well heard.

*Ld B—ch—p*, after noticing that disadvantage, begged the attention of the House while he went over the same ground. He defended his bill against all the objections that had been made



made to it; shewed that it was not only founded in humanity but in good policy; that trade would be benefited by clearing the gaols from debtors, who were of no use to their creditors or the community while continued in a state of confinement; and that many frauds would be obviated by it which were now practised under various deceptions. He then proceeded to state both the principle and the purpose of the bill, which had not, he was sure, been clearly understood, or it would not have been so strenuously opposed. It was, he said, merely a continuation of the Lords act of the 23d of Geo. II. with this only difference, that it went to the relief of debtors who owed larger sums than *one hundred pounds*; and that, instead of putting it in the power of the creditor to prevent his debtor from obtaining his liberty on giving up his *all*, it vested the right of a negative in the judges in open court, where it was surely more consonant to real and substantial justice to place it, than to suffer it to remain in the power of the creditor, who from motives of resentment was less likely to decide impartially in his own cause. It had, he said, been admitted by one of the counsel, that among the great number of debtors that now crowd the goals in and about the metropolis, there might be *fifty* under confinement who were detained by inexorable creditors, actuated by motives of revenge, without the least hope of obtaining the payment of their debts. Let gentlemen, before they declare their opposition to the bill, ask themselves, Whether the liberty of fifty Englishmen so circumstanced was not an object worthy their attention? But the great error, it seems, which has occasioned this violent opposition to the bill, is an idea that has gone abroad, that it was to take away the power of arrests for debt, and that it enabled the debtor totally to wipe away the claim of his creditor, by only making an affidavit that he had resigned his all. The bill means to effect neither of those purposes. If the debtor resigns his all to his creditor, and makes affidavit that he is not worth five pounds in the world, his working implements, the bedding and cloaths of himself and family, excepted; he is then to be brought before a court, and the affidavit and proper documents exhibited. If the court is fully satisfied that the debtor has sworn the truth, then the court is to award the man his liberty; but that award is not to cancel the debt; he is just as answerable to his creditor as before, and whenever his acquirements enable him to pay, he may be called upon as if no such award had ever been made. The whole object of the bill, his lordship said, was to prevent an honest but unfortunate man from spending that time in a prison, which may be better employed in providing for his family, and in acquiring the means of paying his just debts. With regard to the bill's opening a door for perjury, as had been alledged, so far from it, that it was in a particular manner calculated to prevent it, by placing a negative in the court, if there appeared the least suspicion of fraud; nor was it less pointed against acts of insolvency so much complained of, which it tended to render totally unnecessary; and as to swindlers and cheats obtaining benefit from it, there was a clause framed on purpose to exempt them. His lordship replied to Mr. Erskine's observations respecting the bankrupt laws, the abuse of which, he said, was not in the power of human policy to avoid; but in the bill now under consideration there was no such abuse to be dreaded. If the creditor was splashed by his debtor's wheels, he might cause his carriage to be seized the next day. Upon the whole, his lordship said, his bill was intended to deprive the debtor of the power of insulting his creditor on the one hand, and to restrain the creditor from tyrannizing over his debtor on the other; for which reason his lordship hoped the House would suffer it to go into committee, where it might be more fully discussed.

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Mr. C—v—y opposed the bill, and complained of the lenity shewn to profligate



fligate debtors, who had already too much latitude given them to defraud honest industrious tradesmen. A soldier, he observed, had hardly sixpence a day for his toil and his danger: and shall a lazy knave have 4d. to indulge himself in idleness and the luxuries of a prison? He could never agree to it.

Ld *W—st—e* spoke in favour of the bill; said, in Holland debtors had a shilling a day, and in France 4 sous; and yet very few debtors were in prison in either country. Men in this country were often thrown into gaol without a penny in their purses, or a friend to assist them. Were they to perish because they had been unfortunate? Or were they to be suffered to die by inches because they had been profuse? He was for referring the bill to committee.

Ld *O—g—y* objected to the bill, as holding forth a too great temptation to perjury; which, he said, was the national vice. He instanced a man at the custom-house, known by the name of *The Damn'd S ul*, that would swear anything for any body for a reward.

Mr *B—ke* was for carrying the effect of the bill still further than the author of it, and that honest debtors should be effectually cleared upon giving up their all, never more to be called upon by the claims of their creditors.

Mr *F—x* declared, that though he had brought in the Westminster petition against it, he could not in his conscience oppose its going into committee. He approved the principle of the bill, and was severe on Ld *O—g—y* for his charging perjury as a national vice from the single instance of one friend to the devil.

Ld *Geo. G—rd—n* followed Mr *C—v—y*, as being sage in the ways of the world. He made light of the opinion of the House in matters of trade, and much more so of that of the members as individuals, most of whom, he said, were debtors, and not creditors. Neither the treasury-bench, nor the man who had lately borrowed a plan of œconomy from the cabinet

of the French king, should sway him. He said, the hon. gentleman had great eloquence indeed; and though he could not help admiring the wreath of flowers which sprung from the fertile bog of his understanding, he was not to be deceived by him. He believed the whole bill to be a concerted scheme between him and the treasury-bench to alter and repeal the salutary laws of George the Second.

Mr *S—wb—ge* thought better of the bill since Ld *B—ch—p*'s explanation of it, and was not against referring it to a committee, provided the third reading was fixed for a distant day, and in the mean time the bill printed, that the public might have time to consider it in all its parts; which was agreed to.

Ld *N—th* moved for a vote of thanks to Adm. Sir Geo. Rodney for his late signal services, which was unanimously agreed to. Several members thought an empty vote of thanks too poor a recompence for such important services. And

The hon. Mr *M—t—m* threw out a hint to the House, whether it might not be proper, while the admiral's services were yet alive in the memory of ministers, to address his Majesty, "that he would be graciously pleased to bestow some high post of honour upon the admiral," lest, if the fortune of war should turn against him, his recent services might be forgotten. This was opposed by

Ld *N—th* as unprecedented; coupling, he said, a vote of thanks with an address to his Majesty for a reward, would frequently be attended with consequences which it was not easy to foresee, and therefore, though no man had a higher sense of the gallant admiral's merits than himself, he was unwilling to establish a precedent in his favour, which the House might hereafter have cause to repent.

This produced much conversation, and was terminated at last by a kind of compromise; Ld *N—th* partly engaging that he should be properly provided for.

Col. *B—ré* took occasion to draw the



the attention of the House to the account of the extraordinaries of the army, which had that day been given in to the House, amounting, he said, to considerably more than three millions of money, and to full four hundred thousand pounds more than the extraordinaries of the preceding year, besides a million and a half sent to America, of which no notice at all had been taken. He therefore moved, that the account should be printed.

The *Sec. at War* rose instantly to oppose it, on the same ground as a like motion had been rejected the sessions before; but the House being in earnest to be satisfied as to the expenditure as far as the account went, the motion was agreed to.

Mr. *B—ke* called upon *Ld N—th* to say, when, and in what stage, he meant to oppose his bill for the reformation of the king's civil establishment.

*Ld N—th* replied, that he did not mean to oppose the second reading, nor its going into a committee; but he thought it fair for him even then to tell the hon. gentleman, that when it came out of the committee with the blanks filled up, if such of the various allegations stated in it as were capable of proof were not established on better evidence than public notoriety, he should oppose them as not sufficiently warranted for parliament to proceed upon, in order to alter in any instance the known and established constitution.

Mr. *B—ke* in reply observed, that if such was his lordship's resolution, to put him upon proving what it was absolutely impossible in the nature of things to prove otherwise than by public notoriety, his bill was already put to death, and he had nothing more to do than to lament its untimely end. It was now plain that the minister meant only to gain time, to run taxation against reform, to obtain his supplies, to trifle with the House, and to double-distance reformation, and so to go into all the horrors of an election, without satisfying the people, or complying with any one of their petitions.

*Ld N—th* in reply desired, that motives which he did not acknowledge

might not be imputed to him. He was sure, that no gentleman in that House would wish a bill of so great importance to pass, unless the allegations on which the plan of reformation was founded were satisfactorily established.

A great deal of foreign matter was introduced.

Mr. *R—by* delivered himself ambiguously respecting the bill in question. And

Mr. *F—x* hoped that every member would attend in his place when it came before the committee.

Sir *G—y C—p—r* put an end to the conversation by calling the attention of the House to the business before them.

Complaint had been made against the partial disposition of the nominal place of the Chiltern Hundreds in order to vacate the seat of one member in preference to that of another, and a bill had been ordered in to regulate that abuse. Sir Grey opposed the bill, on the ground that it was wrong to remove what was bad, unless it were evident that better was to be introduced in the room of it; the contrary of which, he argued, would now be the case, should the bill before the House be adopted. The principle of the bill, he said, was a direct violation of the constitution of parliament; for by vacating the seats of all members who should apply for the same indiscriminately, which was the main object of the bill, the fullness of parliament would be affected, which the constitution of parliament required to be carefully preserved. He was not however against obviating the grievance, provided any better mode of doing it could be devised; but as nothing of that kind was proposed, the bill was rejected.

(To be continued.)

Letter from Lieut. Gen. Earl Cornwallis to Lord Geo. Germain. From the Gazette Extraordinary.

MY LORD, *Camden, Aug. 21, 1780.*

IT is with great pleasure that I communicate to your lordship an account of a complete victory obtained on the 16th inst. by his Majesty's troops under my command over the rebel southern army, commanded by Gen. Gates.

In my dispatch, No. 1. I had the honour



to inform your lordship, that while at Charles-Town I was regularly acquainted by Lord Rawdon with every material incident or movement made by the enemy, or by the troops under his lordship's command. On the 9th inst. two expresses arrived, with an account that Gen. Gates was advancing towards Lynche's Creek with his whole army, supposed to amount to 6000 men, exclusive of a detachment of 1000 men under Gen. Sumpter, who, after having in vain attempted to force the posts at Rocky Point and Hanging Rock, was believed to be at that time trying to get round the left of our position, to cut off our communication with the Congarees and Charles-Town; that the disaffected country between Pedee and Black River had actually revolted; and that Lord Rawdon was contracting his posts, and preparing to assemble his force at Camden.

In consequence of this information, after finishing some important points of business at Charles-Town, I set out on the evening of the 10th, and arrived at Camden on the night between the 13th and 14th, and there found Lord Rawdon with our whole force, except Lieut. Col. Turnbull's small detachment, which fell back from Rocky Mount to Major Ferguson's posts of the militia of Ninety-Six on Little River.

I had now my option to make, either to retire or attempt the enemy; for the position at Camden was a bad one to be attacked in, and by Gen. Sumpter's advancing down the Wateree my supplies must have failed me in a few days.

I saw no difficulty in making good my retreat to Charles-Town with the troops that were able to march; but, in taking that resolution, I must have not only left near 800 sick and a great quantity of stores at this place, but I clearly saw the loss of the whole province, except Charles-Town, and of all Georgia, except Savannah, as immediate consequences, besides forfeiting all pretensions to future confidence from our friends in this part of America.

On the other hand, there was no doubt of the rebel army being well appointed, and of its number being upwards of 5000 men, exclusive of Gen. Sumpter's detachment, and of a corps of Virginia militia of 12 or 1500 men, either actually joined or expected to join the main body every hour; and my own corps, which never was numerous, was now reduced, by sickness and other casualties, to about 1400 fighting men of regulars and provincials, with 4 or 500 militia and North Carolina refugees.

However, the greatest part of the troops that I had being perfectly good, and having left Charles-Town sufficiently garrisoned and provided for a siege, and seeing little to lose by a defeat, and much to gain by a victory, I resolved to take the first good opportunity to attack the rebel army.

Accordingly, I took great pains to pro-

cure good information of their movements and position; and I learned that they had encamped, after marching from Hanging Rock, at Col. Rugeley's, about twelve miles from hence, on the afternoon of the 14th.

After consulting some intelligent people, well acquainted with the ground, I determined to march at ten o'clock in the night of the 15th, and to attack at day-break, pointing my principal force against their continentals, who from good intelligence I knew to be badly posted close to Col. Rugeley's house. Late in the evening I received information, that the Virginians had joined that day: however, that having been expected, I did not alter my plan, but marched at the hour appointed, leaving the defence of Camden to some provincials, militia, and convalescents, and a detachment of the 63d regiment, who, by being mounted on horses which they had pressed on the road, it was hoped, would arrive in the course of the night.

I had proceeded nine miles when, about half an hour past two in the morning, my advanced guard fell in with the enemy. By the weight of the fire I was convinced they were in considerable force, and was soon assured by some deserters and prisoners, that it was the whole rebel army on its march to attack us at Camden. I immediately halted and formed, and, the enemy doing the same, the firing soon ceased. Considering in the disciplined courage of his Majesty's troops, and well apprised by several intelligent inhabitants, that the ground on which both armies stood, being narrowed by swamps on the right and left, was extremely favourable for my numbers, I did not choose to hazard the great stake for which I was going to fight, to the uncertainty and confusion to which an action in the dark is so particularly liable; but having taken measures that the enemy should not have it in their power to avoid an engagement on that ground, I resolved to defer the attack till day. At the dawn I made my last disposition, and formed the troops in the following order: the division on the right, consisting of a small corps of light infantry, the 23d and 33d regiments, under the command of Lieut. Col. Webster; the division of the left, consisting of the volunteers of Ireland, infantry of the Legion, and part of Lieut. Col. Hamilton's North Carolina regiment, under the command of Lord Rawdon, with 2 six, and 2 three-pounders, which were commanded by Lieut. McLeod. The 71st regiment, with 2 six-pounders, was formed as a reserve, one battalion in the rear of the division of the right, the other of that of the left, and the cavalry of the Legion in the rear; and the country being woody, close to the 71st regiment, with orders to seize any opportunity that might offer to break the enemy's line, and to be ready to protect our own, in case any corps should meet with a check.

This disposition was just made, when I perceived



perceived that the enemy, having likewise persisted in their resolution to fight, were formed in two lines opposite and near to us; and observing a movement on their left, which I supposed to be with an intention to make some alteration in their order, I directed Lieut. Col. Webster to begin the attack, which was done with great vigour, and in a few minutes the action was general along the whole front. It was at this time a dead calm, with a little haziness in the air, which, preventing the smoke from rising, occasioned so thick a darkness, that it was difficult to see the effect of a very heavy and well supported fire on both sides. Our line continued to advance in good order, and with the cool intrepidity of experienced British soldiers, keeping up a constant fire, or making use of bayonets, as opportunities offered; and, after an obstinate resistance during three quarters of an hour, threw the enemy into total confusion, and forced them to give way in all quarters. At this instant I ordered the cavalry to complete the rout, which was performed with their usual promptitude and gallantry; and after doing great execution on the field of battle, they continued the pursuit to Hanging Rock, 22 miles from the place where the action happened, during which many of the enemy were slain; a number of prisoners, near 150 waggons (in one of which was a brass cannon, the carriage of which had been damaged in the skirmish of the night), a considerable quantity of military stores, and all the baggage and camp equipage of the rebel army, fell into our hands.

The loss of the enemy was very considerable; a number of colours, and seven pieces of brass cannon (being all their artillery that were in the action), with all their ammunition waggons, were taken; between 8 and 900 were killed, among that number Brig. Gen. Gregory, and about 1000 prisoners, many of whom wounded; of which number were Major-Gen. Baron de Kalb, since dead, and Brig. Gen. Rutherford.

The behaviour of his Majesty's troops in general was beyond all praise; it did honour to themselves and to their country. I was particularly indebted to Col. Lord Rawdon and to Lieut. Col. Webster for the distinguished courage and ability with which they conducted their respective divisions; and the capacity and vigour of Lieut. Col. Tarleton at the head of the cavalry deserves my highest commendations; Lieut. McLeod exerted himself greatly in the conduct of our artillery. My aid-de-camp, Capt. Ross, and Lieut. Haldane of the engineers, who acted in that capacity, rendered me most essential service; and the publick officers, major of brigade England, who acted as deputy adjutant-general, and the majors of brigade Manley and Doyle, shewed the most active and zealous attention to their duty; Gov. Martin became again a military man, and behaved with the spirit of a young volunteer.

The fatigue of the troops rendered them incapable of further exertion on the day of the action; but as I saw the importance of destroying or dispersing, if possible, the corps under Gen. Sumpter, as it might prove a foundation for assembling the routed army; on the morning of the 17th I detached Lieut. Col. Tarleton, with the Legion cavalry and infantry, and the corps of light infantry, making in all about 350 men, with orders to attack him wherever he could find him; and at the same time I sent orders to Lieut. Col. Turnbull and Major Ferguson, at that time on Little River, to put their corps in motion immediately, and on their side to pursue and endeavour to attack Gen. Sumpter. Lieut. Col. Tarleton executed this service with his usual activity and military address. He procured good information of Sumpter's movements, and, by forced and concealed marches, came up with and surprised him in the middle of the day on the 18th, near the Carawba Fords: he totally destroyed or dispersed his detachment, consisting then of 700 men, killing 150 on the spot, and taking two pieces of brass cannon and 300 prisoners, and 44 waggons. He likewise retook 100 of our men, who had fallen into their hands partly at the action at Hanging Rock, and partly in escorting some waggons from Congarees to Camden; and he released 150 of our militia men, or friendly country people, who had been seized by the rebels. Capt. Campbell, who commanded the light infantry, a very promising officer, was unfortunately killed in this affair. Our loss otherwise was trifling. This action was too brilliant to need any comment of mine, and will, I have no doubt, highly recommend Lieut. Col. Tarleton to his Majesty's favour. The rebel forces being at present dispersed, the internal commotions and insurrections in the province will now subside. But I shall give directions to inflict exemplary punishment on some of the most guilty, in hopes to deter others, in future, from sporting with allegiance and oaths, and with the lenity and generosity of the British government.

On the morning of the 17th I despatched proper people into North Carolina, with directions to our friends there to take arms and assemble immediately, and to seize the most violent people, and all military stores and magazines belonging to the rebels, and to intercept all stragglers from the routed army; and I have promised to march without loss of time to their support: some necessary supplies for the army are now on their way from Charles-Town, and I hope that their arrival will enable me to move in a few days.

My aid-de-camp, Capt. Ross, will have the honour of delivering this dispatch to your lordship, and will be able to give you the full account of the state of the army and the country. He is a very deserving officer; and I take the liberty of recommending him to your lordship's favour and patronage.

CORNWALLIS.

\* See other particulars of this action, p. 490.



# ON NEGRO SLAVERY.

*Homo sum, nihil humanum a me alienum puto.*

ENGLAND, though considered as the garden of Europe, and the land of freedom, where property is secured by equal and just laws, and where commerce, arts, and manufactures, diffuse riches and plenty, yet contains objects of compassion, pining with want, and perishing through neglect: but if we turn our attention to the sufferings of our fellow-creatures in slavery on the other side of the Atlantic, the mind will be rather tortured with agony than softened by pity, at the extreme misery of beings made like unto ourselves, colour only excepted. Invention has been racked to find new and ingenious means of tormenting them without divesting them of life, which is held valuable, and worth preserving, by no other tenure than the interest of the oppressor who calls himself their master.

An eminent French writer highly extols the humanity of one of his countrymen, for introducing a punishment among them less cruel than had formerly been inflicted: this consisted in tying up the leg by a chain or rope to the back part of the neck, and fixing a wooden leg to the knee, as a surgeon would do to the stump of an amputated leg. In time, says he, the joint of the knee becomes contracted, and the negro cannot run away, though he can work with his artificial leg. To immortalize this mode of crippling a fellow-creature, which he calls an humane invention, he has given the public an elegant engraving of it; but though it may prevent desertion, it cannot suppress indignation, much less conciliate fidelity among rational and sensible beings.

That these unhappy sufferers are strongly actuated by gratitude, I am convinced by a thousand incidents within my own knowledge during my residence in the West Indies; and from the authors I have read on the slave trade, I am persuaded, that this lovely principle is generally and powerfully engrafted in the minds of the natives of Guinea. Snelgrave, in his account of this country, communicates a very tender transaction which fell under his own observation. Having seen a child tied to a stake, in order to be sacrificed to one of their deities, he rescued it with some degree of force, which much displeased the prince by whose order the infant was about to suffer: he appeased his anger, however, by paying him his own price for this innocent offering, which was, "a bunch of sky-coloured beads worth about half a crown." "After we were returning in our boat," continues the captain, "I told the gunner that when we came on board, he should pitch on some motherly woman to take care of this poor child;" to which he answered, "he had already one in his eye."

"It happened the day before I went on shore to see the king, I had purchased

"the mother of the child (though I knew it not then) from one of his people, and at that time my surgeon observing to me, she had much milk in her breasts, I enquired of the person that brought her on board, whether she had a child when he bought her from the inland traders? To which he answered in the negative.

"But now on my coming on board, no sooner was the child handed into the ship, but this poor woman espying it, run with eagerness, and snatched him out of the white man's arms that held him. I think there never was a more moving sight than on this occasion between the mother and her little son, who was a fine boy about 18 months old, especially when the Linguist told her I had saved her child from being sacrificed. Having at that time about 300 negroes on board my ship, no sooner was the story known amongst them, but they expressed their thankfulness to me by clapping their hands, and singing a song in my praise." And to this grateful sense of his humane interposition he attributed the quiet behaviour of the slaves during the whole voyage. This account is related in the Introduction; and at page 105 of the work itself, he communicates another instance that does equal honour to their affectionate sensibility of protection and kindness.

Beneget, an humane writer on the slave trade, does not, I think, mention this transaction; but he has introduced into his excellent performance many curious historical facts in favour of our African brethren. I wish this amiable writer had suggested a method of totally eradicating the slave trade, and convincing the people of Europe, that their interest, which is their only plea for supporting it, is more injured than promoted by it.

On the continent of North America negro slavery is nearly annihilated, and is, I believe, totally so among the Quakers, who generously set the example of liberating their slaves: but in the West India Islands, the pernicious traffic of rational beings is pursued with vigour, and the same cruelty of treatment maintained towards the unhappy victims; and they are likely to be continued till the pecuniary interests of Europeans can be diverted into another channel. To effect this, I know not of any method more promising than cultivating the sugar-cane upon the continent of Africa, where it seems to have been indigenous, and thrives luxuriantly; and employing the natives as servants for hire, and not as slaves compelled to labour by the dread of torture. Such a plan was formerly suggested by one of the most powerful princes of Guinea. After the king of Dahonie had conquered the kingdom of Whidah in the year 1727, he was so bent upon the execution of his plan, as to send Bullfinch Lambe, his prisoner, whom he had



had loaded with favours, to the court of Great Britain, to engage its commerce and support. Upon this occasion he presented his ambassador with 320 ounces of gold, and 80 slaves, to bear his expences, and to induce him to return; but Lambe, after he had possession of so much wealth, settled in Barbadoes, and never reached Europe, or further interested himself in the project of his generous benefactor. The richness of the soil, the plenty of provisions, the convenience of carriage, and many other considerations, strongly prepossess my opinion in favour of the system of this once celebrated prince.

I know it has often been suggested in support of slavery and severity, that negroes will not work without chastisement: though there can be no great inducement for those to labour who do not reap the fruits of their industry, yet when interest is the product of it, we may draw a very different conclusion. It will however be time enough to raise the objection when the experiment has been attempted; for if those only who have been disappointed in the trial of it are allowed to complain, their number will be reduced into a very small compass. In those few instances I have been acquainted with, where lenient treatment has softened the chains of the unhappy slaves, their kind affections have been animated, and their exertions of labour augmented.

On a subject so very interesting, let it not be thought ostentatious, if I take the liberty of communicating the sentiments I could not avoid feeling in my own case, and the conduct which, as their natural and necessary consequences, they no less irresistibly produced. It is an instance given not to support a claim to peculiar merit, but merely to shew what every one, whose heart is not hardened by acts of oppression, nor actuated by the love of money, must be disposed to feel and think, and act, in a similar situation.

The repeated proofs of fidelity and love which I received from my own people, gave me at length so settled a confidence in their integrity, that without the least apprehension of danger, I have frequently found that I had left not only my liberty but my life entirely at their disposal. The beneficence of power, and the gratitude of dependence, forms an union of interests that never fails to heighten mutual regard: my own happiness became at length so closely connected with the happiness of my negroes, that I could no longer withhold from them the natural privilege of freedom which Heaven had conferred upon me; I therefore delivered them from bondage, and thus restored them to the character of beings into whom the Author of Nature, and Giver of all Good, has breathed the breath of life. A WEST INDIAN.

✱✱ An accurate List of the New Parliament shall be given in our next; when the Favours of our kind and numerous Correspondents shall be properly attended to.

## THEATRICAL REGISTER.

DRURY-LANE.

- Sept. 30. Love in a Village—Queen Mab.  
Oct. 2. Henry the Fourth—Fortunatus.  
3. The Miser—Selima and Azor.  
5. As you like it—The Critic.  
7. Maid of the Mill—Queen Mab.  
10. Clandestine Marriage—Comus.  
11. Grecian Daughter—Harlequin's Invasion.  
12. West Indian—Quaker.  
14. School for Scandal—Selima and Azor.  
17. Jane Shore—The Camp.  
18. Maid of the Mill—Who's the Dupe?  
19. Winter's Tale—The Critic.  
20. As you like it—Bon Ton.  
21. School for Scandal—Comus.  
23. Richard the Third—The Camp.  
24. Cymon—High Life below Stairs.  
25. Rule a Wife and Have a Wife—Critic.  
26. Provok'd Husband—Bon Ton.

COVENT-GARDEN.

- Sept. 29. Beggar's Opera—Deaf Lover.  
Oct. 2. Henry the Fourth—Norwood Gypsies.  
3. Philaster—Tom Thumb.  
4. Jane Shore—Ditto.  
6. Suspicious Husband—Ditto.  
9. Richard the Third—Norwood Gypsies.  
11. Measure for Measure—Tom Thumb.  
13. Love makes a Man—Ditto.  
16. Beggars Opera—Norwood Gypsies.  
18. Fair Penitent—Tom Thumb.  
19. Much Ado about Nothing—*Humours of an Election*.  
20. Duenna—*Humours of an Election*.  
21. The Mistake—Ditto.  
23. Macbeth—Ditto.  
24. Chances—Ditto.  
25. Beggars' Opera—Ditto.  
26. Hamlet—Ditto.

MR. URBAN,

Oct. 16.

YOUR Miscellany is of such established reputation as a vehicle for original Letters, that you will hardly hesitate to give place to half a dozen transcribed from the originals among the MSS. of the celebrated Sir Hans Sloane, Bart. to whom they were addressed.

Yours, &amp;c. M. GREEN.

I. Mr. (now Dr.) Franklin to Sir Hans Sloane.  
SIR,

June 2, 1725.

HAVING lately been in the northern parts of America, I have brought from thence a purse made of the stone Albestus, a piece of the stone, and a piece of wood, the pithy part of which is of the same nature, and called by the inhabitants salamander cotton. As you are noted to be a lover of curiosities, I have inform'd you of these; and if you have any inclination to purchase them or see them, let me know your pleasure by a line directed for me at the Golden Fan in Little Britain, and I will wait upon you with them.

I am, Sir, your most humble servant,

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

P. S. I expect to be out of town in two or three days, and therefore beg an immediate answer.



II. Mr. Pope to Sir Hans Sloane.

SIR, Twickenham, March 30, 1742.

I AM extremely obliged to you for your intended kindness of furnishing my grotto with that surprizing natural curiosity, which indeed I have ardently sought some time. But I would much rather part with every thing of this sort which I have collected, than deprive your most copious collection of one thing that may be wanting to it. If you can spare it, I shall be doubly pleased in having it, and in owing it to you.

The further favour you offer me, of a review of your curiosities, deserves my acknowledgement. Could I hope that among the minerals and fossils which I have gathered, there was any thing you could like, it would be esteemed an obligation (if you have time, as the season improves) to look upon them, and to command any. I shall take the first favourable opportunity to enquire when it may be least inconvenient to wait on you, which will be a true satisfaction to,

Sir, your most obliged, and most humble servant,  
A. POPE.

III. Mr. Pope to Sir Hans Sloane.

SIR, May 22, 1742.

I HAVE many true thanks to pay you for the two joints of the giant's causeway, which I found yesterday at my return to Twitnam, perfectly safe and entire. They will be a great ornament to my grotto, which consists wholly of natural productions, owing nothing to the chissel or polish; and which it would be much my ambition to entice you one day to look upon. I will first wait on you at Chelsea, and embrace with great pleasure the satisfaction, you can better than any man afford me, of so extensive a view of Nature, in her most curious works. I am, with all respect, Sir, your most obliged and most humble servant,  
A. POPE.

IV. Mr. Anstis \* to Sir Hans Sloane.

SIR, Herald's Office, Feb. 22, 1720-1.

You will very much oblige me by the loan of the physical collection of MSS. of William Wyrcester, alias Botaner; for I suppose he may mention something of his patron Sir John Fastolf. I will safely return the book in a few days, with many thanks. The Knights of the Garter having enjoined me to lay before them some notices of the lives of their predecessors (whereof Sir John Fastolf was one whose memory ought to be vindicated from that inimitable scoundrel's character given him by Shakspeare), 'tis probable this book of Wircestre may give some hints; for this person lived with that knight for forty-three years, and wrote a particular treatise, *Acta Domini Johannis Fastolf*, which Bale tells us he had read, but I am afraid there is no copy now remaining. I hope you

will pardon this freedom in him who is, with all respect, your most obedient humble servant,

JOHN ANSTIS.

V. Mr. Anstis to Sir Hans Sloane.

SIR, Herald's Office, Feb. 15, 1721-2.

Dr. TANNER, who informed me that in one of your MSS. of physick there is contained somewhat relating to the famous Sir John Fastolf, hath communicated to me some extracts from it, by which I hope this volume may be discovered.

*De virtute olei, olivæ, &c. &c. &c.*

If by these notes you could readily put your hand upon this book, you would very much oblige me in a design I am engaged in of retrieving the memoirs of the ancient Knights of the Garter, and none hath been so much injured as that of Sir John Falstaff. I beg your pardon for this presumption, and am, with the greatest respect, your most obedient servant,

JOHN ANSTIS.

VI. Mr. Anstis to Sir Hans Sloane.

SIR, Herald's Office, Feb. 15, 1721-2.

I RETURN your book with many thanks. In p. 78 is the account of the fever and asthma whereof Sir John Fastolf died, after 148 days illness, at the age of eighty years. The year is omitted, but his death certainly happened on St. Leonard's day 1459, which, if you please, you may add in the bottom of that page. In p. 115 is a verse in some glass window,

*Virgo decus mundi Fastolf miserere Johanni.*

I do not in the least doubt but the greatest part of this MS. was compiled by William of Wircestre, or Botaner, who lived with our Sir John as his secretary, some say his officer of arms, for several years, and our writers tell us this Wircestre was a great physician, astronomer, and antiquary. I am, with the greatest respect, your most humble servant,

JOHN ANSTIS.

MR. URBAN,

HAVING from my youth been a constant reader of your learned publication, and having seen in it occasionally some questions on points of law, let me request you to insert the following case, not doubting but some of your readers will condescend to answer the queries, and thereby oblige

JUVENIS.

A dies insolvent and intestate, and leaves B a widow with six children, who carries on her late husband's business for the support of herself and family, as well as for liquidating the husband's debts. At the end of ten years, B (still a widow) had paid off the whole of A (her late husband's) debts, and had besides realised or saved five hundred pounds. At this time B dies, and bequeathes the whole of the five hundred pounds to F, G, and H, the

\* Mr. Capell, the editor of Shakspeare, has promised the public some "Anecdotes of Sir John Fastolfe, of Castle in Norfolk," by Lord Dacre. These Letters from Mr. Anstis on that subject may perhaps suggest new sources of information to his lordship.



female children, to the total exclusion of the male children C, D, and E, from which case arise the following queries.

Q<sup>U</sup>. 1. Had B (the widow) an absolute right to make a will, having never administered to her husband's effects?

2. Supposing B to have administered to her husband's effects, seeing that he died intestate and insolvent, and that the widow's fortune arose from continuing her late husband's trade on the effects left behind him, is her will good in law?

3. B, neglecting the administration, is she not considered in the light of a trustee, and ought not her effects to be equitably divided among the six surviving children?

4. What steps should the male branch of the family take to set aside B's will, (already proved by the female branch)?

MR. URBAN,

O<sup>F</sup>. 10.

**T**HE very agreeable author of "Love and Madness," in investigating the sources of Chatterton's astonishing productions, observes, that in the Town and Country Magazine for 1769, p. 370, is a paper (which he might have added, was stolen literally from Dr. Goldsmith's BEE), wherein we read of Otway, that

— "when he died (which he did in an obscure house near the Minories), he had about him the copy of a Tragedy, which it seems he had sold for a trifle to Bentley the bookseller. I have seen, says the author of this article, an advertisement at the end of one of L'Estrange's political papers, offering a reward to any one who should bring it to his shop. What an invaluable treasure was there irretrievably lost, by the ignorance and neglect of the age he lived in!"

As I had never before heard this anecdote of Otway, curiosity induced me to turn over the neglected leaves of L'Estrange's 'Observator,' in hopes of verifying or confuting the fact; and on the 27th of November 1686, I met with the following advertisement, which was repeated on the 4th of December:

"Whereas Mr. THOMAS OTWAY, some time before his death, made Four Acts of a Play; whoever can give notice in whose hands the copy lies, either to Mr. Thomas Betterton, or to Mr. William Smith, at the Theatre Royal, shall be well rewarded for his pains."

In searching for this paragraph, Mr. Urban, I had the whimsical curiosity to minute down such advertisements as occurred in the whole of this eccentric publication of L'Estrange; and your recording them (for they are not numerous, though the period of time extends from April 13, 1681, to March 9, 1686-7), may be at least an amusement, if it is of no use, to your many intelligent readers.

"April 24, 1682. Strayed or stolen out of a Silver Antependium of her Majesties at Somerset-House, 36 Silver Screws, and, by Art-Magique, as many Brass Screws put in their Places.—Strayed or stolen out of another Silver-Piece of Altar-work, (no Mortal knows When or Where) a great number of Brass Screws, and, by Art-Magique also, Silver ones conveyed into their places; Whoever shall give notice of the same (in such manner that they may be re-converted) to R. J. in Queens-Head-Alley, R. B. or H. C. in the Old-Bayly, L. C. at the Godfreys-Head, F. S. at the Elephant and Castle, or J. S. within a stride of the Devil, shall have Country-Appeals, Vox-Patrice's, Kingdoms' Right, Just and Modest Vindications, Black-Box Letters, Replys upon Second Returns, Bacons, Dolemans, Popish Successors, Sacrament Protestations, Pacquets, Courants, Impartials, Mercuries, Narratives, innumerable, for his pains."

"April 14, 1683. Bishop Walton's famous Library will be expos'd to Sale by Auction upon the 30th day of this present April. By Samuel Carr, at his House at the King's-Head in St. Paul's Church-yard. Where Catalogues of it will be distributed, Gratis."

"Nov. 17, 1683. The Library of Mr. John L'Loyd, together with the Historical Library of Sir Thomas Raymond decess'd, late one of the Justices of the Kings-bench, will be expos'd to Sale by way of Auction, Munday the 3d of December, 1683, at the Auction-House in Ave-Mary-lane near Ludgate-street. Catalogues are given Gratis at Mr. Notts in the Pall-Mall, &c."

"Dec. 17, 1683. On Munday last, his Majesty and his Royal Highness were pleased to do Sir William Jennens the honour to see his new-erected Bagnio in Long Acre, and very well to approve thereof."

"Jan. 16, 1683-4. Whereas in a book by Me lately published (called the pleasant art of Money-catching), the Author, amongst other Collections (to make his book sell the better), indiscreetly ventured to set forth the Methods of the Penny-Post, as it is now managed; without the Consent or Leave of the Comptroller of that Office, or consulting any of the Offices thereunto belonging. These are therefore to desire all persons that have bought the said Book, to look upon that part as false and erroneous: And for Satisfaction of the Injury done to the Office, I have taken it out of all those that are unfold, and look upon my self obliged by this Publick Confession to own my Error.

JOHN DUNTON."

"Jan. 6, 1685-6. Mr. Michael Wright Picture-Drawer, being upon his Departure for Italy, intends to dispose of his Collections of Paintings and Pictures, both ancient and modern. With several Drawings, or Designs of the most famous Italian Masters; Prints, Plaisters, and Wax-Figures; Books of Painting, Architecture, Perspective, Opticks, &c. Antick Seals, and Choice Colours, as Ultra-



marine, Lake, &c. All which will be expos'd to Sale by Outcry, or Auction, upon Munday next by Ten in the Morning, at the House of the late Sir Peter Lely, in the Great-Piazza, Covent-Garden: and continued every day, forenoon and afternoon, till the whole be dispos'd of."

"Jan. 30, 1685-6. *Paradisus Amiffa, Poema Heroicum, quod a Joanne Milto Anglo Anglice Scriptum in Decem Libros Digestum est: Nunc autem a Viris quibusdam Natione eadem oriundis in Linguam Romanam transfertur. Liber Primus. Londini: Impensis Thomæ Dring, ad Insigne Occæ in Vico Fleetstreet dicto. 1686.*"

"Sept. 18, 1686. The Library of the Right Honourable Arthur Earl of Anglesey deceas'd, containing Variety of Bibles in the Oriental Languages; Fathers, Ecclesiastical History, &c. with a large Collection of Historians of all Ages and Nations; as also Books of Coins, Descriptions of great Houses; and in Physic, Philosophy, Mathematicks, Civil, Canon, and Common Law, &c. will be expos'd to Sale by Auction, the 25th day of October next, at the Black Swan over-against the South-gate of the Cathedral of St. Pauls in Pauls Church-yard. Catalogues will be distributed at Mr. Notts in the Pall-Mall."

If you think, Mr. Urban, I have not misapplied my leisure in these transcripts, you shall hear further on this subject from

AN OLD CORRESPONDENT.

*Nec durū licet usque minas perferre magistri,  
Cæteraque ingenio non subeunda—* MILTON.

MR. URBAN,

**I**T is well understood that some characters are savage and tyrannical by profession. Shakspeare, the unerring judge of nature, has observed how seldom *the steeld gaoler is the friend of man*. Perhaps, had our great dramatic poet been educated at a public seminary, it might have suggested to him a remark as little flattering to another profession, I mean that of a Schoolmaster. Long accustomed to absolute power, these birchen-scepter'd monarchs are prompt to exercise it not only on their pupils, but on every trembling object within their reach. The ear of the priest of Moloch was not more deaf to the shrieks of infancy; the eye of the Roman Licor was as little offended by the bloody furrows of the lash. The law has providently excluded butchers from juries; and yet the occupation of our Fleet-market heroes is less disgusting and cruel than that of the Busby tribe. The butcher placidly dispatches the ox and the sheep, without an effort to give either of them pain; but it is often the study of the vindictive pedagogue to inflict as severe a torment as he

is able. Sometimes too, with a coward's spirit, he will attempt a joke while yet the rod is in his hand. Much indulgence, however, is due to the plea of necessity. But for this borrow'd sting, our pedant's witticism, drone-like, would have been born without one.

Being lately on a visit to an understrapper in a collegiate school, I could not help observing the gross and arbitrary manner in which he treated even the females of his own family. To one, with joco-serious vulgarity, he would throw out hints about *six cuts and bitterly*. Another he would regale with a circumstantial narrative how one of her little favourites had recently suffered under his morning flagellation. This account is not exaggerated. Technical allusions are current among artists of every class. Even Jack Ketch has his professional pleasantries. The rod and the rope are alike fertile of merriment among those to whom the delicacy that distinguishes the conversation of gentlemen is unknown. We may hope indeed that a superior agency at some future period will disarm these cloistered Dionysii, and compel them to seek a mode by which puerile laziness or frolick may be less offensively corrected. An insurrection in one of our publick schools is known to have happened about a year ago; and though the particulars of it were carefully concealed, it is supposed to have originated from a just abhorrence of this severe, shameful, and indelicate punishment; a punishment too often entrusted to the most capricious and passionate of mankind, or to such as, being compounds of avarice and barbarity, occasionally revenge the length of a baker's bill upon the next unlucky culprit who falls under their censure. — Besides, boys in the present age aspire early to the rights of manhood, and will no longer endure with tameness this humiliating treatment. The indecency of whipping youths who have reached seventeen or eighteen years of age, is too notorious to need representation. Formerly indeed (as a late excellent writer of Milton's Life informs us) the brutal custom was transplanted from schools to universities. Some of us also can well remember a certain divine, who afterwards becoming head of a college, was desirous that this his favourite privilege and amusement should accompany his change of situation, that as he flogged the scholar, he might be permitted to continue the same operation on the junior fellow. In all probability, however, the obscene custom I complain



of will yet remain in publick schools till a set of lads, with firmer resolution and more politick conduct than their predecessors have hitherto shewn in their different attempts to do themselves justice, shall apply the birch to the master, and constrain Perillus to taste the qualities of his own bull. After a single beefom has been efficaciously distributed between the periwig-pated regent and his chief drudge in canonicals, the custom of sticking up the three-twigg'd fasces near the block, will soon be abolished. The measure I recommend would prove more decisive and effectual in preventing future tumults, than a thousand consultations between stupid wardens, or as many reproofs of negligent prepositors. There is a singular tenderness about a pampered sacerdotal rump, that would shrink from the trial of a second smarting, and while the first lasted would exhibit such diverting marks of sensibility, as might almost rival the loco-motive faculties of Mr. Astley and his coadjutors, who entertain the publick with their feats of activity at Westminster. Thus children would no longer be scourged into loss of spirit, nor would elegant domestick females be insulted with the dirty triumphs of a father or a brother, over the defenceless nudities of a full-grown truant. Some schoolmasters also (*carnificinam ex gymnasis facientes*) by the same means might escape suspicion of deriving their attachment to the rod from motives which are best explained by writers like *Bartholinus de usu flagrorum*. I am no general advocate for rebellion; but in boys at least it might be tolerated, when their masters refuse obedience to the laws of decency. Custom will no more justify the act of such publick flogging, than it will palliate the crime for which a late reverend pedagogue was executed at Tyburn.

Could I, Sir, by your means, excite a proper spirit in youths whose approach to manhood ought to exempt them from such illiberal castigation, I should not think the time employed in scribbling this address to you had been entirely thrown away. I am, &c.

New College, Oct. 2, 1780.

A. B.

# BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIRS OF GEORGE STANHOPE, D.D. Dean of Canterbury.

THIS most excellent Divine was born at Hertishorn in Derbyshire, March 5, 1659-60. His father, the Rev. Mr. Thomas Stanhope, was rector of that place, vicar of St. Margaret's church in Leicester, and chaplain to the earls of Chesterfield and Clare. His mother's name was Allestry, of a good

family in the same county. His grandfather George Stanhope, D. D. was chaplain to James I. and Charles I.; had the chancellorship of York, where he was also a canon-residentary, held a prebend, and was rector of Wheldrake in that county. He was, for his loyalty, "driven to doors with eleven children," and died in 1644. See Walker's "Sufferings of the Clergy," part II. p. 83.

Young Stanhope was sent to school, first at Uppingham in Rutland, then at Leicester; afterwards removed to Eaton, and thence chosen to King's College in Cambridge, in the place of W. Cleaver. He took the degree of B. A. in 1681; M. A. 1685; was elected one of the syndics for the University of Cambridge, in the business of Alban Francis, 1687; minister of Quoi near Cambridge; vice-proctor 1688; was that year preferred to the rectory of Tring in Hertfordshire, which after some time he quitted. He was in 1689 presented to the vicarage of Lewisham in Kent by lord Dartmouth, to whom he had been chaplain, and tutor to his son. He was also appointed chaplain to king William and queen Mary, and continued to enjoy the like honour under queen Anne. He commenced D. D. July 5, 1697, performing all the offices required to that degree publicly, and with great applause. He was made vicar of Deptford in 1703; succeeded Dr. Hooper as dean of Canterbury the same year; and was thrice chosen prolocutor of the lower house of convocation. He was also preacher of the Tuesday's lecture at St. Laurence Jewry, where, on his resignation in 1708, he was succeeded by Dr. Moss. He died March 18, 1727-8, aged 68 years; and was buried in the chancel of the church at Lewisham, where a monument was erected by his widow, with the following inscription:

"In memory

Of the very Revd GEORGE STANHOPE, D.D.  
38 Years Vicar of this Place, and 26 of  
the neighbouring Church at DEPTFORD;  
Constituted Dean of CANTERBURY,  
A. D. 1703;

and thrice PROLOCUTOR of the Lower  
House of Convocation.

Whose Piety was real and rational,  
his Charity great and universal,  
fruitful in Acts of Mercy,  
and in all good Works:

His Learning was elegant and comprehensive,  
His Conversation polite and delicate,  
Grave without Preciseness,  
Facerious without Levity:

The good Christian, the solid Divine,  
and the fine Gentleman,  
in him were happily united;

Who, tho' amply qualified for the highest  
Honours of his Sacred Function,

Yet was content with only deserving them.

In his Pastoral Office a Pattern to his People,  
And to all who shall succeed him  
in the Care of them.

His Discourses from the Pulpit  
were equally pleasing and profitable,



a beautiful Intermixture of the clearest Reasoning with the purest Diction, attended with all the Graces of a just ELOCUTION;

as his Works from the Press have spoke the Praises of his happy Genius, his Love of God and Men; for which Generations to come will bless his Memory.

He was born March the 5th.

He died March the 18th, 1727-8, aged 68 Years."

We cannot but lament that we are not furnished with more ample materials to do justice to the memory of this worthy man.

His writings, which are an inestimable treasure of piety and devotion, are, "A Translation of Thomas à Kempis, 1696," 8vo. "The *Sieur de Charron's* Three Books of Wisdom, written originally in French, with an Account of the Author, 1697;" of which a third edition appeared in 1729, 3 vols 8vo. "A Sermon on the Death of Dr. Gabriel Townerfon, late Rector of St. Andrew Undershaft, London, and of Welwyn in Hertfordshire, 1698," 4to. "A Sermon on the Death of Mr. Robert Castell, late of Deptford in Kent, 1699," 4to. "Epicætetus's Morals, with Simplicius's Comment; and the Life of Epicætetus, 1700," 8vo. "Fifteen Sermons, 1700," 8vo. "A Paraphrase and Comment upon the Epistles and Gospels, 1705," 4 vols 8vo. "The Truth and Excellence of the Christian Religion asserted against Jews, Infidels and Heretics; in Sixteen Sermons 1701, 1702, at Boyle's Lecture, 1706," 4to. "Rochefoucault's Maxims, 1706," 8vo. "Parsons's Christian Directory, 1716," 8vo. "St. Augustine's Meditations, 1720," 8vo. "A Funeral Sermon on Mr. Richard Sare, Book-feller, 1724," two editions, 4to. "Twelve Sermons on several Occasions, 1727," 8vo. "Private Prayers for every Day in the Week, and for the several Parts of each Day; translated from the Greek Devotions of Bishop Andrews, with Additions, 1730." Of this posthumous volume the editor was Mr. James Hutton; who observes, that "Dean Stanhope's personal qualifications, prudence, and public spirit, bore a considerable resemblance to those of Bishop Andrews. His life was a constant, uniform pattern of chearful, undisguised, and unaffected piety. His uncommon diligence and industry, assisted by his excellent parts, had enriched him with a large stock of polite, solid, and most useful learning. He had not indeed acquired the knowledge of so many languages as Bishop Andrews; but yet, besides his mother tongue, in which he had so great a command, he was a master of the Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and French. These he put to their proper use, not for any vain ostentation, but as instruments of procuring the knowledge of all those things which have rendered him an accomplished gentleman, a worthy man, and a substantial divine. His well-digested learn-

ing, accurate judgement, candor, and good nature, shone very brightly in his conversation; as well as his preaching and his writings; all consecrated to the honour of God, and the promoting of virtue and religion: indeed some who have conversed most intimately with him have assured me, they never knew any that so continually spoke and acted with a regard to these ends. His preaching was really admirable and edifying; his style clear and plain, but noble; his reasonings easy and strong; his persuasions powerfully moving; his action, and way of speaking, graceful, just, and affecting; his subjects well chosen, and suited to his auditory. The greatest and best of his hearers (and he often had the greatest in this nation) might learn what was profitable from him; which if they neglected to do, his Discourses will rise in judgement against them, and in the mean time demonstrate, that he omitted nothing necessary to deliver his own soul. His writings are, or may be, in every body's hand, and every body will judge of them as they please; I shall therefore leave them to do so, and only affirm what I know from more than a single experience, that they are an inestimable treasure for the devout people of this nation. Were I to speak particularly of all his private and public virtues, of his constant preaching, and prudent and faithful discharge of all the parts of his ministry, the many charities and good works he did in the course of his life, and the liberal provision (in proportion to his substance) which he made for them in his last will and testament, I should far exceed the brevity I propose. I hope some abler hand will give his life and character at large, and do justice to his memory; and so convince the world, that (though he was thereby eased of a great burden, yet) it was no small unhappiness to the church, that he was not raised to the highest order in it."

Dr. Felton says, "The late Dean of Canterbury is excellent in the whole. His thoughts and reasoning bright and solid. His style is just, both for the purity of language, and for strength and beauty of expression; but the periods are formed in so peculiar an order of the words, that it was an observation, nobody could pronounce them with the same grace and advantage as himself."

In his translations, it is well known, Dr. Stanhope did not confine himself to a strict and literal version; but took the liberty of paraphrasing, explaining, and improving upon his author; as will evidently appear (not to mention any other work) by the slightest perusal of St. Augustine's Meditations and the Devotions of Bishop Andrews.

In the London Magazine for 1758, p. 163, is a curious correspondence between Bishop Atterbury and Dean Stanhope, on the increasing neglect of public baptism. And we may refer to our own Magazine, 1777, p. 558, for an excellent consolatory letter of Dr. Stanhope; and to 1778, p. 570, for a grateful return to his benevolence.

J. N.



Mr. URBAN,

THE Rev. Mr. Lindsey (from the account given of his Dissertation in your Magazine for August, 1779,) seems to have done more credit to the cause he hath adopted, by his passive conduct (the quitting of his preferment), than by any active performance, I mean any strength of reasoning, he hath made use of in support of it. He says that Jesus is not the Word, which St. John calls God, by which all things were made. This seems very strange! But, pray, is not the Word mentioned in the three first verses of this first chapter of St. John, the same also that is mentioned in the 4th; the same to whom John Baptist was appointed the forerunner; the same also, of whom it is expressly affirmed, in the 10th, that the world was made by him; nay, the very same too that in the 14th verse is said to be made flesh, and to have dwelt among us? In short, is not the very same Word (the main subject of the narrative) still spoken of throughout the first fourteen verses at least? If not, where is the change? Whereabouts is the Word dropped, and Jesus substituted in the room of it? This, to me, seems an insuperable difficulty in Mr. L.'s scheme.

But one thing more especially I would humbly beg leave to ask, namely, why this first chapter of St. John, at least the former part of it, is now, all at once, dwindled into a mere preface? Is it not a part, an integral part, of St. John's gospel? This, I believe, was never yet disputed. Why then is this strange degradation from its ancient dignity? There seems to be another difficulty in the foresaid scheme that can be no way accounted for, unless it be, that the old pretence of metaphor, by which the natural force of this passage hath hitherto been eluded, being grown weak by use, must now receive some additional strength by detracting proportionally from the credit of the narrative itself.

Supposing it were granted to Mr. L. and his Socinian brethren, that St. John, in this first chapter, had any part or portion of the 8th of Proverbs in view; yet what could that avail for their purpose, unless it could be shewn that the *λογος* is spoken of in the one place for the very same end or purpose that *σοφια*, or *sapientia*, is mentioned in the other? The 8th of Proverbs is professedly taken up in setting forth the eternity and supreme excellency of

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the divine wisdom. The first chapter of St. John, at least the former part of it, is professedly taken up in giving an account of our Saviour, and the important errand he came upon. To what purpose then can the evangelist be supposed to introduce this account of his with a lofty encomium on the divine wisdom, as an attribute? Would not this be directly contrary to the natural order of things, and to the method constantly pursued in every other instance of the like nature? Did Homer, Virgil, or any other celebrated author, ever begin their narrative with enumerating the virtues of the hero, or the merits of the grand achievements they were about to treat of? Quite contrary to this, they do all of them first represent to us the hero and his achievements, and then make their reflections, when they have put it into the power of their readers to judge of the justice and propriety of those reflections. And this seems to be the method which the sacred penmen have taken. The intent of the gospels was to give us an account of our Lord's birth, life, doctrine, and sufferings; and the epistles do, upon every occasion, point out and extol the infinite power, wisdom, goodness, and mercy of God displayed therein.

Dr. Lardner's paraphrase upon the passage in question, as quoted by Mr. L. seems very plain, and so doth the text itself seem to be equally plain; and why, since they differ, we are to fly from this last, and fix upon the former, is what I am not able to comprehend.

If, according to Mr. L. Jesus Christ is a mere man, then it must be mere idolatry to pay him divine homage: and then woe to this nation in general, nay, to all the national churches in Christendom, for having lived so many ages in the wilful practice of that damping sin; wilful, I say, because ignorance or error it cannot surely be.

Yours, &c.

M. N.

Mr. URBAN,

INDULGE me in the liberty of making a few remarks on those extracts from Mr. Madan's singular publication, which you communicated to the public in your Magazine for August. The observations which I shall presume to suggest relate entirely to his arguments in favour of *polygamy*.

Had the great Creator, when he first formed the human race, intended to have

establish



established *polygamy*, he would undoubtedly have created two or more women for Adam, instead of creating *only one*.

The learned and ingenious Dr. Delany informs us, that the practice of *polygamy* amongst the Jews arose from a corrupt interpretation of *Leviticus xviii. 18*. But from whatever source a custom so degrading to human nature sprung, it is evident it was not universally, nor even generally, practised by that people.

If Mr. Madan could even prove that *polygamy* was ordained under the *Mosaic* dispensation, such a command ought not to have any influence on *Christians*, unless it was also inculcated in the *New Testament*; which is the sole rule of a *Christian's* faith and practice. The chief view in which the *Old Testament* is interesting to us, is, as a record of the prophecies relative to the advent of the *Messiah*, and the universal prevalence of his kingdom.

When the Pharisees had been interrogating our blessed Master respecting the lawfulness of divorces, and pleading the indulgence which Moses gave to that practice, he replies, "*For the hardness of your hearts he wrote you this precept. But from the beginning of the creation God made them male and female. For this cause shall a man leave father and mother, and cleave unto his wife, and they twain shall be one flesh.*" Surely the answer which Christ here gives to the tempting question of the Pharisees, militates as strongly against *polygamy* as against divorces, and proves it to be the original appointment of the all-wise Creator, that "*every man should have his own wife, and every woman her own husband.*"

Lost to every finer feeling of the human soul must that man be who can plead in favour of *polygamy*; for *polygamy* is utterly destructive of that virtuous and tender friendship which Providence designed should subsist between husband and wife, who are to walk "*as being heirs together of the grace of life.*" It reduces the female sex to the most degrading state of slavery, treating them merely as the objects of gratifying appetite, instead of the faithful and affectionate partners of men's cares and comforts. To be considered in so sordid a view, must be a situation infinitely more painful to a virtuous and delicate female mind than all the other evils of life. *Polygamy*, therefore, is an act of the greatest injustice and cruelty towards them.

Great and numerous are the evils which would result to society from the toleration of *polygamy*. Were a number of women to reside together in one house, who had all an equal right to the person of the husband, jealousy, envy, and contention, would inevitably prevail amongst them. The animosities of the mothers would be inherited by the children; and such a family, instead of being a seminary of virtue, would be a scene in which every passion that disgraces human nature would take place.

The virtuous education of children, which is one important end of marriage, would be utterly impracticable; because children can never be properly educated when there is not the utmost confidence and harmony subsisting between the parents, which is incompatible with a state of *polygamy*.

If peculiar rewards await those who are the instruments of "*turning many to righteousness*;" what, Mr. Urban, will be the punishment of them, who, by "*handling the word of God deceitfully*," encourage men in the practice of that sensuality which it was designed to subdue?

Sept. 10.

A CHRISTIAN.

Mr. URBAN,

YOUR inserting the following case will much oblige an old and constant reader.

#### The CASE.

SUPPOSE I lived between two neighbours, the one a Papist, the other a Protestant; the Papist zealous for his religion, but his whole deportment extremely amiable and obliging as a neighbour; my other neighbour, the Protestant, had his mind well informed, holds and venerates the true, genuine principles of Christianity, is a man of sound judgment and real learning, but his natural temper sour, haughty, and forbidding. I, who am situated between these two, have children who are frequent visitants at both their houses. My Protestant neighbour sends them home disgusted with his rigid, unsociable manner; my other neighbour, delighted and taken with his. Their passions immediately become judges of these different dispositions: the company of the one is never sought after; and the other, on the contrary, becomes their friend, their confident, and, very early, their instructor and adviser. By imperceptible degrees he insinuates himself so thoroughly into their hearts, they take



him for their best friend and spiritual guide. With all the sophistry of Popery he persuades them their everlasting happiness depends on leaving father and mother, &c. for what he calls the Gospel, and works up their young and impassioned minds to such a height of religious enthusiasm, they consent to his guidance so far as to leave their native home to be educated in a Popish seminary abroad, lest their zeal should abate. They are thus seduced from me, before I saw, or rather would see, their danger. Now I am roused, I put penal laws in full force against my neighbour: I oblige him to fly, and I bring home my children. What then? I have their bodies 'tis true, but will the laws of my country, which enabled me to recover them, recover also their minds? How shall I do that? The man whom I have wreaked the whole vengeance of the laws on, the man whom I call the seducer of my children, the enemy of their souls, they look on as their spiritual father, and disinterested friend, who for their sakes is now persecuted and hated. The laws of my country have done all that laws can do, but they can do no more. Behold then the *utter insufficiency of penal laws! Insufficient*, because entirely inadequate to the wished-for effect; the mind being their REAL object, and the *mind penal laws can never reach.* Z.

Mr. URBAN, *Sheffield, Aug. 24.*

I Beg leave to communicate to you a few remarks on a subject which seems to call loudly for reformation.

It has been an ancient objection with Dissenters against *pre-composed forms of prayer*, that, "in consequence of their being always expressed in the same words, they are very unfavourable to devotion." Judicious replies have been made to this objection; yet, I apprehend, the point must at last be referred to every person's own feelings.

What I would now observe is, that the manner in which the Liturgy of the Church of England is too frequently read, is not likely to gain converts, many of the clergy hurrying it over with such a careless indifference, as must serve rather to produce inattention than devotion. This is really the case with some who deliver their discourses from the pulpit with the greatest propriety. Surely, if publick worship is a duty of any importance, this is a practice by no means to be defended.

We have often read and heard high encomiums upon our Common-Prayer. How much then do they deserve censure who thus deprive it of its excellence! These men support the cause of its adversaries, and contribute more, perhaps, towards bringing it into disesteem, than all the critical remarks that have ever been made upon it.

But not only the Liturgy, but the Scriptures themselves are thus too often sacrificed to ignorance or indolence, by a drawling, unanimated monotony, or a pert, negligent familiarity; yet many of those who indulge themselves in these improprieties would probably think it insufferable to treat Shakspeare in this manner. And surely, if such respect is to be paid to human compositions, some reverence is due to the *oracles of God*. But, exclusive of their divine authority, I will venture to say, that, were the Scriptures read in our publick worship with taste and propriety, they would gain a full attention from the audience, and be often abundantly more profitable than many elegant pulpit-discourses: for an intelligent reader may, in many cases, make his recital answer the purpose of a comment; and I am persuaded, that were the Bible read in our churches by a *Garrick* or a *Sheridan*, we should no longer see that drowsy indifference which too generally prevails. *The word of God* would then indeed be found to be *quick and powerful*, and be held in the estimation which it justly deserves.

But I am sorry to be informed that in our universities this point is so little attended to, that divine service in the college chapels is hurried through with the most slovenly precipitation; and this is so generally the case, that every reader there who aims at some degree of propriety becomes frequently the subject of ridicule. Yet these are our clerical nurseries! Who can wonder then to see such negligence in our churches?

In the name of common sense, why are not these irregularities corrected? Publick worship is either an important duty, or it is not. If it is a mere matter of form, it is high time it were abolished; for, in this view, it is a solemn mockery, or at least an unprofitable employment of time; but if it is deemed a reasonable service, it surely ought to be rendered so in the performance.

Yours, &c.

E. G.  
*Account*



Account of the Rise and Fall of the Stocks, or PUBLIC FUNDS, in each Year, from January 1760 to January 1780, exclusive of the fractional Parts, which, being but of little Amount, are omitted.

Jan. 1760, 3 per cents. 80	Dec. 1770, 3 per cents. 77
4 per cents. 94	4 per cents. 87
Dec. 3 per cents. 75	Jan. 1771, 3 per cents. 77
4 per cents. 90	4 per cents. 87
Jan. 1761, 3 per cents. 74	Dec. 3 per cents. 86
4 per cents. 87	4 per cents. 94
Dec. 3 per cents. 69	Jan. 1772, 3 per cents. 87
4 per cents. 81	4 per cents. 95
Jan. 1762, 3 per cents. 64	Dec. 3 per cents. 87
4 per cents. 65	4 per cents. 93
Dec. 3 per cents. 88	Jan. 1773, 3 per cents. 86
4 per cents. 100	4 per cents. 92
Jan. 1763, 3 per cents. 90	Dec. 3 per cents. 87
4 per cents. 101	4 per cents. 91
Dec. 3 per cents. 85	Jan. 1774, 3 per cents. 87
4 per cents. 96	4 per cents. 91
Jan. 1764, 3 per cents. 83	Dec. 3 per cents. 89
4 per cents. 93	4 per cents. 92
Dec. 3 per cents. 84	Jan. 1775, 3 per cents. 89
4 per cents. 97	4 per cents. 92
Jan. 1765, 3 per cents. 86	Dec. 3 per cents. 88
4 per cents. 98	4 per cents. 91
Dec. 3 per cents. 92	Jan. 1776, 3 per cents. 87
4 per cents. 103	4 per cents. 91
Jan. 1766, 3 per cents. 89	Dec. 3 per cents. 81
4 per cents. 102	4 per cents. 84
Dec. 3 per cents. 89	Jan. 1777, 3 per cents. 81
4 per cents. 102	4 per cents. 84
Jan. 1767, 3 per cents. 88	Dec. 3 per cents. 76
4 per cents. 102	4 per cents. 76
Dec. 3 per cents. 91	Jan. 1778, 3 per cents. 75
4 per cents. 102	4 per cents. 62
Jan. 1768, 3 per cents. 92	Dec. 3 per cents. 62
4 per cents. 104	4 per cents. 62
Dec. 3 per cents. 89	Jan. 1779, 3 per cents. 61
4 per cents. 100	4 per cents. 62
Jan. 1769, 3 per cents. 90	Dec. 3 per cents. 60
4 per cents. 101	4 per cents. 61
Dec. 3 per cents. 86	Jan. 1780, 3 per cents. 61
4 per cents. 96	4 per cents. 61
Jan. 1770, 3 per cents. 84	Sept. 3 per cents. 61
4 per cents. 94	4 per cents. 61

During the above period of twenty years, the national debt has increased from ninety-five million, one hundred and fifty thousand, four hundred and forty-eight pounds, to nearly two hundred millions, its present amount; in which time the three per cents. have fallen and decreased in their value (reckoning from the highest, which was 94, to the lowest 61) 33 per cent, and the four per cents. (from 104 to 61) 43 per cent.

“ A continuance of the war for only five years longer (says the author of the Essay on the Publick Funds), which in all human probability will be the case, and perhaps it may be ten, at the rate of seven millions annual increase of the national debt, which is a very moderate allowance, will make the amount 235 millions; at which period the stocks will become so very low (for probably the 3 per cents. will not be worth more than 20), and the alarm in consequence will be so general and affecting, that there is the greatest reason to imagine, when the debt shall arrive at the sum above-mentioned, it will soon after put an end to its own existence.

“ In our present situation, therefore, we cannot prosecute a war, unless it be the determined resolution of M——y to effect this national bankruptcy; in which case, if they have no feeling for the people, let them at least reflect on what terms they must expect to have future loans, if any can be had; and how much more advantageous the terms of each in progression must be the nearer the matter draws to this period: and, lastly, whether it is not most probable that the nation will be left with a general war against France, Spain, and America united, in the midst of a national bankruptcy, and what in such a case would be the inevitable consequence?” W.

The SPECULATOR. No. I.  
“*Nocet empti dolore voluptas.*” HOR. Ep. II.  
“Pleasure hurts that’s bought with pain.” CREECH.

IN no age have obscene and impious pleasures more vigorously flourished, and more numerously increased, than in the present. Never was the pen of the moralist more needful: and though the horrors of vicious, and the joys of innocent pleasures, have been so fully represented by many learned writers, still mankind persevere in their destructive courses, still a repetition of those salutary instructions becomes necessary. It is the duty, therefore, of every man to make some attempts to retard the rapid progress, to check the impetuous career of those who are running in the paths, and to arm the innocent against the snares, of baneful pleasures. To this end, the miserable effects of the one, the happiness of the other, the excruciating pains, the grateful sensations, the torments of conscience, the heart-felt joy,—all should be depicted in their true colours; for would youth observe the numerous precautions against those poignant stings, those deadly poisons, which will ever attend excess of pleasure, we should not see so many daily fall victims to their folly. What pity, what shame it is, that the generality of mankind should so ardently seek after sensual, and wilfully neglect mental qualifications! What a reproach to the present times, that vice should daily become more frequent, virtue more rare! How greatly must it shock truly virtuous minds to see such multitudes of their own race wallowing in every luxurious excess, lingering under a thousand corruptive diseases, and groaning on the point of death under the agonies of a guilty conscience! Did we use pleasure with that moderation which is absolutely necessary



necessary for the pure enjoyment of it, and now and then beguile the tedious hour with some innocent recreation, what a far greater degree of felicity should we enjoy! Then should we acquire that health of body, that peace of mind, that serenity of temper, that clearness of conscience, that real happiness, which will ever be the concomitants of those whose enjoyments are kept within the bounds of moderation. Inebriety is generally the first step to infamous pleasure; 'tis this which lulls the soul into its destructive lethargy, blinds the eyes of our understanding, and precipitately hurries us into the gulph of perdition. Possess we therefore sobriety and temperance, and we shall ever be armed against the delusive allurements of noxious pleasures.

P. R.

Mr. URBAN,

THE following account, extracted from Carte's History of England, vol. II. p. 557 & seq. has so striking a resemblance to the late insurrection of the lower class of people in and about London, that the recital of it must make a seasonable article in your Magazine; for which purpose, an old correspondent has taken the pains to transcribe it, with only a few omissions, to reduce it within the usual limits of your essays. If it should be judged proper for insertion, I may perhaps follow it with some observations not altogether unworthy the public attention. In the mean time I remain Mr. Urban's humble servant, Y. D.

"THE heavy taxes during the late reign, for the support of the war with France, which did not lie so much on the nobility and gentry as on their copyholders and tenants, had caused a general discontent among the latter, and made them repine at their unhappy condition, which subjected them to insupportable payments, imposed without their consent. These discontents were encouraged by the seditious preaching of John Ball, and others, who maintained, in their sermons, "that by nature all men were equal; that servitude was introduced by the unjust oppression of wicked men, contrary to the will of God; and that it behoved them to shake off the yoke and assert their liberty." They were in a proper disposition for that purpose when the poll-tax was imposed: and the nomination of the collectors being left to the crown, there did not want corrupt and rapacious persons about

the court to suggest that it had not been honestly raised, and to offer a sum of money for the surplus. This procured them commissions according to their desires; and they are said to have executed them in so insolent, oppressive, and tyrannical a manner, as provoked the common people in their fury to kill some of them, and then take arms to avoid being punished for that offence.

Walsingham says, that the insurrection began in two towns in Essex; and immediately imputes it to some seditious persons, who, spreading reports that the copyholders and peasants of those towns were to be plundered, their houses burnt, and their heads cut off, incited them all to rise in their defence. There is nothing so absurd that an English peasant is not capable of believing: the inhabitants affrighted quitted their ploughs, and ran to arms. They soon amounted to 5000, and their numbers giving them courage, they fancied themselves masters of the realm; and, sending agents to their neighbours in Kent, pressed them to join in asserting the common liberty, for changing the state and evil customs of the kingdom, and for getting rid of all the taxes but the fifteenths. The flame, finding matter disposed for it in Kent, caught there immediately, and spread thence through Sussex, Surrey, Hertford, and the counties which formed of old the kingdom of the East-Angles. The gentlemen neglected them at first; but through this connivance their numbers increased daily: and a parcel of needy, debauched rascals, immersed in debts, and criminals of all kinds, flocking to them, were made their chieftains, under the names of Thomas Miller, Hob Carter, Jack Straw, Wat Tyler, and the like, which they assumed to express their base original. They then began to pull down the houses of the nobility and gentry, to seize and put to death justices and all practitioners in the law, to burn all court-rolls and evidences that could be of use to shew the rights and customs of manors, or the antiquity and noblesse of families; and to make all passengers swear they would be true to King Richard, and would join with them in opposing all taxes but fifteenths.

Wat Tyler at the head of the insurgents of Kent, and Jack Straw chieftain of those of Essex, at last joined their forces, and came, on Wednesday,



nesday, June 12, with 100,000 men, and banners displayed, to Black-beath. The king sending thither to know the reason of their commotion, they told the messengers, that they came to speak with him about certain matters, and expected he should repair to them to hear their desires. The king had at this time retired to the Tower of London, for the safety of his person; but being persuaded by those about him to comply with their demand, he passed the Thames with that design. When they saw him coming, they ran like furies, in great numbers, towards the river; which Simon Sudbury, archbishop of Canterbury, and Sir Robert Hales, grand prior of the knights hospitalers, the one chancellor, the other treasurer of England, observing, advised the king to return to the Tower. This incensing the rebels, they cried out, *Treason! Treason!* and running on to the bridge gate, which the London mob had hindered the magistrates from shutting, spread themselves over the city, plundered houses, and killed several persons, chiefly Flemings. The next day, the mob of the city joining with them, out of hatred to the duke of Lancaster, who was then out of town, they fell upon his fine palace, called the Savoy, burnt and levelled it with the ground, and destroyed infinite quantities of the richest household furniture, plate, and jewels, but, carrying none away, beat the last with hammers to powder. From thence they went to the Temple, the chief seminary of the lawyers, which they demolished, burning all the books, papers, and records there lodged: and then proceeding to the priory of St. John, in Clerkenwell, treated it in the same manner. After this, dividing themselves into three bodies, one went to Heybury, where they plundered and destroyed a noble manor house belonging to the knights of St. John; another, composed mostly of Essex and Hertfordshire people, took post on Mile-end green; and the third, about St. Catherine's and Tower-hill.

The next day, Friday, June 14, the king, attended by a few noblemen, all unarmed, rode to the body posted at Mile-end, who had sent for him to come to them immediately, or they would pull down the Tower, and not let him live a moment longer. He had no other party to take, but that of obeying their summons; for though he had 600 men of arms, and as many

archers, with him in the Tower, those doughty warriors were so horribly frightened, that they looked like dead men rather than living, and durst not lift up an hand in his defence. The party too of rebels about the Tower had already behaved themselves with the utmost insolence, seizing the provisions which were bringing thither for the King's table, and demanding the heads of the chancellor and treasurer: and as soon as the king was gone out towards Mile end, they entered the place without opposition, beheaded archbishop Sudbury (who, upon their declaration of their rancour against him the day before, had resigned the seals) and Sir Robert Hales, murdered fifteen others, treated the king's mother with the utmost rudeness, the vilest scoundrels offering to kiss her, and not one of the knights upon guard daring to interpose and save her from so horrible an indignity. The king in the meantime, arriving at Mile-end, saluted the populace there assembled to the number of about 60,000, with an air of affability; told them he was their king, and asked what it was they desired. They delivered him a paper of demands, very prejudicial to the crown, the church, and the nobility of England, which they insisted should be granted them under the great seal; and declared they would not let him go till he had complied with their desires. These were chiefly "an exemption of all persons throughout the realm from all bondage and servitude, so that there never should be any bondman for the future; a free liberty of buying and selling in cities, boroughs, market-towns, and all places whatsoever; the reducing the rent of lands held in villenage to four pence an acre; and a general pardon for all offences." The king granted their requests, on condition they would return home, and leave only two or three of each parish or town, to receive and bring with them their charters of freedom; the letters-patent for which were drawn up with great dispatch, and sealed the next morning; and upon the receipt thereof the Essex and Hertfordshire peasants returned to their respective counties.

The dispersion of such a number of the populace was a great blow to the rest of the rebels, but did not abate Wat Tyler's pride, nor divert him from pursuing his bloody measures and treason-



treasonable designs. He continued the next day, June 15, to demolish houses in the city, and cut off heads, as he had done the day before; and gave instructions for the like practices at St. Alban's. The king sent to acquaint the Kentishmen that their companions at Mile-end-green were gone home, upon receiving their charters of freedom, and he was ready to grant them the same, if they would accept them: but Wat their leader, an artful fellow, would vouchsafe no other answer than that he would embrace peace, if he liked the conditions. Three several charters were sent him, but none pleased him; his view being to delay matters till night, when he proposed to execute his design of killing the king, with the great men that adhered to him, and of plundering and burning the city, thinking himself sure of all the indigent people. When nothing drawn by others would content him, he was invited to come and treat himself with the king; and when Sir John Newton, the messenger, pressed him to make haste, he bade him, if he was in haste, return to the king; he would come himself at his leisure. The king had gone that day, after dinner, to Westminster-abbey; and, in his return through Smithfield, found an innumerable multitude of people there, with Tyler at their head, who carried himself with such intolerable insolence, that the king ordered W. Walworth, mayor of London, to take him into custody. Walworth immediately struck him such a blow on the head, as almost felled him from his horse; and others of the king's followers running him through, he dropped down dead at the king's horse's feet. This prince, not full sixteen years old, had scarce appeared in any thing before, being under the management of his *selfish*, haughty, and imperious uncles, who governed the realm at their pleasure: but if one may judge of him by the first specimen of his conduct on this occasion, there is room to think he would not have wanted talents for government, if they had given him a better education.

The Kentishmen, seeing their leader fall, cried out, "Our captain is killed; let us revenge his death:" and drawing their bows, prepared to let fly their arrows. The king, with a wonderful intrepidity, setting spurs to his horse, rode up to them, and said,

"What is this, my lieges? what are you going to do? would you shoot your king? Don't be concerned for the death of a traitor and a scoundrel. I am your king; I will be your captain and your leader; follow me into the open fields, and you shall have whatever you desire." He was afraid they should, in their rage at Tyler's death, set fire to the houses in Smithfield, and therefore rode before them into the fields; they following, as yet undetermined whether they should dispatch him, or accept his charter, and return to their abodes. The mayor in the mean time rode into the city, and summoned the best and most substantial citizens to come to the king's succour; which they readily did, to the number of 1000 well armed, under the conduct of Sir Robert Knollis, who chanced to come thither in that instant, and drew them up in good order. When this body came up to join the king, the rebels immediately threw down their arms; and, falling on their knees, sued for mercy. Some of the military men were for putting an hundred or two of them to the sword; but, as abundance had joined them purely by force, or out of fear, the king would not suffer it, lest the innocent should suffer with the guilty. He only caused proclamation to be made in London, that none of the citizens should hold correspondence with them, or admit any of them that night within the walls of the city. This was done by way of precaution against the design proposed to be then executed: and the Kentishmen, receiving the next day a charter of enfranchisement, upon the model of that granted to those of Essex, dispersed and returned to their own habitations.

The tenants in villenage of the abbey of S. Alban's, the townsmen of the place, and the peasants of the neighbourhood, had likewise risen in arms, and forced the abbot and convent to grant them letters of manumission, to enlarge the liberties of the town, and to deliver up all their charters and grants of privileges, which they burnt in the market place. They had at the same time burnt the houses, destroyed the goods, and cut off the heads, of such as they thought their enemies.

There were the like commotions in Suffolk, Norfolk, the shires of Cambridge and Huntingdon, and the Isle of Ely, the peasants every where committing the like outrages; and at S.



Edmund's Bury, putting the chief-justice Cavendish to death, with the prior and some monks of the convent. These were suppressed by Henry le Spencer, the warlike bishop of Norwich, who attacked the Norfolk rebels, and routed them at North Walsham. Littistar, their ringleader, who had assumed the title of *King of the Commons*, was taken, with many others; and being put to death for high treason, the country was soon reduced into a peaceable condition. CARTE.

Mr. URBAN,

*Oæ.* 4.

YOU have done well, in p. 444, by preserving the ceremonial of Mr. Kirkman's funeral; and I now give you an opportunity of supplying an omission in your last volume, by sending you the best account which appeared in the public prints of the funeral of Mr. Garrick, the pride and ornament of the stage, who was interred in Westminster Abbey, Feb. 1, 1779, about two feet from the monument of Shakspeare. And I the rather send you this account, as a mutilated copy only of it is given by his very entertaining Biographer Mr. Davies.

"At ten o'clock in the morning, the Adelphi terrace, and the street leading to it, began to be crowded with people, and several of the mourners came to Mr. Garrick's house before eleven; at twelve the Strand, all the way from thence to the Abbey, was thronged; the windows of all the houses, and the very house-tops, were crowded with innumerable spectators, and so many carriages in the streets that they were not passable, for curiosity hardly ever appeared so very pressing as on the above occasion.

The time fixed for the commencement of the ceremony was one o'clock; about a quarter after, the company got into the coaches, and in a slow solemn pace proceeded to the Abbey in the exact manner below described, and arrived there at about a quarter past two; but the whole of the procession were not out of their carriages till near a quarter past three, when on entering the church they were met by the Dean and Chapter, who accompanied the corpse to the grave, whilst the gentlemen of the choir sung a psalm accompanied by the organ; and the corpse was interred amidst the tears of a great number of his friends, who appeared to speak a heart-felt woe.

*The ORDER of the PROCESSION.*

Four Porters with slaves.

State lid of feathers.

Six pages—Hearse, with the body—Six pages.

Six horsemen with cloaks,

The Pennon on horseback.

Two supporters.

Six horsemen with cloaks:

Surcoat, Mr. Evans, Treasurer of Drury-Lane Theatre.

Helmet Crest and Mantle, Mr. Kirk, Housekeeper.

State coach empty.

2d. coach, four Clergymen, Dr. Hamilton, Rev. Mr. Wright, Rev. Mr. Bowyer, Rev. Mr. East.

Five coaches with Pall-Bearers.

1st. coach, D. of Devonshire, Ld. Camden.

2d. Lord Spencer, Lord Offory.

3d. Lord Palmerston, Hon. Mr. Rigby.

4th. Sir W. W. Wynne, Bart. Hon. Mr. Stanley.

5th. Albany Wallis, Esq; John Paterfon, Esq;

*Chief Mourner.*

8th. coach, R. B. Sheridan, Esq;

Two Train-bearers.

9th coach, family mourners, Rev. Carrington Garrick, David Garrick, Esq; Nathan Garrick, Esq; Capt. Schaw.

10. Physician and Apothecary, Dr. Cadogan and Mr. Lawrence.

Butler, Carpenter to D. L.; Fofbrook, Book keeper, two horsemen with cloaks.

*Gentlemen of the Theatre, Drury-lane.*

11. Messrs. King and Smith.

12. Messrs. Yates, Dodd, and Vernon.

13. Messrs. Palmer, Brereton, Bensley, Moody.

14. Messrs. Aickin, Parsons, Baddeley.

Two horsemen in cloaks.

*Gentlemen of Covent-Garden Theatre.*

15. Messrs. Mattocks, Clarke, Aickin, Baker.

16. Messrs. Hull, Lewis, Wroughton, Reinhold.

17. Messrs. Lee Lewes, Whitfield, Quick, Wilson.

Two horsemen in cloaks.

*Gentlemen of the Literary Club.*

18. Lord Althorp, Hon. T. Beauclerk, Sir Ch. Bunbury, Edm. Burke, Esq;

19. John Dunning, Esq; Dr. Percy Dean of Carlisle, Dr. Samuel Johnson, Dr. Morlay Dean of Ferns.

20. Edward Gibbon, Esq; Geo. Colman, Esq; Joseph Banks, Esq; Ant. Chamier, Esq;

21. Wm Jones, Esq; Sir Joshua Reynolds, Hon. Cha. Ja. Fox, Wm Scot, Esq;

22. Dr. G. Fordyce, Robert Orme, Esq; Bennet Langston, Esq; — Chetwynd, Esq;

Two men on horseback with cloaks.

*Intimate Friends.*

23. Sir Grey Cooper, Bart. Tho. Harris, Esq; Sir Thomas Mills, Hen. Hoare, Esq;

24. John Robinson, Esq; General Hale, George Hardinge, Esq; Richard Benger, Esq;

25. Hen. Wilmot, Esq; — Rupert, Esq; Rob. Adam, Esq; John Hoole, Esq;

26. Rich.



26. Rich. Cumberland, Esq; — Calvert, Esq; Rich. Cox, Esq; Thomas Wyld, Esq;
  27. Rev. Hen. Bate, Dr. Ford, Rich. Tickell, Esq; Thomas Linley, Esq;
  28. Nath. Barwell, Esq; Geo. Ramus, Esq; sen. Hon. and Rev Mr. Cholmondeley, George Ramus, jun.
  29. Wm. Whitehead, Esq; Benj. Wilson, Esq; Dr. Burney, Joseph Airey, Esq;
  30. Mr. The. Forrest, — Parson, Esq; J. Crawford, Esq; Tho. Vaughan, Esq;
  31. — Angelo, Esq; — Racket, jun. Mr. Racket, sen. — Churchill, Esq;
  32. Monf. de Louthembourg, Mr. Bennet, Monf. Texier, Mr. Becket.
  33. Tho. Walker, Esq; Thomas Johnes, Esq; Mr. Noverre, Edw. Capel, Esq;
- Mr. Garrick's family coach empty; Capt. Schaw's ditto, followed by the gentlemen's family carriages, to the number of thirty-four, the coachmen and footmen in black silk hatbands and gloves.

After the burial-service, which was performed by the Bishop of Rochester, was over, the mourners severally quitted the Abbey, but did return in form as they came there.

The mourning coaches were drawn by six horses in each, and pages walked on both sides.

The coffin was crimson velvet with silver gilt nails and plate, on which was at the top the arms of the deceased, underneath this motto,

“RESURGAM,”

and his name, the day he died, and his age in Latin.

There was not the least accident happened during the whole of the ceremony; and the regularity and order preserved throughout plainly proved that the directors of the funeral were very properly chosen for that business.

Rings were given to all the gentlemen who attended the funeral.

The expences were estimated at upwards of 1500l. The fees paid to the Dean and Chapter were 100 guineas.

A party of guards preceded the procession from Mr. Garrick's house to the church, where two other parties formed a lane for the ceremony to pass through.

The passing of such a number of coaches which attended the funeral, and which lasted so long, and covered such a distance in the streets, caused a great stoppage of carriages, many of which were detained upwards of two hours before they could get away, the passage being stopped both backwards and forwards.

It was universally allowed by the spectators, that nothing was wanting to

complete the procession, but a number of musicians to have played some slow and solemn music.

Some indignation was expressed at the time, that Mr. Garrick's remains were not quietly interred on Saturday, Jan. 30, when both theatres were shut up. It would have had the appearance of respect, and without injury to the property. It was hard duty upon the performers, to be taking a solemn farewell of their old master upon so sad an occasion in the afternoon, and to be playing the fool at night, much against their inclinations, as if nothing had happened.”

Mr. URBAN,

Aug. 10.

THE name of Madame Dacier has long been famous in the world of letters, and has often been justly mentioned in proof of female genius and abilities. But till very lately I was unacquainted with an incident which contributed to lay the foundation of this lady's literary merit, and without which, probably, she would never have arrived to that fame and distinction she afterwards obtained. As the circumstance may likewise be new to several of your readers, I beg you will, for their information and entertainment, present them with the following translated extract from the *Journal des Sçavans* of the 9<sup>th</sup> of December, 1720, where the fact is attested,

ACADEMICUS.

“Anne de Faber, the daughter of Tanaquil de Faber, was born in Saurmur, 1651. She was about eleven years of age, when her father (who was a professor of Greek and Latin in that university) formed a design of giving her a learned education, *the occasion whereof was this*.” “While he was teaching one of his sons the rudiments of grammar, in the same room where *Mademoiselle de Faber* was employed at her needle; she, as a person wholly unconcerned, did now and then supply her little brother with proper answers to the most intricate grammatical questions proposed to him by the father, when she found he could not help himself.

“The father took this hint, and resolved to make her a scholar. She was brought up according to the foregoing method\*, and became the ornament of her sex, as well as a reproach to men employed in the study of learning, but who spend their lives in laziness and ignorance.”

\* Alluding to a famous work of Tanaquil de Faber, wherein he gives a new method of teaching the learned languages.



A CARD to the learned (no longer reverend) Mr. MADAN, on his "Thelyphthora." [See p. 380.]

MRS. Singleman presents her compliments to Mr. Madan. She has only this instant heard, by a letter from a friend, of his pious dissertation recommending Polygamy. As Mrs. Singleman has not seen the book, Mr. M. must excuse her saying little in its commendation; yet she cannot avoid taking up her pen to condole with good Mr. M. on his having unfortunately quitted the law for the gospel, before his wonderful genius led him to make this blessed discovery for the benefit of laymen, (which yet can hardly with justice be called his, the practice having been long in use among the laity, viz. the late Sir C. B. Mr. L. the late Lord D——, &c. &c. and of late among many grave divines, viz. an Irish bishop now and then, the late Dean of ———, Doctors ——— and ———, &c.) for, as a priest, Mrs. Singleman fears Mr. M. cannot properly avail himself of the discovery, that eminent lawyer, and afterwards as eminent gospeller, St. Paul, in his 1st Epistle to Timothy, chap. xiii. speaking by the Holy Spirit, having said expressly, that every divine must be *the husband of one wife*; some rigid folks have even gone so far as to say, that his meaning was to exclude from the priesthood those who in their unconverted state had dealt in wives rather than in other commodities. And to do the apostle justice, he appears ready to practise more than he preached; for, far from wanting a seraglio, he contented himself even without one wife. O.

P.S. If I recollect right, our blessed Lord, when on earth, talked much of the proper situation of men and their wives, Matt. xix. 3, 9, and in the same chapter, v. 29, where he constantly, and elsewhere repeatedly, speaks of wife in the singular number, never wives plural. Mrs. S. therefore hopes that Mr. M. will rest satisfied with *one* of the cleverest women in the kingdom.

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 15.

A Very old customer of yours will be very thankful to you for a list of the Royston Club in Cambridgeshire, which was so famous in the time of George the First. There are the portraits of Lords North and Grey, Judge Pemberton, and Dr. Savage their chaplain, in pretty good preservation; but the names

of the rest of the club are unknown even to the master of the inn (the Red Lion), who, being asked lately for a catalogue, could not produce one, and said it had been lost a great while ago. If, Sir, by the means of your numerous and learned correspondents, you could procure an accurate list of the members of this Club, you would rescue their names from oblivion, and would extremely oblige, CANTAB.

Mr. URBAN,

Oct. 7.

IN reply to *Scrutator*, p. 407, he is right as to "Whaley" (with a single l), and also as to the "poem annexed to the *Ædes Walpolianæ*;" but as to "Thomas Taylor, D.D." a Welch divine, I had my information from the author of the poem to him, Dr. Davies.

Ibid. *Dead yew* is allowed to be *always fatal*.

For "Mr. T. B. of Canterbury." p. 410, *passim*, read "T. R."

In answer to H. W. p. 422, I apprehend *Sir Charles Davers, Bart.* has now "the legal possession of the site of the abbey of St. Edmund's Bury," as *Lady Davers* (his mother, lately deceased) was said by Mr. Gough, in his *British Topography*, 1st edit. 1768, to be then "tearing to pieces its ruins, and deforming the site by a fantastic disposition of it." Mr. G. adds a wish "that some able hand would oblige the world with a geometrical draught of this fine building."

How could the Duke of Wharton (p. 366) call himself *Sir William Wharton*, when his name was *Philip*?

Or how can Sir The. Boughton's title and estate, p. 445, devolve to *the late Shuckburgh Boughton, Esq.*? J. D.

Mr. URBAN,

Oct. 12.

YOU may add to the curious account of Bishop Warburton, that he received the early part of his education under Mr. Weston, then master of a school in the county of Rutland, and afterwards vicar of Campden in Gloucestershire; and when "The Divine Legation" appeared, Mr. Weston expressed the greatest surprise, declaring, "that when at school he had always considered young Warburton as the dullest of all dull scholars."—In 1748 he published some "Remarks," not noticed by his Biographer, on "Jackson's Treatise on the Improvement made in the Art of Criticism." Were these a separate pamphlet, or included in the *third* edition of the *Divine Legation*?—He wrote also the preface to Mr. Richardson's first edition of *Clarissa*. EUGENIO.



64. *Letters from an English Traveller. Translated from the French Original printed at Geneva and Paris. With Notes: a new Edition, revised and corrected. Sm. 8vo. pr. 2s. 6d. Nichols.*

TO this new edition is prefixed (in French) a letter with which Mr. Sherlock was honoured by the King of Prussia, in return for his book, which he sent to his Majesty as he was passing (a second time) through Potsdam.

“Mr. Sherlock, I thank you for the book which you have just sent me. It has met with the reception that it deserves. I desire to see its author, and you will come to me for that purpose to-morrow about eleven in the forenoon. My Major-General, Count de Goertz, has orders to conduct you thither, and to present you. I pray God to have you, Mr. Sherlock, in his holy and worthy protection.”

“FREDERICK.  
“Potsdam, July 19, 1779.”

Without this proof, few would suspect that this royal author ever *prayed*. From Mr. Sherlock's *Nouvelles Lettres* (XLIV in number), which we hope to review also in English, we learn that “his Majesty received him graciously, and said to him things too flattering for him to repeat.” The editor, considering his author “as a kind of literary phænomenon, as he travels through Italy, and publishes a book in Rome in Italian, and another in French at Paris,” has also annexed “accounts of his merits given by the Journalists and Reviewers of France and Italy.” These reviews relate to his three works, viz. his two volumes of *Letters*, and his *Consiglio ad un Giovane Poeta* (Advice to a young Poet), which has not yet appeared in English. The profits of this work were directed by the author to be distributed to poor distressed widows, the Marquis of Maccarani undertaking the receipt and distribution.”

65. *Ode to Speculation. A Poetical Amusement for Bath Faston Villa. By the Rev. William Taker. 6d. Cruttwell, Bath.*

THIS “bright sister of Contemplation,” whose origin is here traced back beyond the creation to the throne of God, is afterwards followed on earth to the banks of Ilyssus, to the bowers of Plato and of Aristotle, in ancient

Greece, and in England to those of Locke and Lady Miller, with whose myrtle this ode has been honoured. It thus concludes:

“Echantress of the soul, goddess ethereal, hail! [prevail;  
O'er rage of time thy deathless charms  
To thee with homage due I bow,  
Unbend thy serious brow,  
And, charm'd with music's magic sound,  
Vouchsafe a smile on the fair circle round:  
Lift to my lay—  
Haste not away—

MILLER herself invites thy stay,  
To thee she consecrates this festive day,  
To strew thy path with Rhetoric's blooming flowers,  
And place thee, Wisdom next, in the bright Muse's bowers.”

The author, in his preface, announces a translation (ready for the press) of eleven select Odes of Pindar, (chiefly those not translated by Mr. West), and of some of Horace, in which we wish him success.

66. *A Storm: with the Description of a Water-Spout, a Shoal of Dolphins, and other ominous Appearances. 4to. 6d. Crowder.*

THIS writer has the merit of painting from the life, as he must have been an eye-witness of the scenes which he so graphically describes.

67. *Modern Anecdote of the ancient Family of the Kinkervankotdsprakenf-gotchderns: A Tale for Christmas, 1779. Dedicated to the Hon. Horace Walpole. Sm. 8vo. 1s. 6d. Davenhill.*

THIS whimsical tale, which is said to be of noble birth, “was prettily written in French (we are told) by a German lady, who passed some time in England with the late Madame Moushkin Poushkin;” but Lady C— has “added personages, supposed circumstances, and given descriptions,” &c.

68. *The Candidate: A poetical Epistle to the Authors of the Monthly Review. 4to. 1s. 6d. H. Payne.*

IF the authors addressed agree with us in their opinion of this Candidate, they will not give him much encouragement to stand a poll at Parnassus; though we join issue with him in thinking, that, “however little in this poem is worthy of applause, there is yet less that merits contempt.” But *mediocribus esse poëta*, &c.



69. *Epitome of Philosophical Transactions. Vol. LXX. For the Year 1780: Part I. 4to. 10s. 6d. Davis and Elmſly.*

ART. I. *Calculations to determine at what Point in the Side of a Hill its Attraction will be the greatest, &c. By Charles Hutton, L.L. D. and F. R. S.*

This process originates from the successful experiment lately made on the hill Schehallien (see our vol. XLVI. p. 272), to determine the universal attraction of matter; but it is too mathematical to interest the generality of our readers, and also requires diagrams: we shall therefore skip to the conclusion, viz. “that commonly, at one fourth of the altitude, or very little more, is the best place for observation, to have the greatest attraction from a hill in the form of a triangular prism of an indefinite length; but when its length is limited, the point of greatest attraction will descend a little lower.”

ART. II. *An Account of some new Experiments in Electricity, with the Description and Use of two new Electrical Instruments. By Mr. Tiberius Cavallo, F. R. S.*

We have here an easy explanation of Professor Lichtenberg's experiment on the electrophorus, i. e. a plate of some resinous substance, as sulphur, rosin, gum-lac, &c.; and also a method of exciting powders. To these are added descriptions of an improved atmospherical electrometer, and an instrument for trying the conducting power of the effluvia of burning bodies, with promiscuous experiments illustrated by figures.

ART. III. *A new Method of assaying Copper Ores. By George Fordyce, M. D. F. R. S.*

As this process cannot be abridged, we must refer those who are curious in this study to the article at large.

ART. IV. *An Account of an Eruption of Mount Vesuvius, which happened in August 1779. By Sir William Hamilton, K. B. F. R. S.*

This modern Pliny (whose fate, however, we hope he will escape) should have an exclusive privilege for these descriptions. His visit to the crater of Vesuvius, in May 1779, he says, was the fifty-eighth, and four times as often he has been on other parts of the mountain, yet he is not a-

shamed to own that he comprehends very little of its wonders. Since the great eruption of 1767, it has never been free from smoke; nor ever many months without throwing up red-hot scorixæ, which were usually followed by a current of liquid lava. In this visit Sir William, with one of his countrymen, passed a night on the mountain, attended (as usual) by Bartolomeo, the Cyclops of Vesuvius, but with some hazard, (the wind changing,) from the heat and smoke of a gentle stream of lava, about 60 feet in breadth, which, however, was obviated by their walking across it, at the instance of their guide, with no inconvenience but the violence of the heat on their legs and feet, the crust being so tough that they made no impression, and its motion so slow that they were in no danger of falling. They then coasted this river of lava to its source, within a quarter of a mile of the crater, to which they then went up, but which the smoke and sulphureous smell soon obliged them to quit with precipitation. The eruption of August 5, 1779, Sir William observed from his villa at Paufilipo, just opposite to Vesuvius, and six miles distant, and also from the King's Palace and the Mole of Naples. As his very picturesque descriptions of these phænomena would suffer by an abridgment, and we cannot insert them at large, a few particulars shall be selected. A heavy shower of rain fell Aug. 7, which, by the clouds passing through the column of fire, scalded the face and hands of a man in the fields near Ottaiano. The fountain of liquid transparent fire on the 8th rose, it is thought, three times the height of Vesuvius, or near 11,000 feet at least: a bright but pale electrical fire was perceived within the smoke, issuing from the crater, and briskly playing about in zig-zag lines, like those described by the younger Pliny, in his letter to Tacitus. The black cloud once bent towards Naples, and occasioned great alarm, processions \*, &c. but the wind increasing from the S. W. carried it back. A scene so glorious and sublime as Sir William has described it, he thinks, may never before have been seen (for the reasons he gives) in such perfection. Ottaiano and Caccia-bella he visited on the 15th, and paints in

\* “The populace of Naples are at this moment well convinced, that to the exposure of the relics of St. Januarius, from the bridge of the Maddalena, Naples owed its preservation.”



striking colours their desolate and miserable state. Had the eruption lasted an hour longer, Ottaiano must have shared the fate of Pompeia and Herculaneum. Small volcanic stones and cinders fell at Benevento, Toggia, and Monte Mileto, above 30 miles from Vesuvius; and minute ashes fell very thick on the town of Manfredonia, distant 100 miles, on Aug. 8, two hours after the eruption. On Sept. 18, Sir William, with Lord Herbert, and his usual guide, examined the cone of Vesuvius: it was not possible, nor would it have been prudent, to reach the crater. The whole face of the mountain seemed changed. The lava, which usually ran in cascades, rivers, and rivulets of liquid fire, now formed a gigantic fountain of fire, which has cased up the conical part of the mountain, and has raised the valley between Vesuvius and Somma above 250 feet. Three such eruptions would fill up this valley, and unite these mountains, as they probably were before the great eruption in the reign of Titus. The volcano is increased in height; the form of the crater is changed; and of the stones or rather fragments of lava ejected, the number and size are incredible. The largest measured in circumference 108 English feet, and was 17 feet high. For other particulars we must refer to this very curious article, which is farther illustrated by an excellent view of the eruption, taken from Paufilipo.

ART. V. *An Appendix to the Paper in the Philosophical Transactions for the Year 1778, No. XLII. entitled "A Method of extending Cardan's Rule for resolving one Case of the Cubic Equation  $x^3 - qx = r$  to the other Case of the same Equation, which it is now naturally fitted to solve, and which is therefore called the irreducible Case!"* By Francis Maferes, Esq. F. R. S. Curator Baron of the Exchequer.

Few of our readers will wish to see more of this abstruse article than the title.

ART. VI. *An Account of a Method for the safe Removal of Ships that have been driven on Shore, and damaged in their Bottoms, to Places (however distant) for repairing them.* By Mr. William Barnard, Ship-Builder, Grove Street, Deptford.

The method here described was tried with success on the York East Indiaman, of 800 tons, homeward

bound, which was driven on shore at Margate in a dreadful storm, Jan. 1, 1779. It consisted of a deck laid in the hold, as low as the water could be pumped to, framed so solidly and securely, and caulked so tight, as to swim the ship independent of her own leaky bottom. By this method, which is fully described both in words and by a drawing, the ship was safely conveyed to Deptford. In much the same manner a Swedish ship of 250 tons, stranded near Margate the same day, was also swum to London.

ART. VII. *Experimenta quædam novum acidum Animale spectantia.* Autore F. L. F. Crellio, M. D. & Prof. Chemiæ Helmstädtensî.

This new acid, drawn from beef fat, was discovered in 1754, by M. de Segner. To his experiments on the subject, forty-five are here added by Dr. Crellius, who thinks it may be very useful in chemistry, and by analogy gives it the name of animal tartar.

ART. VIII. *Account of a Woman who had the Small-Pox during Pregnancy, and who seemed to have communicated the same Disease to the Fœtus.* By John Hunter, Esq. F. R. S.

The eruption appeared on Mrs. Ford in the evening of Dec. 8, and she was delivered on the 31<sup>st</sup> of a dead child, which Dr. Leake, Dr. Hunter, &c. all concurred had the small-pox. This seems to ascertain a fact hitherto much doubted. Mr. Hunter here states several facts relative to the subject, with some of the best authorities on both sides of the question.

ART. IX. *Ett kort, &c. (in English) A short Extract from a Journal kept by C. P. Thunberg, M. D. during his Voyage to, and Residence in, the Empire of Japan.*

Dr. Thunberg was sent out by the Directors of the Botanic Gardens at Amsterdam, and others, first to the Cape of Good Hope, and then to Japan, to investigate their natural history, and to send from thence seeds and living plants of unknown kinds. He landed at Nagasacci Aug. 14, 1775; and on May 1, 1776, he arrived with the Dutch ambassador at Jeddo, the capital of Japan; a journey on which three Europeans only are allowed to go; and returned to the little Dutch island Desima on June 30, after having audiences of the emperor, the heir apparent, &c. His ac-

† "The Japanese trade with no foreigners but the Dutch and Chinese."



count of the manners, customs, &c. of the Japanese, being new and curious, shall be extracted in a future number.

ART. X. *Account of an extraordinary Appearance in a Mist.* By Mr. William Cockin.

The additional rows of colours of the species of image here described are considered by Dr. Priestley as one of the *desiderata* of optics. It was observed in a mist near Lancaster, Jan. 13, 1768, and is particularly described by the help of a beautiful engraving.

ART. XI. *Memoria sopra il Veleno, &c. (or,) An Essay on the American Poison called Ticunas.* By the Abbé Fontana, &c.

By several experiments the Abbé proved, that the vapours or fumes of this Indian poison, when smelled to or breathed, are innocent; that it is neither an acid, nor an alkali, nor composed of salts that are visible even with the microscope; that it is not in the least hurtful when applied to the eyes; but that when taken in by the mouth in large doses, it is fatal; that, applied to the skin slightly scratched, it is also generally fatal; that it acts on the blood, and not on the nerves, &c. &c. But it is painful to pursue this subject, for we are so unphilosophical as to own that this knowledge seems to us dearly purchased with the lives and torments of above 40 pigeons, 20 Guinea-pigs, and 30 rabbits, besides hens, frogs, eels, &c. The Abbé “found,” he says, “a great difficulty in procuring animals.” We are sorry he could procure so many. Annexed are some experiments made with the oil of tobacco and the water of the lauro-cerasus, equally painful to humanity.

ART. XII. *A Conjecture concerning the Method by which Cardan's Rules for resolving the Cubic Equation  $x^3 + qx = r$  in all Cases, (or in all Magnitudes of the known Quantities  $q$  and  $r$ ) and the Cubic Equation  $x^3 - qx = r$  is the first Case of it, (or when it is greater than  $\frac{29\sqrt{9}}{3\sqrt{3}}$  or  $\frac{2r}{4}$  is greater than  $\frac{93}{27}$ ) were probably discovered by Scipio Ferreus, of Bononia, or whoever else was the first Inventor of them.* By Francis Maseres, Esq. F. R. S. Curator-Baron of the Exchequer.

What was said of ART. V. is equally applicable to this.

ART. XIII. *A new Method of*

*treating the Fistula Lachrymalis.* By Mr. William Blizard, Surgeon, F.A.S.

In the case here related, the tears, sebaceous matter, and mucus, did not pass through the nasal duct, or but in a very small proportion to the quantities secreted. At the first experiment made with an instrument here described and drawn, quick-silver did not pass; but quick-silver, tears, &c. have since readily passed. In the first or simple stage of the disorder, this operation, which is simple and easy, may probably avail. The patient was Mr. M—— B——, a saddler in Mark-lane.

ART. XIV. *A Continuation of a Meteorological Diary, kept at Fort St. George, on the Coast of Coromandel.* By Mr. William Roxburgh, Assistant-Surgeon to the Hospital at the said Fort.

This Diary begins March 1, 1777, and ends May 31, 1778. Greatest height of the thermometer (without doors) 104, least 64: barometer 30, 04 and 29, 14.

ART. XV. *A Journal of the Weather at Montreal.* By Mr. Barr, Purveyor to his Majesty's Hospitals in Canada.

This Journal begins Dec. 1, 1778, and ends April 15, 1779. Greatest height of the thermometer (Apr. 15,) 50 above 0; least (Jan. 19) 22 below 0.

ART. XVI. *Meteorological Journal kept at the House of the Royal Society, by Order of the President and Council.*

This article (as usual) closes the volume.

70. *A free Address to those who have petitioned for the Repeal of the late Act of Parliament, in favour of the Roman-Catholics.* Sm. 8vo. pr. 2d. J. Johnson.

THE writer of this Address, after shewing that christianity and protestantism want none of those aids which the kingdoms of this world require to support them, and after shewing likewise that all coercive means are contrary to the very genius of christianity, proceeds as follows:

“But, independent of the peculiar spirit of christianity, which the best of us are too apt to lose sight of, let us consider our conduct as that of men to men, who have equal zeal for their respective tenets, and may have equal power. Can we coerce others without vindicating those who coerce us;

with-



without setting them an example, and therefore, in fact, urging them to proceed in the same manner?

“ Protestants should not forget that there still are, as well as have been, Papists; and though their power be happily at an end in this country, it subsists in its full force abroad, and in countries where there are Protestants. And in several countries where the government is popish, there are more Protestants than there are Papists here. At the same time, therefore, that Protestants are as much under the power of Papists there, as Papists are under the power of Protestants here, the plea of *danger* from them may be more plausibly alleged. While, therefore, you are demolishing the houses, property, and churches of Papists here, you are urging the Papists to demolish the houses, property, and churches of the Protestants abroad. That is, you are in fact doing it yourselves; and you may be thankful if you do not hear of such outrages being actually committed by Papists upon Protestants in foreign countries. Their zeal, and consequently their indignation, is not less than yours; and it is not your opinion that they have more christian meekness and forbearance.

“ If then you would know how you should behave to Papists here, the answer is obvious, viz. in the very same manner in which you would have Papists behave to Protestants abroad. You should shew the favour you wish to receive, and forbear as you wish to be forbore with yourselves.

“ You are no advocates, you say, for *persecuting* the Papists; and that you, who associated for the purpose of getting a repeal of the late act in favour of popery, were not the persons who burned houses, demolished the public prisons, and let a number of desperate banditti loose upon the public. I am willing to hope that this may have been the case. But still, in the very soliciting of the repeal of that act, you applied to the civil authority for power to lay persons professing the Roman Catholic religion under such restrictions, and to expose them to such penalties, as you would be very sorry that you yourselves should lie under, and be exposed to, if Divine Providence had fixed your abode in a Popish country.

“ The law you have taken so much offence at only gave Papists leave to purchase lands, and took off some very

severe and injudicious penalties, which put them in the power of mercenary informers, for performing acts of their religion, or teaching school. It by no means authorised the public exercise of that religion, nor did it give them any power to teach school at all. It is still a hundred pounds penalty, and imprisonment for a year, to read or hear mass, and it is death to make a convert to the Popish religion; and this is much more than the civil power does with respect to Christianity in Turkey.

“ You reply, that *any* indulgence shews the good-will that government bears them, and will encourage them to presume upon farther favour. This, I own, is natural. But if, by their peaceable behaviour, they shall appear to have *deserved* farther indulgence, why should it not be granted them? Would not you think this a reasonable thing in your own case, if you lived in France?

“ You say that Popery is favourable to *arbitrary power*, and that the favour the court shews them is a proof of their being unfriendly to the civil liberties of this country, and that this circumstance has been the cause of the late act, and of all that has of late been done in favour of the Papists. But the liberal-minded in the opposition were as much friends to the bill, at the time of its passing, as any in the administration, and even took a more active part in promoting it. Admitting all that you allege, we ought to rejoice, if, from *any* principle, men do what is in itself right. It is usual, in the course of Divine Providence, for good to come out of evil; for men to mean one thing, and God, whose instruments they are, another.

“ It is, however, by no means true, that Popery, as such, is hostile to civil liberty, though of late it has happened to be so in this country. Was not all Europe Catholic some centuries ago? But were the princes more despotic, or the people more abject slaves than they are now? The contrary is known to be the case. Was there no spirit of liberty in England before the Reformation? Are there not now Popish Swiss Cantons as well as Protestant ones? and for any thing that I know to the contrary, they are equally zealous republicans, and would with equal reluctance submit to a foreign power, merely because it was a catholic one. Their noblest exertions in  
favour



favour of their liberties were in an age long preceding the Reformation.

“In this country we make the Papists our enemies by becoming theirs. If we would make them friends, we must, as they are in our power, first act a friendly part towards them. Remove all the restrictions they are under, and then assign any reason, if you can, why they should not be as much attached to this country, and the government of it, as any other subjects. If they were made perfectly easy with respect to their religion, and their civil rights, what could they have more under a Popish prince? And depend upon it, that, being men like ourselves, and having lived in a free country, they know the value of civil liberty as much as you do, and would risk as much for it.”

From this short specimen the Lovers of Peace will judge of the spirit with which this Address is written. It is to reconcile the minds of men who differ in modes of faith to one another, and promote good will and mutual forbearance; and with this view we most heartily recommend it to all serious christians.

71. *The Commercial Restraints of Ireland considered. In a Series of Letters to a noble Lord.* 8vo. Longman.

IN these Letters, which are written with great candour and moderation, the discouragement of the woollen manufacturers, by the English act of 1699, is considered as the principal cause of the present distresses of the kingdom of Ireland. About the time of Henry the VIIIth, the author observes, the English commercial system, and the Irish, so far as it depended upon the English statute-law, was the same; and, before this period, so far as it depended upon the common law and Magna Charta, was also the same.

From that time until the 15th of King Charles the Second, which takes in a period of 167 years, the commercial constitution of Ireland was as much favoured and protected as that of England.

The free enlargement “of common traffick, which his Majesty’s subjects of Ireland enjoyed,” is taken notice of incidentally, in an English statute in the reign of King James the Ist; and in 1627 King Charles the Ist made a strong declaration in favour of the trade and manufactures of that country. By several English statutes

in the reign of King Charles the II<sup>d</sup>, an equal attention was shewn to the woollen manufactures in both kingdoms. In the 12th year of the same reign, the exportation of wool, wooll-felts, fullers earth, or any kind of scowering-earth, was prohibited from both. But let the reasons mentioned in the preamble for passing this law be adverted to:—“for preventing inconveniences and losses that happened, and that daily do and may happen, to the kingdom of England, dominion of Wales, and kingdom of Ireland, through the secret exportation of wool out of and from the said kingdoms and dominions, and for the better setting on work the poor people and inhabitants of the kingdoms and dominions aforesaid, and to the intent that the full use and benefit of the principal native commodities of the same kingdoms and dominions may come, redound, and be unto the subjects and inhabitants of the same.”

This was the voice of nature, and the dictate of sound and general policy: it proclaimed to the natives that they should not give to strangers the bread of their own children; that the produce of the soil should support the inhabitants of the country; that their industry should be exercised on their own materials; and that the poor should be employed, clothed, and fed.

The shipping and navigation of England and Ireland were at this time equally favoured and protected. By another act of the same year, no goods or commodities of the growth, production, or manufacture of Asia, Africa, or America, should be imported into England, Ireland, or Wales, but in ships which belong to the people of England or Ireland, the dominion of Wales, or the town of Berwick upon Tweed; or which are of the built of the said lands, and of which the master and three fourths of the mariners are English; and a subsequent statute makes the encouragement to navigation in both countries equal, by ordaining that the subjects of Ireland and of the Plantations shall be accounted English within the meaning of that clause. Another law of the same reign shews, that the navigation, commerce, and woollen manufactures of both kingdoms were equally protected by the English legislature. This act lays on the same restraints as the above-mentioned act of the 12th of Charles II. and makes the transgression still more penal. It recites,



cites, that wool, wool-felt, &c. are secretly exported from England and Ireland to foreign parts, to the great decay of the woollen manufactures, and the destruction of the navigation and commerce of these kingdoms.

From these laws it appears, that the commerce, navigation, and manufactures of Ireland, were not only favoured and protected by the English legislature, but that it had in those times the full benefit of the Plantation trade; and whilst the woollen manufactures were protected and encouraged in England and Ireland, the planting of tobacco in both was prohibited, because it was one of the main products of several of the Plantations, and upon which their welfare and subsistence depend. This policy, the author observes, was liberal, just and equal; it opened the resources, and cultivated the strength, of every part of the Empire.

72. *Experiments upon Vegetables, discovering their great Power of purifying the common Air in the Sun-Shine, and of injuring it in the Shade and at Night. To which is joined, A new Method of examining the accurate Degree of Salubrity of the Atmosphere.* By John Ingenhousz, Counsellor of the Court, and Body-Physician to their Imperial and Royal Majesties, F.R.S. &c. &c. 8vo. Elmsly. 6s.

THIS learned Hollander, he tells us, in his dedication, was recommended by Sir John Pringle to inoculate such of the Imperial Family of Austria as had escaped the small-pox, so destructive to many of them. The time which his "august Sovereign" allowed him to spend last summer in this island, he has employed, these pages will evince, to very useful and salutary purposes. Dr. Priestley's new division of air into nitrons, inflammable, phlogisticated, dephlogisticated, and fixed, is the origin of these experiments, which are a part of the result of above 500, all made in less than three months. By these (among other things) it appears that the leaves of trees or plants which absorb moisture from the air, from rain, and from dew, and expose their upper and varnished surface to the sun, yield dephlogisticated \* air by day, owing to the warmth of the sun, but chiefly, if not only, to the light, and poisonous

air in the night, and in the shade: this mischievous effect is checked by cold weather: they also yield poisonous air by the warmth of a fire. Dead leaves yield no dephlogisticated air; and beans, peaches, or any fruits, kept in close rooms, are so extremely noxious, that they would easily poison an unwary person sleeping. Flowers too are very dangerous, as they ooze out both by day and night an unwholesome air, and contaminate common air equally in every situation. "But the mischief which trees do by night to the surrounding air cannot do any observable harm to animals; for those mischievous exhalations being, very providentially, specifically lighter than the common air, rise at the same time up: and thus the lower region, in which we breathe, is freed from them almost as soon as they are produced; whereas the dephlogisticated air issuing out of the plants in great abundance in the day-time is specifically heavier than common air, and is therefore inclined to remain longer among us, and to afford us all the benefit for which the Supreme Wisdom has originally destined it." Roots left out of the ground have the same deleterious power. A law of nature hitherto unknown, or involved in darkness, Dr. Ingenhousz has thus discovered and brought to light; and he has also put it beyond a doubt, that "vegetables have a remarkable share in keeping the salubrity of our atmosphere, by imbibing those septic, noxious, and phlogistic particles which were communicated to it by the breathing of animals, &c. as well as by pouring down a most beneficial shower of purified or dephlogisticated air."

For inaccuracies of language the author, though a foreigner, has no occasion to apologise, as we have scarce discovered any but 'shook' for 'shaken,' and 'without' for 'unless;' solecisms too common to our natives.

73. *Appendix to the State of the Prisons in England and Wales †, &c.* By John Howard, Esq; F.R.S. Containing a farther Account of Foreign Prisons and Hospitals, with additional Remarks on the Prisons of this Country. 4to. Cadell.

THE regulation of prisons having at length excited the attention of Par-

\* "That pure, ethereal, permanent, and elastic fluid, which was first discovered and so named by Dr. Priestley. It is respirable air destitute of its phlogistic or inflammable principle, or really common air of the highest purity, such as never exists in the common atmosphere."

† See vol. for 1777, pp. 445. 597.



liament, (thanks, in a great measure, to the indefatigable labours of this favourite of philanthropy,) and a bill, which has since passed into an act, (19 Geo. III. ch. 74,) being under their consideration, formed on the plan of the rasp and spin houses in Holland, Mr. Howard went thither in April 1778, and has here communicated to the public his observations at Rotterdam, Goude, Haerlem, Amsterdam, Utrecht, Deventer, Middleburg, and Breda, with a view of the houses of correction. Going into Germany in June, he subjoins his remarks on the prisons, &c. of Osnabrug †, Brunswick, Magdeburg, Berlin, Spandau, Lukan, Dresden, Prague, Vienna, Gratz, Laubach, and Trieste. In Italy he visited, and adds his observations on, the prisons and hospitals of Venice, Padua, Ferrara, Bologna, Florence, Leghorn, Rome, (giving a plate of the elegant and simple front of the *New Prison*, 1655, *Facciata della Prigione*, and a plan of the house of correction,) Civita Vecchia, Naples, and Genoa, with their galleys, Milan, (with a plan of its house of correction,) Turin, Chambery, and Geneva. In Switzerland Mr. Howard gives us his remarks on Freyburg, Berne, (with two plates, by Fischer\* and Taylor, of the employment of the criminals, male and female §,) Zurich, and Schaffhausen. Returning to Germany, he visited and observed the prisons, &c. of Augsburg, Munich, Ratisbon, Nuremburgh, Schwabach, Baireuth, Wurtzburg, Francfort (on the Mayne), Cologne, Aix la Chapelle, and Liege. In Flanders he revisited some of the prisons, &c. of Brussels, Ghent, Antwerp, and Lille: in France those of Amiens, Paris, giving an account and a plate of the Bastille, from a scarce pamphlet published in 1774, and prohibited in France, St. Omer's, Dunkirk, Bengues, Calais, giving a detail of the treatment of the English prisoners at the three last places, and adding a like account of the French and American prisoners in England, at Plymouth, Bristol, Winchester, Forton, Deal, Carlisle, and Pembroke; in Scotland, at Edinburgh-castle; and in Ireland, at Belfast and Dublin; do-

ing justice to the "care and assiduity" of the Commissioners of the sick and wounded, &c. in London. Taking a journey into Scotland and Ireland in 1779, Mr. Howard here adds his observations; which are followed by remarks on the hulks on the Thames, which he found much altered for the better, thanks to the interference of Parliament. What is here said, from his own experience, and Dr. Lind's process, of the gaol-fever, seems well worthy of attention. Traversing again, on this painful but benevolent pilgrimage, his own country, Mr. Howard, beginning with the Tower, annexes an account, taken in 1779, of all the county and borough prisons in England and Wales, and concludes with mentioning his compliance with the urgent persuasions of the legislature, in superintending one of his own great and useful plans, though it has broken in upon "the tranquil enjoyment of that easy competence a kind Providence has bestowed upon him; happy (he adds) in the idea that he had in some degree been the instrument of alleviating the sufferings of a numerous and unhappy set of people, and had excited the attention of his countrymen to an important object of civil policy." Tables are annexed, I. containing the regulations to be observed by the French prisoners in Great-Britain; II. the number of prisoners capitally convicted in Scotland from January 1, 1768, to July 1, 1779, (57 condemned, 18 pardoned, 39 executed); III. Convicts executed in London and Middlesex, from December 1, 1771, to Dec. 1779 (273); and, IV. Prisoners in England and Wales in 1779 (4379 ‖); with a complete Index.

We can only insert a few short extracts, and shall first select the subjects which were noticed in our former review. In *Hull Bridewell* Mr. H. still found two lunatics; one of them the raving lunatic whom he found (*proh pudor!*) in all his former visits. At *Cheimsford county gaol* there is now a chaplain, salary 50*l*. At *Horsbarnham* the bridewell was discontinued, and the keeper discharged. Of *Oxford county gaol*, we are told, "It is very probable that the rooms in this castle are the

† The misery of the prisoners here we hope with Mr. H. will engage the notice of an amiable prince who is the present bishop.

\* A painter in that city.

§ "Though I detest (says he) the custom of exposing that sex to such ignominy and severity, unless when they are totally abandoned."

‖ The number of prisoners in 1776 was 4084.



same that the prisoners occupied at the *Black Affize*. The wards are so crowded, I should not greatly wonder to hear of another *fatal* affize at Oxford. Hear and amend this, ye Oxfordshire Justices!—"In the court of *Liverpool bridewell* is a *bath*, with a new and singular contrivance. At one end of it is a standard for a long pole, at the extremity of which is fastened a chair. In this all the *females* (not the *males*) at their entrance, after a few questions, are placed with a flannel shift on, and undergo a thorough ducking, thrice repeated;—an use of a bath which I dare say the legislature never thought of, when in their late act they ordered baths with a view to *cleanliness* and *preserving the health* of prisoners; not for the use of a *swanton* and *dangerous* kind of severity."—"In *not one* of the gaols in the *four Welch circuits* was the act for preserving the health of prisoners hung up.

In *Holland* Mr. H. knew not which most to admire, the neatness and cleanliness of the prisons, the industry and regular conduct of the prisoners, or the humanity and attention of the magistrates and governors; and adds his particular acknowledgments to Sir Joseph Yorke, which he in like manner repeats to Sir Horace Mann at Florence.—The King of Prussia has set the example in *Germany* of abolishing the torture. "I have been frequently asked," says our author, "what precautions I use, to preserve myself from infection in the prisons and hospitals which I visit? I here answer once, for all, that, next to the *free goodness* and *mercy* of the *Author of my being*, temperance\* and cleanliness are my preservatives. Trusting in *Divine Providence*, and believing myself in the way of my duty, I visit the most noxious cells, and, while thus employed, *I fear no evil*.—I never enter an hospital or prison before breakfast, and in an offensive room I seldom draw my breath deeply."—At *Venice* Mr. H. saw a slave dead on the shore, who probably destroyed himself in despair, as he could not hope to escape by swimming, because of his heavy irons, about 27lb. weight. The chambers of the Inquisition-prison at *Rome* were quite inaccessible to him; and yet he spent near two hours about the court

and the priests apartments, till his continuance there began to raise suspicion.—"All the rags left by the felons after every affize ought to be immediately buried (the earth absorbs putrid matter), or burnt, as they only serve to harbour vermin, dirt, and infection.

We must here close our extracts, with a classical *Macte animo, bone vir!*—or rather with an evangelical *Well done, thou good and faithful servant!* to which, we doubt not, will be added, by that Lord of Life, whom, *when in prison*, he has so often visited and comforted in his distressed brethren, *Enter thou into the joy of thy Lord!*

74. Ode, inscribed to John Howard, Esq; F.R.S. Author of the State of English and Foreign Prisons. By William Hayley, Esq. 4to. 1s. 6d. Dodsley.

MR. HOWARD'S uncommon deserts have here met with that reward

"Which Richelieu wanted, Lewis scarce could gain,

And which young Ammon wish'd, but wish'd in vain."

Beginning with an animated address to PHILANTHROPY, "loveliest of angels," who is represented as descending from heaven, with her favourite English votary by her side, whom she leads through the mansions of Horror, the poet proceeds,

"Hail, generous HOWARD! though thou bear

A name which Glory's hand sublime  
Has blazon'd oft, with guardian care,  
In characters that fear not Time;  
For thee the fondly spreads her wings;  
For thee from Paradise she brings,  
More verdant than her laurel bough,  
Such wreaths of sacred palm, as ne'er till now

The smiling seraph twin'd around a mortal brow"

He then shews how much superior is the merit, how much deadlier the danger, of this Howard, who braves contagion, than that of his great namesake†, who repelled invasion; represents him guarded by no drug nor charm but temperance, and introduces "the hallowed shade of *Hales*," whom the author knew when he was young, praising the virtues of a congenial heart. But to do this poem justice we should quote the whole, and must therefore hasten with regret to the concluding stanza:

\* See Mr. Hayley's Ode, which is reviewed in the subsequent article.

† Charles Howard, Earl of Nottingham, in Queen Elizabeth's reign.



"In that blest'd hour, when seraphs sing  
The triumphs gain'd in human strife,  
And to their new associates bring  
The wreaths of everlasting life;  
Mayst thou, in Glory's hallow'd blaze,  
Approach th' Eternal Fount of Praise,  
With those who lead th' angelic van,  
Those pure adherents to their Saviour's  
plan, [man."  
Who liv'd but to relieve the miseries of  
And let all the people say Amen!

75. *An Heroic Epistle to the Rev. Richard Watson, D.D. F.R.S. Archdeacon of Ely, late Professor of Chemistry, now Regius Professor of Divinity, in the University of Cambridge. Enriched with elaborate Notes, and very learned Reflections.* 4to, 1s. 6d. Becker.

—"atque unum civem donare Sibylle." Juv.

"He gives Macgreggor one true brother more."

This indeed is an arch imitation of the versification and notes of the "Heroic Epistle to Sir William Chambers," &c. The Regius Professor has before been dissected in prose\*; he is here anatomised in verse. *Ex pede Herculem.*

"If strains like these should urge you  
to explore [high shore,  
The waves that beat upon the world's  
Those dangerous paths a Wolfey † trod }  
before;

Reflect how oft Humility has thrown  
Her snow-white surplice o'er the heart's  
black gown.

Should e'er kind Fortune to her suppliant  
yield, [wield;

And grant that crossier which you burn to  
Should you, sublime in the prelatie chair,  
Forget, in full-blown pride, what once you  
were; [part,

Refuse to act great Lowth's ‡ or Porteus's ‡  
And on the fore front of an honest heart  
With them in sun-bright characters record  
UNSULLY'D HOLINESS TO HEAVEN'S  
DREAD LORD §:

Yet condescend this worldly truth to know,  
And bind it high upon your mitred brow;—  
The slippery path Ambition's sons pre-  
pare, [where ||.

May lead to Lambeth, or—the K-g knows

Such is this amphibious satirist, in  
prose and in verse, *in utrumque para-  
tus*, of whom we shall only say farther,  
that we had rather have him for a  
friend than an enemy.

#### NOTES.

† "Wolfey, put synonymously for any ambitious priest."

‡ "The present deeply learned and worthy Bishop of London, and the ingenious and exemplary Bishop of Chester, both in different degrees eminent for their professional learning, as well as for extensive erudition in profane subjects. Prelates

"Quales esse decet quos ardens purpura vestit.

—"It much repairs me

To talk of these good father. Shakesp."

§ "Thou shalt make a pure plate of gold, and grave upon it. Like the engravings of a signet, HOLINESS TO THE LORD! and thou shalt put it on a blue lace, that it may be upon the mitre; upon the fore-front of the mitre it shall be. Exodus xxviii. 36, 37."

|| "Whence tumbled headlong from the height of life,

They furnish matter for the tragic Muse. Thomson's Winter, v. 341."

"By way of a word at parting with the Doctor, I would advise him so to regulate his conduct, as hereafter not to furnish matter even for the comic Muse, which hitherto he has done most amply; though I have been the first to claim the chaplet, which never before adorned the brow of any adventurer in the environs of Parnassus. For, alas! an address in prose to a great man, except from the hand of a Junius, is but too frequently a *telum imbellis sine ictu*.—And now, my dear Doctor, be calm, be patient; let not these lines prompt you to act a *Volscientian* (a) part, or ruffle the natural serenity of your philosophic disposition. Let me assure you, with great truth, in the words of an author I trust you are well acquainted with, that "Motives very different from any apprehension of your resentment make it impossible you should ever know me. In truth, you have some reason to hold yourself indebted to me. From the lessons I have given you, you may collect a profitable instruction for your future life."

*Disce, sed ira cadat, naso rugosaque sanna*—For I really am not your enemy; but as a friend earnestly implore you, as you have ears (b), to let that instruction sink deeply in them; and my regard for you inclines me to hope that, considering your sacred profession, this Heroic Epistle and its accompaniments may "teach you prudence enough not to attract the public attention on a character, which (in political matters at least) will only pass without censure, when it passes without observation."

Junius's Letters, vol. I. p. 50.

"Ne scvi, magne sacerdos,

D'scedam, explebo numerum, reddarque tenebris."

(a) "Sed et atrox Volscens, nec teli conspiciat usquam Auctorem, &c. Virg. *Æn.* IX. 420, &c.

(b) "Vide Heroic Epistle to Sir W. Chambers, v. 2c."



The short Essay on CHARLES CHURCHILL  
concluded from p. 434.

SAY, why should Learning be absurd,  
In tossing up and down a word;  
Wasting its strength with idle care,  
To establish trifles light as air?  
Great \*Kennicott might leave collating,  
With Jews transcribing, Christians waiting  
For what, when all expence is o'er  
Of time, and oil, and Hebrew lore,  
For what will teach, if you require,  
New ways to set old fields on † fire.  
Antonius Musa's overbearing  
Might cease, so far excell'd in sw—  
By his Brigantian friends, who speak  
But little English, and less Greek;  
Or might, more patient in disaster,  
With classic female, cry *eccester*!  
Toro's ferocity of face,  
So swell'd with actions on the case, }  
In time might soften into grace.  
Heroes, who lift *rotundo ore*,  
Up to the gods an opera story,  
With human manners might comply,  
And live *encor'd* as well as die.  
‡ Thespis in cart might deign to greet  
Peripatetics in the street.  
Old Ignorance, so proud and pert,  
Might see herself all over dirt.  
Ventofo, with his red-hot rants,  
Who charms our mothers and our aunts,  
Who preaches melted nonsense down  
The open throats of half the town,  
Might, when he fans his penal fires,  
Ask if the devil takes the liars.  
The liberal hand of searching knowledge  
Might sweep the cobwebs from the college;  
Where monks once laid their mouldy plan  
To seize and cramp the mind of man,  
And hammer out of every head  
The statute size and shape of lead.  
Perish their memory! who bound  
O'er Learning's eyes a bandage round!  
O! never more the Muse shall mourn  
Her bays, by Superstition torn;  
No more shall Cam and Isis flow  
In league, fair Science, with thy foe.

Clear may ye spring, ye hallow'd streams,  
Nor cherish Vandals in their dreams!

Learning in labour much we prize,  
The offspring glads obstetric eyes.  
Matur'd by Time, a giant grown,  
It creeps, but cannot run alone;  
And, while ethereal fire it wants,  
Still *passibus haud aquis* pants.  
Genius will waft you such a length,  
As far outstrips all other strength,  
And far outlast those short-liv'd things,  
Call'd heroes, conquerors, and kings §.  
Reluctant Grandeur has confess'd,  
High birth is only a high jest,  
Seriously serving to corrode,  
And lay on life a heavy load  
Of dull importance, to destroy  
The social ease of honest joy.  
As greater consequence you gain,  
With greater reason you complain,  
That pleasure is but specious pain. }  
Dignity comes not without cost,  
For, when it comes, sweet comfort's lost:  
You spurn the ground, yet keen reproach }  
Will mount up still, and still encroach,  
Like idle boys behind a coach. }

Then ride not on the stormy wind,  
Nor leave neglected home behind;  
Nor, drunk with fumes of fancy, grow  
A tyrant to thy friend or foe;  
Nor think him always in the right,  
Who is the uppermost in fight.  
Aspire not to that wretched state,  
When all men fear, and all men hate.  
*Sublimi tibi sic secura*  
*Sit sedes sine atrâ curâ.*  
Shakspeare, possess'd of powers to rate her,  
Court'd the modesty of Nature;  
E'en when he overleap'd her bound,  
To frolic in his fairy ground.  
Dame Prudence is not such a foe,  
As should proscription undergo;  
As never timely should restrain  
The boiling over of the brain.  
The ¶ gods that had, and had not wit,  
Of old, they say, with her would sit.

\* The slow progress which Dr. Kennicott makes in his work may be attributed to the fertility of his genius; for an author who had more learning, certainly more wit, than almost any other man, has observed, that

———“ Hebrew roots are found  
“ To flourish most in barren ground.”

Butler wrote on a temporary subject, which already begins, like Hebrew roots, to grow obscure. His work is so overcharged with wit, that it often fatigues the attention of the reader. It would be sure destruction to a little scribbler, could he analyse his own abortive ideas. But had Butler been early accustomed to methodize his thoughts, and train them up with a stricter discipline, his multiplicity of allusions might have been less crowded, and perhaps his unparalleled *Hudibras* had been still more pleasing.

† The difference in Hebrew between foxes and wheathieves being little or nothing, the exquisite judgment of three or four commentators on the fifteenth chapter of Judges has induced them to prefer the latter, as being better suited to the purpose of Sampson, the incendiary.

‡ Nota bene, Thespis.

§ For not to have been dipt in Lethe lake,  
Could save the sonne of Thetis from to die;  
But that blind bard did him immortal make,  
With verses dipt in dew of Castalie.

*Spenser's Ruines of Time.*

¶ Nullum numen abest, si sit prudentia.

*Juvenal.*

And



And, if she kept within her call  
CHURCHILL and his associates all,  
CHURCHILL and you might sing, in quiet,  
The pains and penalties of riot.

Long may the Poet walk the streets,  
Fearless of every man he meets,  
Who, catechising age and youth,  
Holds, dipp'd in gall, the pen of truth!  
When wisdom nods, approving wit,  
A Cato might his sternness quit.  
When Malice wanton lends its wings,  
Satire its own destruction sings:  
Satire, the child of Spleen and Mirth,  
Dies with the hour that gave it birth;  
Nor all Imagination's aid  
Can prosper long the lying trade.  
Fancy a moment may betray,  
But sober Reason clears the way.

*Ego, qui carmen hocce traho,*

*Υἱὲν ἐκ ἀνεῶα τῆρας.*

That fire of Genius can be brought  
To kindle only where it ought,  
With Virtue nobly can conform,  
Nor, wild with power, impede a worm;  
Of late a fair example shone,  
The life and theme of LYTTLETON.  
Rise, other LYTTLETONS, arise!  
Learn, other poets, to be wise!

#### POSTSCRIPT.

*DIC mihi, musa;* for I fear  
That Mrs. Smith will sorely jeer.  
Ah! how shall I encounter with  
The eloquence of Mrs. Smith?  
And here she comes!—*Væ, mea proles!*  
*Mrs. Smith.] Rudis et indigesta moles!*  
English and Latin—flesh and fish  
Toils'd up together in a dish.

*Author.]* I thought it was a word in season,  
*Mrs. Smith.]* I think it rhyming without  
reason.

Stuff unconcocted—wind and rain—  
Chaos—confusion in the brain—  
No pretty moral—no pretence—  
Nothing to offer in defence—

*Author.]* My Greek—  
*Mrs. Smith.]* You have recourse to Greece,  
After conviction of your piece;  
As “men in distant regions roam,”  
When they no shelter have at home.

*Author.]* Forgive—  
*Mrs. Smith.]* Forgive! I say forgive—  
Just like my husband, as I live!

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 26.

A Young advocate in the cause of liberty,  
a friend to freedom, but a foe to licentiousness, zealous in those civil and religious rights which as Englishmen we claim as our best and most valuable portion given to us at the Revolution, and an affectionate subject of the present Crown and succession,—glowing with the sincerest admiration of the memory of that respectable man, you have made more known than his own diffidence per-

mitted during his life,—has ventured to transmit you the unripened effusions of his Muse on the far superior subject.

Bury-Court, A\*\*\*. H\*\*\*\*\*, jun.  
St. Mary, Axe.

Verses to the Memory of THO. HOLLIS, Esq.  
To the able and nervous COMPILERS of the  
MEMOIRS of the much and justly-esteemed  
THOMAS HOLLIS, Esq. [See p. 425.]

VAIN is the pride of philosophic rules,  
Vain is the doctrine of th' unfeeling schools,  
Distrobing Nature of her choicest pride,  
The pride of Grief, she never meant to hide!  
The soft affections are the bliss of man,  
And who without them follows Nature's plan?  
Stoics themselves, when dire events befall,  
Most hapless mourn when on their theme they  
call.

Laugh they at me, who own th' unbiass'd sway  
Of fond affection, nourish'd with each day?  
Laugh they at all who feel their country's  
woes,

And see with anguish every tear that flows?  
Silent, ye souls too barren to be free,  
Cool o'er your scheme, and leave these pangs  
to me.

Yes, I will weep,—and ye shall join me too;  
I mourn a loss to Earth, to All, to You!!

Ah, mournful day\*, that clos'd thy bless'd  
career,

[year †,  
And onward beckon'd to that woe-fraught  
When hostile rage in mutual bosoms flam'd,  
Broke the soft rest that filial duty claim'd;  
Told the sad age of Albion's dire distress,  
When sons revolt, and parents proud oppress;  
Mark'd the destruction of her future peace,  
And own'd, America, thy glad release!

Prophetic soul, to whose great name I bend!  
Thou much-lov'd Hollis, universal friend!  
Whose piercing eye our lurking fate made  
known,

And aw'd the venal servers of the Crown;  
But though they trembled, yet not heard thy  
voice,

Renown their aim, and interest their choice:  
A vain renown, an aim inferior far,  
As public peace to rude intestine war.

Zealous in good, with public welfare fir'd,  
Thy humble breast no honours e'er aspir'd;  
No pride disgrac'd of fame or bought renown;  
No vain attempts to gain the public crown;  
To all a friend, the cause of all thy care,  
Their good thy praise, their misery thy despair:  
Britannia sigh'd, thy favour'd course was o'er,  
And Virtue wept her Hollis was no more!

Religion own'd thee for her veteran guard,  
That faithful strove her dangers firm to ward;  
Yet Faction nourish'd in her iron heart  
A venom'd sting that vengeance should impart!  
Of Papal feuds the meditated prey! [day,  
But Heaven and Virtue watch'd th' untimely  
Sav'd yet awhile their Britain's earnest friend,  
And gave to thee and hope a peaceful end.

Yes, Hope is fled, and Britain sighs in vain,  
Mourns her lost virtue, and her countrymen!



Natives she boasts,—of countrymen,—a few;  
Save when she justly boasts, sage Burke, of you;  
Chatham †, and Mayhew †, Baron †, wife and  
brave,

Now greet their partner in the silent grave;  
Laugh at the toils that spread this varied stage,  
And smile compassion at our tottering age.

Hark, where sage Harvard ‖ sounds her  
classic lore,

And mourns her benefactor, now no more!  
Hark, where the sons of Massachusetts free,  
Spread their wild praises in sad elegy!  
Look where in crowds, from Boston's towers  
of fame,

Press the sad tribes to Death's relentless claim;  
Hear him pronounce their Hollis for his own,  
Murmur their loss, yet beg his righteous crown!

Once have I said that Chatham was his friend,  
Chatham, whose nobler fame shall never end!  
So may the sons of future days rehearse  
Their mutual glory in superior verse;  
Transmit to ages, yet untaught to live,  
The great renown that patriot virtues give;  
And may they, blest'd with some new friend  
to boast,

Revive those virtues that to us are lost!

Mark where in private kindred virtues rise,  
Rais'd thy great soul, and bore thee to the skies.  
Sacred to Charity, thy feeling breast  
Sought in relief of other's woes thy rest;  
Gave to Content the heart of Sorrow's toil,  
Softened despair, and bade it not revile:  
Zeal warm'd thy heart, and Virtue gave thee  
rest, [ment blest'd.

When Corfcombe \* knew, and Urles† retire—  
Happy the State's chief interest to guide,  
And all the schemes of party to deride.  
Firm to promote her science ‡ and her laws,  
And warm to aid her ever trembling cause,  
Thou, glorious advocate! resign'd thy breath,  
And sunk, full wearied, in the arms of Death!  
Bewail'd by Literature§, by Science¶ mourn'd,  
And to thy Milton§, Sydney§, Locke§, re-  
turn'd.

Thou, in whose heart, fair seat of every joy,  
Bright in rewards, all blooming ne'er to cloy,  
That seat of pity, judgment, and desert,  
From ruder ills our falling state avert,  
Mediate our peace, and calm contention's flame,  
And guard a people dutious of thy name!  
Hear, as thou didst, and comfort with thy nod,  
And tell our sorrows to a pitying God!

#### FASHION, a POEM.

*Bred up where discipline most rare is,  
In military garden Paris.* HUD.

**O** Nature, parent goddess! at thy shrine,  
Prone to the earth, the muse, in humble  
song

Thy aid implores: nor will she wing her flight  
Till thou, bright form! in thy effulgence pure  
Deign'st to look down upon her lowly state,  
And shed thy powerful influence benig

Come then, regardless of vain fashion's stools,

Of all those vile enormities of shape  
That croud the world, and with thee bring  
Wisdom in sober contemplation clad,  
To lash those bold usurpers from the stage.

On that blest'd spot where the Parisian dome  
To fools the stealing hand of time displays,  
FASHION her empire holds; a goddess great!  
View her amidst the millenarian train  
On a resplendent throne exalted high,  
Strangely diversify'd with gew-gaw forms.  
Her busy hand glides pleasureably o'er  
The darling novelties, the trinkets rare,  
That greet the sight of the admiring dames,  
Whose dear-bought treasures, o'er their native  
isle

Contagious spread, infect the wholesome air  
That cherish'd vigour in Britannia's sons.

Near this proud seat of Fashion's antic form  
A sphere revolves, on whose bright orb behold  
The circulating mode of changeful dress,  
Which, like the image of the sun himself,  
Glories in coursing through the diverse signs  
Which blazon in the zodiack of heaven.  
Around her throne coquets and petit beaux  
Unnumber'd shine, and with each other vie  
In nameless ornaments and gaudy plumes.  
O worthy emulation, to excel

In trifles such as these: how truly great!  
Unworthy of the peevish, blubbering boy,  
Crush'd in his childhood by the fondling nurse,  
Who for some favourite toy frets and pines.

Amongst the proud attendants of this shrine,  
The wealthy, young, and gay Clarinda draws  
From poorer objects the astonish'd eye:  
Her looks, her dress, and her affected mien,  
Doom her enthusiast keen in Fashion's train:  
White as the cover'd Alps, or wintry face  
Of snowy Lapland, her *toupee* uprear'd  
Exhibits to the view a cumbrous mass  
Of curls high nodding o'er her polish'd brow,  
From which redundant flows the Brussels lace,  
With pendant ribbons too of various dye,  
Where all the colours in th' ethereal bow  
Unite, and blend, and tantalize the sight.

Nature, to thee alone, not Fashion's pomp,  
Does Beauty owe her all-commanding eye.  
From the green bosom of the watery main,  
Array'd by thee, majestic Venus rose,  
With waving ringlets carelessly diffus'd,  
Floating luxurious o'er the restless surge.  
What Rubens then, with his enlivening hand,  
Could paint the bright vermilion of her cheek,  
Pure as the roseate portal of the east,!

That opens to receive the cheering ray  
Of Phœbus beaming from the orient sky?  
For sterling beauty needs no faint essays,  
Or colourings of art, to gild her more:  
She is all perfect. And, if Beauty fail,  
Where are these ornaments, those rich attires  
Which can reflect a lustre on that face,  
Where she with light innate disdains to shine?

Britons, beware of Fashion's luring wiles,  
On either hand, chief guardians of her power,  
And sole dictators of her fickle voice,

† Lord Chatham, Dr. Mayhew, Rev. Mr. Baron, friends of Mr. Hollis. The two latter prepared his way to death and peace; the former followed him. ‖ Harvard College.

\* In Dorsetshire.

† The name of his house at Corfcombe.

¶ He was a fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies. § His favourite authors.



Folly and dull Effeminacy reign,  
Whose blackest magic and unhallow'd spells  
The Roman ardour check'd; their strength  
decay'd,  
And all their glory scatter'd on the winds.

Tremble, O Albion! for the voice of fate  
Seems ready to decree thy after-fall.  
By pride, by luxury, what fatal ills  
Unheeded have approach'd thy mortal frame!  
How many foreign weeds their heads have  
rear'd

In thy fair garden! Hasten, ere their strength  
And baneful vegetation taint the soil,  
To root out rank disease, which soon must  
spread,

If no bless'd antidote will purge away  
Fashion's proud minions from our sea-girt isle.

R. FERGUSSON.

ADDRESS to the People called Quakers, on one  
of their Community acquiring a certain Seat.

HAIL, peaceful sect! whose bloodless re-  
cords shew,

Since first the meek, the pious Fox\* began  
To curb the passions of licentious man,  
How rare your greatest foes can say,  
Do Quakers shun the upright way.  
Or rouse the vengeance of offended law!

Hail, passive sect! whose prudent rules decree,  
When vicious members you bewail,  
And all your admonitions fail;  
No hope th' apostates to reclaim,  
Or bring them to a sense of shame;  
Those vicious members shall rejected be.

Go on, bless'd sect! preserve unspotted fame!  
If Newgate e'er a friend receives,  
Or if that nest of greater thieves,  
St. —'s —, viler place,  
A member of your faith disgrace,  
Expel the wretch would scandalize your name.  
Enfield, Sept. 20. \* \* \*

Address to an Ironmonger on his Birth-Day.

O H, Lockman, may thy angel true  
Thy chain of life extend,  
And add a thousand links thereto!  
So prays thy merry friend.  
And mayst thou neither rust nor stain,  
Nor canker ever feel;  
With heart as soft as silken skain,  
Thy ribs be ribs of steel.  
Loud as a cannon through the land,  
May thy good name resound,  
And the strong hammer of thy hand  
Thy enemies confound.  
Aided by thee, my verses flow,  
Their tinkle owe to thee;  
As iron sharpeneth iron, so  
Thy friendship sharpeneth me.  
Keen be thy sense like sword that's try'd,  
Thy wit like point of prong,  
Thy judgment, like a saw, divide  
The right side from the wrong.  
Firm as an anvil mayst thou bear  
The strokes of every clime;  
And, like a harden'd file, still wear  
The teeth of envious time!

Round in thyself as polish'd ball,  
Shine always smooth and bright;  
When other ironmongers fall,  
Mayst thou stand bolt upright!  
And when life's forge will work no more,  
Fire gone and metal cold,  
Alchemist Death, at touch, thy ore  
Shall all transmute to gold.  
While plough shall turn the fertile mould,  
While needle seek the pole,  
While fetters, locks, and bars shall hold,  
Thy love shall nail my soul. D. A.

An Quidvis fiat in Quolibet? Neg.

E CCE! tuâ cultus, Bencie, Terentius arte,  
Pindarico in focis incipit ore loqui.  
Sermonem invitâ cogis versam esse Camanâ,  
Inque pedum vine'lis libera scripta ligas.  
Jam numeris aptas, cruciasque miserrima verba,  
Ad varios per vim torta retorta modos.  
Jam paritèr digitis & rauca voce laboras,  
Carmina seu modulas, seu modulata canis.  
Nascenti certè arrisit tibi Musa Poësis,  
Qui sic materiem quamlibet esse jubes.  
Quin age, jam rythmo Ciceronem astringere  
pergas:

Hic docilis sermo est, hic quoque versus erit.  
Quàm lætè videant divina Phillipica Docti  
In versus Epicos arte reducta tuâ.  
Hoc opus est dignum Bencie authore; sub  
umbris

Huic operi plausus Tullius ipse dabit.  
Ille quidè'm haud potuit, dum vixerat, esse  
Poëta;  
Mortuus esse potest arte Poëta tuâ.

J. W.

Mr. URBAN,

October 2.

THE inclosed, I think, will please many  
of your readers; for though it is not,  
in all parts, agreeable to our Bible translation,  
it is so to the later and better translations of  
learned men. As you have many such for  
your readers, by inserting it in your enter-  
taining Magazine, you will oblige both them  
and your occasional correspondent, W. S.

Enimvero Jobi, Cap. xix. v. 23.

QUIS mea effata in tabulis reponet?  
Ære vel plumbo quis ea exarabit?  
Quis stylo insculpet scôpulo perenni  
Verba Prophetæ?

“ Crede—me fiducia non inanis  
Erigit—Vindex erit æviternus  
Ille, qui de pulvere putrefactus

Adferet artus.

Ille postremò veniet Redemptor  
Corporis fracti miserè et perempti.  
Hanc cutem pergant lacerare; tandem  
Pulcra resurget.

Ex eâ læto redivivus ore  
Judicaturum Dominum intuebor.  
En! venit Judex—videor videre—

Non alienus.”

Spiritus languet mihi tam stupendæ  
Gratiæ desiderio; sed, ista  
Dum levat me spes, mentis in dolore  
Gaudeo Victor.

\* George Fox, of Drayton, in Leicestershire, during the Interregnum, founded the sect of Quakers.



AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

THE advices received from our commanders in chief from America and the West Indies during the course of the present month require illustration. Instead, therefore, of inserting them at full length, which the limits of our Magazine will not admit, we shall endeavour to render them intelligible by comparing the different relations, and shewing in what manner they serve to explain each other.

The first that arrived were brought by Gen. Dalrymple in the Virginia frigate, and were received at Whitehall on the 25th of Sept. but not published in the Gazette till the 30th. This occasioned much speculation. The well-wishers to ministers were held in suspense, while those who were no friends to their measures were active in circulating the most unfavourable reports. It has since appeared, that these reports were not ill-grounded.

Gen. Clinton acquaints Ld G. Germain, that in consequence of the early information from his lordship, that a French armament might soon be expected on the coasts of America, he had acquainted Adm. Arbuthnot with the information he had received, and added his own conjectures that Rhode Island was the place of their destination; soliciting at the same time that transports for 6000 men might be held in readiness to receive troops, should early intimation of the enemy's arrival invite to enterprize against them.

On the 5th of July some ships of war \* fell in with the French fleet off Cape Henry, and on the 8th the admiral received intelligence of it. The 13th Adm. Graves arrived at New-York.

On the 10th of July the French appeared off Rhode Island, of which Gen. Clinton transmitted an account to Adm. Arbuthnot, with a view to undertake something offensive against the enemy, either by a land-attack solely, or, if the admiral should have

found it adviseable, a joint attempt with the fleet; but many causes conspired to retard the arrival of transports to take the army afloat, which was not effected till the 27th, when all hopes of a coup-de-main were frustrated, and when every idea of attempting any thing with the army *alone* was vanished, whatever might have been expected from a *joint operation*. The general therefore returned, and disembarked his troops, keeping the transports in readiness to receive them again if necessary, being encamped near the shore.

During this time Washington by a rapid movement had, with an army increased to 12,000 men, passed the North River, and was moving towards Kingbridge, when learning that the troops were returned, he re-crossed the river, and retired to Orange-Town. Gen. Clinton concludes his dispatches with a manifest dislike of his present situation.

The admiral, says he, is near Gardner's Island, to which place I shall, if possible, proceed to confer with him and his officers, that if any thing can be done by the fleet, the secondary assistance of the land forces may be given; for it is no longer in my power, with my present numbers and resources, to think of any deliberate undertaking as principal against the united force of the French and rebels in a post in which 3500 British were able to maintain themselves against 18,000 men and a very powerful fleet.

In another letter the general communicates to his lordship an affair which reflects the highest honour on a small body of about 70 refugees, who were posted at a place called Bull's Ferry, on the opposite shore of North River, where they had fortified themselves with a blockhouse and stockade for their defence in cutting wood, the labour in which they were employed for their maintenance.

On the 21st of July this little handful of brave men were attacked by a body of near 2000 rebels, with 7 pieces of cannon, under the command of the Generals Wayne, Irving, and Proctor, whom they repulsed with the loss of a great many killed and wounded \*, after a cannonade of three hours, almost every shot of which penetrated through

\* It has since appeared, that the *Lion*, *Sultan*, *Hector*, *Ruby*, *Bristol*, and *Niger*, that had been sent by Sir Peter Parker to convey the trade to England through the gulph of Florida, fell in with this fleet on the 10th of June in lat. 30. 18. standing across, and steering N. N. W. It consisted, according to Capt. Cornwallis's letter to Sir Peter on his return to his station, of 14 men of war, ten or eleven of which were two-deckers, the rest frigates; with about 20 transports.—The English ships presented themselves in line of battle, and a kind of running fight ensued, in which a man or two was killed, but the French, though so much superior, declined coming to action; which could no otherwise be accounted for by the English than by their having some very particular object in view.

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\* By Gen. Washington's account of this affair it appears, that the assailants had 3 officers wounded, 15 non-commissioned and privates killed, and 46 non-commissioned and privates wounded, nearly as many as the whole garrison consisted of. This loss Gen. Washington attributes to the intemperate valour of the 1st and 2d regiments, who notwithstanding the utmost efforts of their officers to restrain them, rushed through the abbatis to the foot of the stockade, with a view of forcing an entrance, which they found impracticable.



the blockhouse, and an attempt to carry the place by assault. The exertions of the refugees did not cease after having resisted so great a force, they followed the enemy, seized their stragglers, and rescued the cattle they were driving from the neighbouring district. The blockhouse was pierced with 52 shot in one place only, and the two small guns dismounted, 6 of the refugees killed, and 15 wounded, the far greater part in the blockhouse.

Capt. Orde, of the Virginia, was charged with the dispatches of the vice-admiral, who acquaints the board with the arrival of the *Robuste* and *Pearl* from Halifax, and with the return of the *Triton* and *Guadaloupe*, which had been on the look-out for the French squadron, which they had discovered on the 5th of July, consisting of 8 ships of the line and frigates; with the arrival of Rear-adm. Greaves on the 13th, with six ships of the line; with his having landed his sick, and replaced them by volunteers from the ships in the harbour; with the vice-admiral's passing the bar with the *Robuste*, *Raisonné*, and *Renown*, on the 17th, and losing no time in proceeding with his squadron off Rhode Island, where he had heard the enemy were arrived; that he there observed several considerable encampments, with the ships moored in a line, extending from Rose-Island to the Connecticut Shore; that he had left the *Blonde* and the *Galatea* with orders to bring the transports from New York, should the general judge an attempt on Rhode Island warrantable; that he had proceeded to Gardiner's Bay on the 6th of Aug. where he was ready eventually to co-operate with the army, or to pursue the enemy. This letter was dated Gardiner's Island Bay, Aug. 9; but by a subsequent letter, dated Martha's Vineyard, Aug. 25, he tells their lordships, that the report of a reinforcement to the enemy's corps was still current; that they still remained in force at Newport; and that he was then waiting to act as events should point out.

In the same Gazette (published Sept. 30.) are extracts of four letters from Lieut. Gen. Earl Cornwallis to Gen. Clinton, relative to the posture of affairs in the province of Carolina.

In the first, which is dated from Charles-Town, June 30, the earl acquaints the general with the motions that had put an end to all resistance in S. Carolina, with a proposal made by a Mr. Harrison to raise a provincial corps of 500 natives between the Pedee and the Wateree, which he had approved; and with the assurances which he had received of the good disposition of the loyalists in N. Carolina, and of the impossibility of subsisting a body of troops in that country till the harvest was over; notwithstanding which, a considerable number of loyal inhabitants of Tryon County, headed by a Col. Moore, rose on the 18th instant

without order or caution, and were in a few days defeated by Gen. Rutherford with some loss.

In the 2d, dated July 14, the earl acquaints his general with the great change in the face of affairs in the two Carolinas since his last; that Maj. Gen. Kalbe was at Hillsborough with 2000 continental troops; Porterfield in the neighbourhood of Salisbury with 300 Virginians; Rutherford with some militia; Caswall with 1000 militia at the Deep River between Hillsborough and Salisbury; and Sumpter, with about the same number, advanced as far as the Catawba Settlement. That many of the disaffected South Carolinians, whom Ld Rawdon had put on parole, availing themselves of the general release of the 20th of June, had joined Gen. Sumpter; that 2500 Virginian militia had followed De Kalbe; that the assembly had voted 5000 men as an army of observation, and had vested their governor with absolute power during their recess; that the government of N. Carolina were likewise making great exertions to raise troops, and persecuting the loyalists in a cruel manner; and that, in consequence, Col. Bryan, losing all patience, had risen with 800 men on the Yadkin, and had joined Maj. M. Arthur on the borders of Anson County. He adds, that possibly these exertions may be exaggerated; but that to enable him to begin first, he was using all possible dispatch in transporting provisions and military stores to Camden, a work of infinite labour on account of the distance and excessive heat; that the numbers and disposition of his militia equalled his most sanguine expectations; that he had directed Ld Rawdon to use precautions, which would put it out of the power of the enemy to strike a blow at any of our detachments; and that he had empowered Mr. Cunningham in the Ninety-six County to raise a corps on the footing of Maj. Harrison's.

His third letter, dated July 15, acquaints Gen. Clinton with the junction of Caswall with De Kalbe on the Deep River, and with his intention of going down in a few days to form his arrangements; that Lieut. Col. Turnbull at Rocky-Mount having heard that some of the violent rebels about 30 miles in his front had returned to their plantations, and were encouraging the people to join them, he had sent Capt. Huck, with a detachment of about 100 regulars and militia, and 20 mounted men of the New-York volunteers, to seize or to drive them away, but that Capt. Huck having encamped in an unguarded manner, was totally surprized and routed, the captain killed, and only 12 of the regulars, and as many of the militia, escaped.

His fourth letter, still from Charles-Town, is dated Aug. 6, and contains a general account of proceedings from the 15th of the preceding month to the day his lordship's letter is dated. Frequent skirmishes, with various



various success, had happened; Gen. Sumpter, with 1200 men, had attacked Lieut. Col. Turnbull at Rocky-Mount, and had been defeated with considerable loss; Lieut. Col. Lisle, who had been paroled to the islands, had returned to the country, and carried off a whole battalion to join Gen. Sumpter; the affair of Capt. Hack was found not so bad as at first reported; Major M'Arthur, finding his troops sickly, had moved his quarters from the Chiraw District to the east branch of the Litchie's; Gates had taken the command of De Kalbe's corps; Rutherford remained at Rocky River, Pedee; Col. Mills, who commanded the militia in the Chiraw District, which M'Arthur had just quitted, trusting more to oaths than attending to their former conduct, and not having properly formed his corps, they seized their officers, and 100 sick men, whom M'Arthur had left behind, and carried them prisoners into N. Carolina, Col. Mills narrowly escaping to George Town; the heats still continuing, the cloathing and necessaries for the soldiers had not yet reached Camden; the loyalists in N. Carolina were suffering under the most oppressive tyranny that ever was exercised over any country.

This short view of the state of affairs in the two Carolinas will shew the great importance of the subsequent engagement, of which a full relation is given in p. 455.

By the cautious wording of Gen. Clinton's dispatches, and the little notice taken of the general in those of Adm. Arbuthnot to the board of admiralty, some people have supposed, that the harmony which should always subsist between the land and sea officers employed on the same service, is not so perfect as could be wished between those two great officers.

On Monday July 21, a committee from the hon. general assembly of Rhode Island, waited on his Excellency the French General, with the following address:

"The representatives of the state of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, in general assembly convened, with the most pleasing satisfaction take the earliest opportunity of congratulating Count de Rochambeau, lieut.-gen. of the army of his Most Christian Majesty, upon his safe arrival within the United States. Upon this occasion we cannot be too expressive of the grateful sense we entertain of the generous and magnanimous aid afforded the United States by their illustrious friend and ally: sufficient had been the proofs of his zeal friendship: the present instance must constrain even envious, disappointed Britons, to venerate wisdom of his councils; and the sincerity of his noble mind. We look forward, with a most pleasing expectation, to the end of a campaign in which the allied force of France and these United States, under the smile of Divine Providence, may be productive of peace and happiness to the

contending powers, and mankind in general. We assure you, Sir, our expectations are enlarged; when we consider the wisdom of his Most Christian Majesty in your appointment as the commander of his army, destined for our assistance.

"Be assured, Sir, of every exertion in the power of this state, to afford the necessary refreshments to the army under your command; and to render the service to all ranks as agreeable and happy as it is honourable."

To which his Excellency was pleased to return the following answer:

"Gentlemen, The King, my master, hath sent me to the assistance of his good and faithful allies, the United States of America. At present I only bring the vanguard of a much greater force destined for their aid, and the King has ordered me to assure them, that his whole power shall be exerted for their support.

"The French troops are under the strictest discipline; and, acting under the orders of General Washington, will live with the Americans as their brethren; and nothing will afford me greater happiness than contributing to their success.

"I am highly sensible of the marks of respect shewn to me by the general assembly, and beg leave to assure them, that as brethren, not only my life, but the lives of the troops under my command, are entirely devoted to their service.

(Signed) The Count DE ROCHAMBEAU."

## HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

The Spanish accounts make the whole number of prizes taken from the English on the seventh of August to amount to 55, and among their ladings they reckon 50 complete sets of sails, and a vast quantity of cordage, (articles of which they were in great want), 200 pieces of fine brass cannon, cloaths for 12 regiments, and 300000. sterl. in money; 40 of the prizes, they say, were armed with from 18 to 40 guns each; 8 or 10 copper-bottomed, having on board copper for sheathing five sail of the line.

The Chevalier de Clonard, captain of the Duc de Artois, taken by the Bienfaisant, Capt. M'Bride, on the 13th of August, acknowledges that he laid his head to the wind with an intent to board the Bienfaisant, a daring attempt; as Capt. M'Bride observed, which proved unsuccessful. He farther adds, that the enemy had placed him between two fires; that the Charon of 52 guns came up within pistol-shot, and while one took him a-breast, the other plied him on the quarter; in this manner he fought two hours and a half, when finding it impossible to escape, he struck, having 21 men killed, and 35 wounded. This pretty nearly agrees with Capt. M'Bride's account, and shews that the French are more guarded in their relations than formerly.



*Sept. 2.*

Some desperate villains broke into the house of James Lendrick, treasurer for the county of Antrim, in Ireland, and after wounding and threatening to murder him, robbed the house of more than 2000*l.* county money, and made their escape.

*Sept. 3.*

His R. H. the Prince of Prussia arrived at Petersburg, accompanied by Gen. Goertz and M. Vittinghoff. He was met by Prince de Gallitzin about a verst from the city, and escorted in one of the court equipages by a detachment of the Cossack body guards. He next day went to court, and was received by the Empress with every mark of the most cordial friendship. The magnificent equestrian statue of Peter the Great (see vol. XLVII. p. 321.) was exposed to public view on this occasion.

*Sept. 15.*

A brig from Newcastle, laden with coals, arrived at Portsmouth in a most bloody condition, having engaged a French privateer off Beachy-head, who thinking her an easy prey boarded her; when the crew, taking to their close quarters, killed or wounded every man, to the number of 18, who came on deck, and night coming on fortunately made her escape.

*Sept. 17.*

A most alarming tempest of thunder and lightning threw the inhabitants of Eastbourne in Kent into the utmost consternation. A stream of electrical fire fell upon the house occupied by Mr. Adair, next to that in which Prince Edward resided, and just at the close of the storm, when the severity of it was so far subsided as to leave no apprehensions of danger, two of Mr. Adair's servants were going out to view an engagement at sea, when the coachman, who was foremost, was struck instantly dead, and thrown back against the butler, who, without being sensible of the cause, fell likewise to the ground. Upon recovering his surprize, he ran up stairs in answer to the bell which was rung by the house-keeper. The butler's report suggested the necessity of enquiring after the rest of the family. Upon opening the dining-room door, Mr. Adair was found lying on the floor, apparently in a state of insensibility. He had sustained a severe stroke, which affected his whole left side, and particularly his arm, which was at first supposed to have been broken. Amidst the hurry and confusion, the footman's absence was not noticed, who had shared in his fellow-servant's fate; he was found stretched out on the floor in the pantry, and actually dead. Miss Adair was in her room dressing, and, though the wood-work of the bed, from which she had just risen, was shivered in pieces, she very happily did not sustain the least personal injury. The house, appendages, and furniture, were much damaged,

the chimney split, and partly thrown down, the windows shattered, looking-glasses broken, bell-wires in some of the rooms melted, and cornices displaced. In the room where the footman was found, a large stone, forming a part of the front-wall, was forced out of its place. A seal-ring (on Mr. Adair's finger) was cracked round the setting of the stone, and the watch which was in his pocket bore the appearance of being battered. A very extraordinary circumstance regarding the coachman was this; though it was evident, from the livid marks on his breast, that he received the fatal stroke there, the lightning had perforated a round hole in the lower part of his wig behind, which exhibited no signs of being burnt, but looked as if it had been cut with a pinking iron.—None of the neighbouring houses received damage.

*Sept. 18.*

The flourishing town of Gera in Germany, so famous for its manufacture, was burnt to the ground, and 744 houses, with all the furniture, rich merchandize, and all that it contained, totally consumed. The loss is immense, and the distress unspeakable. Many perished in the flames, and those who escaped knew not where to lay their heads. On the same day the city of Straubengen nearly shared the same fate.

*Sept. 20.*

The King of Sweden, by the name of Count Haga, arrived at the Hague. During his short stay, his Majesty visited every thing worthy his curiosity in that town and neighbourhood. Expressing a desire to see the troops in garrison there, the Dutch and Swiss guards, led by his Serene Highness the Prince of Orange in person, marched to the ordinary place of exercise, where they were reviewed, and gave great satisfaction: after which the Prince of Orange gave a breakfast, under tents prepared for that purpose, to his Swedish Majesty, and a very splendid company. The King was pleased to accept invitations to supper from the English and French ambassadors, and left the Hague on the 29th, proceeding to visit the other towns of Holland.

*Sept. 27.*

A general quarterly court of proprietors of the East India Company was held at their house in Leaden-hall street, for stating the Company's accounts, when Gen. Smith observed on the bills drawn on the Company; that without a very great reformation the Company will be reduced to difficulties even greater than any they have yet experienced; and Mr. Mason expressed his surprize that in the treasury at Bengal, where, according to an estimate delivered to the proprietors about two years ago, there ought now to have been more than two millions sterling, there was not 100,000*l.* in March last. These assertions were flatly contradicted by Mr. Sullivan, who insisted that



that the Company's affairs were in as happy a situation in India as could be wished; and that the rapid sale and advance of tea would answer every demand upon the Company in Europe. Other matters were warmly debated, and the influence of the crown on the internal management of the Company's affairs, with Gen. Macartney's application for the government of Madras, reprobated. A motion for a general court of proprietors to be held on the 8th of November, to take into consideration the state of the Company's accounts, concluded the business of the day, and the court adjourned accordingly.

*Sept. 29.*

Being Michaelmas day, the corporation of London assembled as usual at Guild-hall for electing a Lord-Mayor for the year ensuing, when the choice, with an uncommon unanimity, fell on Sir Watkin Lewes, who thanked the court in a handsome speech for the honour they had conferred upon him, and promised to execute the trust with the utmost exertion of his abilities.

A violent storm of thunder, lightning, and hail, fell at the Hague, by which all the windows, to the number of 100,000, exposed to the West, were broken, inasmuch that glaziers from all quarters were collected to repair them, those of the town not being sufficient.

*Sept. 30.*

Nine French officers of rank, taken at Pondicherry and landed at Woolwich, after having been detained on board an East Indiaman longer than the articles of capitulation expressed, were embark'd on board a vessel ordered by Government to carry them to Bologne, the port in France which they chose as most convenient for them. They had found means to prefer their complaint to Lord North, who immediately caused it to be redress'd.

*MONDAY OCT. 2.*

A motion was made in the court of common-council held at Guild-hall, that the sum of 814l. paid on account of the Lord-Mayor's survey of the river and journey to Windsor, ought not to be defrayed by the city, being totally unnecessary and highly extravagant, which was carried in the affirmative. Other motions for regulating the expences of city entertainments were made and carried.

*Tuesday 3.*

In this day's Gazette there is a list of 14 ships and vessels taken by his Majesty's squadron under the command of Rear-admiral Edwards, on the Newfoundland station: among them is the Mercury packet from Philadelphia, on board of which was the hon. Henry Laurens, esq. late president of the American Congress, bound on an embassy to Holland.

His Majesty's free pardon has been granted to William Henry Tutton, the midshipman convicted at Maidstone for the murder

of Charles Gutherfon a sailor. (see p. 392.)

*Thursday 5.*

In the evening Mr. Laurens arrived at the Admiralty, and was committed to the care of Mr. Scott in Scotland yard, guarded by two of his Majesty's messengers.

*Friday 6.*

This day Mr. Laurens was brought privately in a hackney-coach to Lord George Germaine's office, accompanied only by Justice Addington. The Earl of Hillsborough, Ld. Viscount Stormont, and Ld. Geo. Germaine, attended by his Majesty's solicitor-general, being present, he underwent an examination, of which the following is said to be a copy:

*Lord Hillsborough.* We only trouble you to know whether you are the gentleman who was taken by Captain Keppel of the Vestal frigate.

*Mr. Laurens.* Yes, my Lord, I am that gentleman.

Captain Keppel was asked if it was the same person: he replied, Yes.

*Lord Hillsborough.* And whether "you are the Henry Laurens, said to have been President of the Congress?"

*Mr. Laurens.* My Lord, I shall make no hesitation in acknowledging that I am the Henry Laurens who had the honour of being appointed President of the American Congress. — But, my Lords, having acknowledged thus much, your Lordships will, I trust, excuse me, if I avail myself of a right peculiar to gentlemen in my situation, of not answering any more questions whatsoever, not having had the opportunity of consulting my friends or counsel, on this occasion: because your Lordships must know that by answering questions which may be put to me, my replies may, perhaps, tend to a crimination of myself, which, I am sure, your Lordships would by no means wish.

*Lord Hillsborough.* No, Sir, by no means. It is not our wish that you should criminate yourself, or give such replies as may tend to it.

*Mr. Laurens.* Then, my Lords, for the sake of avoiding it, I hope I shall not have needless questions put to me, to which it would be improper to give any answer.

*Lord Hillsborough.* Very well, Sir. Mr. Laurens, will you please to retire?

Mr. Laurens bowed, and withdrew. In about an hour after, he was again called in, and the information read to him; soon after which, a commitment for high treason, to the Tower, was made out, under the King's sign manual.

*Mr. Laurens.* I hope your Lordships will excuse me if I demand a copy of the information and of my commitment. Under the especial circumstances of the case, I should think that right would not be denied me by your Lordships.

To this demand the Secretaries made no reply. Mr. Laurens was again desired to withdraw,



withdraw, and in a short space of time he was conducted to the Tower.

The following is the copy of his commitment :

" These are, in his Majesty's name, to authorize you to receive into your custody, the person of Henry Laurens, Esq. sent herewith on a suspicion of high treason, whom you are to keep safe until he shall be delivered by due course of law : for so doing this is your warrant.

Dated at Whitehall, the sixth day of October, 1780.

To Charles Earl Cornwallis, Constable of the Tower of London, or his Deputy. } STORMONT.  
HILLSBOROUGH.  
GERMAINE."

#### BIRTHS.

**L**ADY of Sir Wm. Lorraine, bart. a son. Sept. 28 Lady Brownlow, a son.  
Oct. 23. Lady of John Bettessworth, esq; of East Hyde, Bedfordshire, a son and heir.  
Lady of John Crewe, esq; a daughter.  
24. Dutchess of Rutland, a son.

#### MARRIAGES.

**T**HOMAS. Warren, esq; of the Inner Temple, to Miss Nancy Powell, young. dau. of the late Mr. Powell, of Cob. Gar. theatre.  
Rev. Mr. Woolcombe, to Miss Fanny Walker, of Exeter.

Oct. 2. Edm. Reynolds, esq; of Milford, Hants, to Miss Anna Maria Rivett, of Derby.  
5. At Hornsey, rev. Mr. Fuller, minister of Carter-lane and Hampstead Meetings, to Miss Hatfield.

At Barnborough, Wm. Roberts, esq; of Pledwick, Yorksh. to Miss H. E. Horncastle.  
Henry Styleman, esq; of Ringstead, Norfolk, to Miss Gregg.

12. Rev. Peplow Ward, to Miss Hamilton.  
Rev. G. Croft, D. D. master of Brewood grammar school, to Miss Grimston of Ripon.  
19. Rich. Moleworth, esq; of the Pay-office, Whitehall, to Miss Kitty Cobb.

Rev. Dr. Luntley, fell. of St. John's Coll. Oxford, to Miss Sus. Walwyn, of Hereford.

20. Rev. Mr. Davy, to Miss Davy.  
24. Jas. Trower, esq; to Miss Sarah Exley.

#### DEATHS.

**A**T Clapton, in Northamptonshire, Mrs. Williams, moth. of Capt. Peere Williams, who so bravely commanded the Flora. She was daughter of Dr. Clavering, formerly bishop of Peterborough.

At Newcastle, Mr. Jon. Ormiston, banker.  
At Stanton, Cumberland, Mrs. M. Smith, aged 104.

At Dublin, Mr. John Van Nost, statuary to his majesty.

Mr. Clegg, attorney, at Windsor.  
At Barrow-Court, Somerset, the lady of John Gore, esq;

Mrs. Mary Swinton, of Salisbury-square, niece and executrix of Anthony Daffy, and wife of Dr. Peter Swinton, who has long prepared in her name the well-known Elixir.

At Fintray, Scotl. Janet Taylor, aged 108.

At Kingston upon Thames, the rev. John Griffiths, M. A. master of the free grammar school in that town, and in the commission of the peace for the county of Surrey.

At New York, Lieut. William Crosby.

At Padiham, near Colne, Lancashire, of a cancer in her throat, one Sarah Sharrock, aged above 50, whose tongue dropt into her hand about twelve days before she died.

Sir W. Sharpe, kt. of Blechingley, Surrey, aged about 90.

At Taunton, Jas. Codrington, esq; aged 104. Col. Vignoles, formerly of the dragoons.

At Brecon, on his way to Bath, John Vaughan, esq; Golden Grove, Carmarthensh. Lady Snell, relict of the late Sir Thomas.

Mrs. Bradshaw, formerly of Drury-Lane theatre. The circumstances of her death are worth relating. She had a few years ago adopted a young girl, but the uncommon care which she had taken of her education, and the fatal consequence which has attended the want of success of her adopted, makes it now believed that she was really Mrs. Bradshaw's own daughter; for, upon her return from France, she was engaged to dance at Plymouth; but whether from the length of the dance, the timidity of the performer, or the ill-nature or ignorance of the audience, she was hissed. The effect this misfortune had upon Mrs. Bradshaw was truly tragical. She fell into fits instantly, was conveyed home raging mad, and died in a short time after. From this accident the report, that *Miss Farrot* had died suddenly at Plymouth whilst performing a comic character on the stage, took its rise.

June 20. On the expedition from Jamaica to the Spanish settlements in America, Jas. Mounsey, esq; of Rammercales, a captain in the Liverpool regiment.

July 20. On his passage to Jamaica, Jas. Dundas, esq; col. of the 94th reg. of foot.

Sept. 24. Mrs. Wingfield, moth. to Lady St. Aubin, and relict of the late Wm. Wingfield, esq; She was dau. of the late Sir William Williamson, and sister to the present Sir Hedworth Williamson, bart.

27. At Wrington, Somersetshire, the rev. Mr. James Cox.

Andr. Dishington, esq; aged 66. He was one of the oldest lieutenants in the royal navy.

28. Mr. Penny, many years one of the park-keepers at the Stable-yard gate; said to have died worth 10,000l.

29. At Rochester, in an advanced age, Mrs. Chapman, widow of the late rev. Mr. Chapman, V. of Frinsbury and Cobham, Kent.

30. Most hon. the marchioness of Lothian. In Lambeth Marsh, Matt. Conner, esq;

In Kentish Town, Wm. Sims, esq; Mr. Leonard Whitaker, of Wood-street.

Oct. 1. In Portland-pl. Josias Du Pre, esq; Mr. Colepepper, a very considerable wholesale cheesemonger in Thames-street.

Mr. Merriman, of Clapton, formerly a Blackwell-hall factor in the Old Jewry.

2. At Hartingfordbury, Rich. Baker, esq;



2d son of the late Sir Wm. B. and brother to Wm. B. esq; member for Hertford. He was sheriff of the county last year.

At Wandsworth, Isaac Smythson, esq;

Near Salt-Hill, Crayle Grayle, esq;

A. Clerke, esq; adjut. of Suffolk militia.

3. At Winchelsea, John Stewart, esq; late commander of the Mountstuart E. Indiaman.

At Putney, Fred. Richardson, esq;

Tho. Reeve, M.D. of Throgmorton-str.

4. Right Hon. Lady Helen Boyle.

The rev. Mr. Wilson, late fellow of Trin. Coll. Camb. and vicar of Chesterton, co. Cambridge, which his uncle, who was tutor and bursar of the college, had held before him upwards of 30 years. He died, after a tedious illness, at Morton near York, where he would reside, and obliged the bp. of Ely to nominate a curate to his living. His father was for many years schoolmaster and vicar of Wakefield, and the hero of the novel called "The Vicar of Wakefield."

5. At Paddington, Mr. Wm. Pargister, formerly a silk-mercer.

At Knightbridge, Sol. Chamberlayne, esq; aged 86.

At Islington, Mr. W. Stagg, stock-broker.

6. At Clapton, Rob. Williamson, esq;

At Bownham, near Stroud, Jas. Winchcomb, esq; one of the most eminent clothiers in the county of Gloucester.

Tho. Pakenham, esq; of Hart-str. Blooms.

7. At Ringwood, co. Hants, hon. Eliz. St. John, second sister of the late, and aunt of the present, Lord St. John, of Blerfoe. She was born Dec. 12, 1713.

At Thorpe, Lincolnshire, the rev. Mr. Myres, rector of that place, and of Wainfleet.

8. Mr. Jn. Smith, attorney, Chancery-lane.

John Tadwell, esq; of Woodstock street.

In Hanover-sq. Jon. Edmonstone, esq;

At Cheney-Place, Hants, T. Whitaker, esq;

At Moulton, Lincolnshire, the rev. Mr. Williamson, vicar.

At Crowle, in Wiltshire, Mr. Isaac Parks.

9. Wm. Leslie Hamilton, esq; attorney-general of the Leeward Islands, and a member of the council at St. Christopher's.

At Peckham, Wolston Trelawney, esq;

Mr. S. Thornton, timb.-merch. Bankside.

10. At Trewinnard, Mrs. M. Hawkins, esq; aged 86, widow of the late Chr. Hawkins, esq;

Mr. Brookland, town-clerk of Windsor.

In Sackville-str. Fred. Etherington, esq;

At Mortlake, Mrs. Duroure, relict of the late Gen. Alex. Duroure.

11. In Hatton-street, Mrs. Willis, a maiden lady, aged 93, reputed worth 60,000l.

T. Jones, esq; of the Broad Wall, Surrey.

Near Barwell, Herb. Wanderfield, esq;

Mr. Faulkner, of Aldermanbury.

12. In Savile-Row, Anth. Chamler, esq; under-secretary of state for the southern department, M. P. for Tamworth, and F. R. S.

Mr. Joshua Simpson, wholesale tobacconist in the Borough.

At Hammer-smith, Benj. Berrenger, esq;

14. Near Dartford, in Kent, Sir Joseph Montagu, knt.

15. At Dulwich, Tho. Charing, esq; formerly a wholesale linen-draper in Gracechurch-street, aged 83.

At Bighthelmstone, Miss Nelthorpe, sister to Sir John Nelthorpe, bart. of Barton, in Lincolnshire.

At Kingsland, Herefordshire, Ric. Ingram, esq; aged 94.

At Winchester, Mrs. Clarke, aged 105.

17. In Battersea, John Camden, esq;

Mr. Wm. Cookworthy, of Plymouth, an eminent minister among the Quakers.

At Basingstoke, Hants, Dr. Hen. Portsmouth, one of the people called Quakers.

Near Town-Malling, Theo. Hamilton, esq; aged 98.

In the workhouse at Portsmouth, of a complication of disorders, particularly the *Morbus pediculofus* and colic, Mr. Ananias Bettsworth, aged 69, formerly a dancing-master in that town, but reduced by ill health and misfortunes. He is said to have been of a good family, but was utterly neglected by his relations, who were offended at his adherence to his profession.

18. At Enfield, Mr. John Chipendale, head cooper to Mr. Whitbread's brewhouse.

Joshua Anderson, esq; formerly a Scotch factor in Lothbury.

Mr. Jas. Atwood, attorney, Hatton-street.

Mr. Penington, merchant, of Bristol.

19. In Bright's-alley, Gray's-Inn-lane, Eliz. Swanbrook, a poor woman, aged 111.

At Hillingdon, Charles Crumpton, esq;

At Caius Coll. Camb. Mr. S. Paternoster.

20. At Shadwell, aged 85, Capt. Joseph Gibbort, many years in the Russia trade.

21. Jn. Peachy, esq; of St. Christopher's.

23. At Bevis Mount, near Southampton, aged 83, Sir John Mordaunt, K. B. the second general on the list of his Majesty's forces, and colonel of the 14th reg. of dragoons.

At Mile-End, Capt. Tho. Mapley, many years a commander in the West-India trade.

25. At Rotherhithe, Capt. F. Wareman, aged 72, many years in the Portugal trade.

Chr. Kingsley, esq; of Chalfont, Oxfordsh.

In Aug. Mag. p. 395. read, 20. In Hill-str. Berkeley-sq. Rich. Beauvoir, esq; formerly an E. I. supracargo, and brother to Osmond Beauvoir, of Downham, in Essex.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Sept. 26. **F**LAG-officers of his Majesty's fleet; Matt. Buckle, esq; Rob. Man, esq; (vice-admirals of the red) to be admirals of the blue; Hugh Pigot, esq; rt. hon. Molyneux Ld Shuldham, John Vaughan, esq; (vice-admirals of the white) Robt. Duff, esq; (vice-admiral of the blue) to be vice-admirals of the red; John Reynolds, esq; Sir Hugh Palliser, bart. hon. John Byron, Matthew Barton, esq; Sir Peter Parker, knt. hon. Sam. Barrington, Mariot Arbuthnot, esq; Rob. Roddam, esq; Geo. Darby, esq; John Campbell, esq; (vice-admirals of the blue) to be



be vice-admirals of the white; Jas. Gambier, esq; Wm. Lloyd, esq; Fra. Wm. Drake, esq; Sir Edw. Hughes, K. B. Hyde Parker, esq; (rear-admirals of the red) John Evans, esq; Mark Milbanke, esq; (rear-admirals of the white) to be vice-admirals of the blue; Nic. Vincent, esq; John Storr, esq; Sir Edward Vernon, knt. (rear-admirals of the white) to be rear-admirals of the red; Joshua Rowley, esq; Rich. Edwards, esq; Tho. Graves, esq; Robt. Digby, esq; Sir John Lockhart Ross, bart. (rear-admirals of the blue) to be rear-admirals of the red. And the following captains were also appointed flag-officers, viz. Cha. Webber, esq; Wm. Langdon, esq; Benj. Marlow, esq; Alex. Hood, esq; Alex. Innes, esq; rear-admirals of the white; Sir Chal. Ogel, knt. Sir Sam. Hood, bart. Matthew Moore, esq; Sir Rich. Hughes, bart. Fra. Sam. Drake, esq; Rich. Kempfenfelt, esq; rear-admirals of the blue.

27. James Earl of Salisbury, treasurer of the household, sworn of the privy-council.

29. Earl Talbot, and his heirs male, the dignity of a baron of Great Britain, by the name, stile, and title, of Baron Dinevor, of Dinevor in the county of Caermarthen, with remainder to his daughter Lady Cecil Rice, widow, and her heirs male. Lord Visc. Gage of the kingdom of Ireland, and his heirs male, the dignity of a baron of Great Britain, by the name, stile, and title, of Baron Gage of Fisle in Suffex. The following gentlemen, and their heirs male, the dignity of a baron of Great Britain, viz. the hon. James Brudenell, Baron Brudenell, of Deene in the County of Northampton.—The right hon. Sir Wm. De Grey, knight, Baron Walsingham, of Walsingham in Norfolk.—Sir Wm. Bagot, bart. Baron Bagot, of Bagot's Bromley in Staffordshire.—The hon. Cha. Fitzroy, Lord Southampton, Baron of Southampton in Hants.—Hen. Herbert, esq; Baron Portchester, of Highclere, in the county of Southampton.

30. Mr. Perkins, equerry to the Duke of Cumberland.

Oct. 3. Alexander Gibson, esq; his majesty's commissary at Dantzic.

7. James Earl of Salisbury, high steward of the borough of Hertford.

Fra. Burton, esq; recorder of the borough of New-Woodstock.

21. Wm. Eden, esq; a privy counsellor in Ireland.

#### CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

SIR Tho. Pye, lieutenant gen. of the marines. Mr. G. Yeats, head beadle of the mercers company, and J. Wallace, under beadle.

B. Thompson, esq; under secretary of state in the Northern department.

Hon. Tho. Harley, recorder of Leominster.

Rev. W. Wing Fowle, R. of Burmarsh, master of the free-school at New Romney, with an endowment of 60l. a year annexed.

Rev. Hugh Lawrents, master of the free-grammar school of Kingston upon Thames.

Mr. Wiltshire, mayor of Bath.

Sir And. Snape Hammond, lieutenant gov. of Nova Scotia.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. Dr. Dennis, president of St. John's Coll. to succeed Dr. Horne as vice-chancellor of Oxford.

Officers of Cambridge university for the year ensuing:—Proctors. Rev. John Wilson, A.M. of Trin. Coll. Wm. Wyatt, esq; A.M. of Pembroke Hall.—Scrutators. Rev. Adam Wall, A.M. of Christ Coll. Rev. Jn. Torkington, B.D. of Clare Hall.—Moderators. Rev. Tho. Cantley, A.M. of Trin. Coll. Rev. Geo. Pretymann, A.M. of Pembroke Hall.—Taxors. Rev. Fra. Barnes, A.M. of King's Coll. Rev. Job Wallace, A.M. of Benet Coll. Rev. S. Stones, Bawden Chapel.

Rev. Mr. Ironside, perpetual curate of St. Helen Auckland.

John Hallward, M. A. chaplain to the countess of Elgin, and V. of Shawbury, Salop, inst. to Aflington V. and Milding R. both in co. Suffolk.

R. Richardson, B. A. to Witon-Gilbert.

John Deere Thomas, M. A. Kirby Misperton R. co. York.

Fra. Woodcock, B. A. Putley R. co. Heref.

Cha. Buckle, LL.D. Worlingworth R. with the chapel of Southolt annexed, in Suffolk.

Rev. Philip Wren, A.M. of University Coll. Oxford, Tamworth V. co. Warwick.

Wm. Baker, Castle Acre R. co. Norfolk.

Geo. Ashby, B.D. Stansfield R. Suffolk.

#### DISPENSATIONS.

W M. Bell, D.D. V. of Pelham Brent and Furneux, co. Herts, to hold V. of Christchurch Newgate-street, and St. Leonard's Foster lane.

A. Fownes Luttrell, M. A. East-Quantoxhead R. together with Minehead V. co. Somerset.

John Hey, D.D. Passenham R. co. Northampton, with Calverton R. co. Bucks.

\* \* \* List of Bankrupts in our next.

#### PRICES of STOCKS.

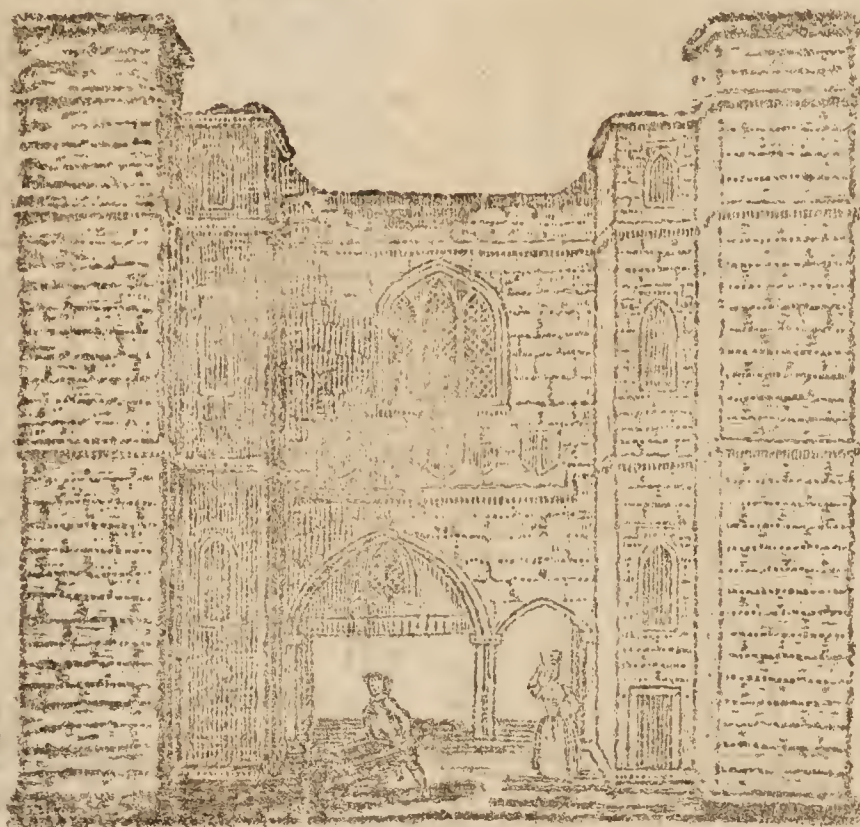
Oct. 16.	Oct. 28.
Bank Stock, —	111 $\frac{1}{4}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$
India ditto, —	—
South Sea ditto, —	—
Ditto Old Ann. —	59 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto New Ann. —	—
3 per Ct. Bk. red. —	59 $\frac{1}{8}$
3 per Ct. Conf. 60 $\frac{3}{4}$ a $\frac{5}{8}$	61 $\frac{1}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{4}$
Ditto 1726, —	—
Ditto 1751, —	—
India Ann. —	59 $\frac{3}{8}$
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Ct. 1753, —	—
4 per Ct. Conf. 58 $\frac{3}{4}$ a $\frac{7}{8}$	59 $\frac{1}{8}$
Ditto New 1777, 72 $\frac{1}{8}$	72 $\frac{1}{4}$ a $\frac{1}{8}$
India Bonds, 10s. a 11s. Pr.	8s. a 10s.
Navy & Vict. Bills, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ per ct.	11 per ct. di
Long Annuities, 16 $\frac{1}{16}$ a 16	16 $\frac{1}{4}$
Short ditto, —	—
Scrip. 75	75 $\frac{1}{4}$
Omnium —	—
Annuity 1778, 12 $\frac{1}{8}$ a 12	12 $\frac{1}{4}$
Lottery-Tickets, 12l. 13s.	13l. 2s. 6d.



# The Gentleman's Magazine

ST. JOHN'S Gate.

London Gazette  
Daily Advertiser  
Public Advertiser  
Gazetteer  
Morning Chron.  
Public Ledger  
Morning Post  
Gener. Advertiser  
Almon's Courant  
Morning Herald  
St. James's Chron.  
General Evening  
Whitehall Even.  
London Evening  
London Chron.  
Lloyd's Evening  
English Chron.  
Oxford  
Cambridge  
Bristol 3 papers  
Bath 2  
Birmingham 2  
Derby 2  
Coventry 2  
Hereford 2  
Chester 2  
Manchester 2  
Canterbury 2



Nottingham 2  
Edinburgh 5  
Dublin 3  
Newcastle 3  
York 2  
Leeds 2  
Norwich 2  
Exeter 2  
Liverpool 2  
Lewes  
Sheffield  
Shrewsbury  
Worcester  
Ipswich  
Gloucester  
Salisbury  
Leicester  
Worcester  
Stamford  
Chelmsford  
Southampton  
Northampton  
Reading  
Whitehaven  
Dumfries  
Aberdeen  
Glasgow

For NOVEMBER, 1780.

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Embellished with a beautiful Plate of an extraordinary Appearance in a MIST near LANCASTER; being at the same Time a Picturesque View of the Country.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

LONDON, Printed for D. HENRY, at ST. JOHN'S GATE.



Prices of Grain.—Meteorological Diary of the Weather.—Bill of Mortality.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from Nov. 13, to Nov. 18, 1780.

Wheat Rye Barley Oats Beans

s. d. s. d. s. d. s. d. s. d.

London 5 6 2 7 2 7 1 10 2 6

COUNTIES INLAND.

Middlesex	5	8	0	0	2	7	1	10	3	3
Surry	5	9	2	10	2	6	1	10	3	2
Hertford	5	6	0	0	2	5	2	0	3	2
Bedford	5	4	3	6	2	4	1	9	3	1
Cambridge	5	4	2	8	2	5	1	6	2	7
Huntingdon	5	5	0	0	2	4	1	7	2	11
Northampton	5	6	2	4	2	3	1	7	3	0
Rutland	5	6	0	0	2	1	1	8	3	3
Leicester	5	3	2	8	2	2	1	7	2	10
Nottingham	5	0	3	0	2	1	1	9	3	3
Derby	5	2	0	0	2	5	1	10	3	3
Stafford	5	3	0	0	2	4	1	9	3	3
Salop	4	8	2	11	2	1	1	6	2	11
Hereford	4	10	3	2	2	0	1	6	0	0
Worcester	5	3	0	0	2	2	1	10	3	3
Warwick	4	9	0	0	2	1	1	11	2	10
Gloucester	5	2	0	0	1	11	1	9	2	11
Wilts	4	11	0	0	2	2	1	9	3	5
Berks	5	2	3	8	2	4	1	10	2	8
Oxford	5	0	0	0	2	1	1	7	2	10
Bucks	5	3	0	0	2	3	1	10	2	11

COUNTIES upon the COAST.

Essex	5	2	0	0	2	5	1	8	2	9
Suffolk	5	2	2	4	2	3	1	7	2	5
Norfolk	6	0	2	7	2	2	1	9	2	7
Lincoln	5	0	2	7	2	1	1	5	2	8
York	4	9	3	2	2	2	1	8	3	0
Durham	4	10	0	0	2	1	1	8	3	5
Northumberland	4	7	3	2	2	1	1	6	2	10
Cumberland	4	10	3	4	2	1	1	6	2	8
Westmorland	5	2	3	3	0	0	1	8	2	8
Lancashire	5	3	0	0	2	7	1	8	3	0
Cheshire	5	1	3	6	2	6	1	7	0	0
Monmouth	5	1	0	0	2	2	1	6	0	0
Somerset	5	7	2	6	1	11	1	8	2	7
Devon	6	1	0	0	2	1	1	4	0	0
Cornwall	5	4	0	0	2	2	1	6	0	0
Dorset	5	7	0	0	2	1	1	10	3	3
Hampshire	5	3	0	0	2	1	1	9	3	2
Sussex	5	6	0	0	2	1	1	9	3	4
Kent	5	7	0	0	2	5	1	9	2	4

WALES, Nov. 6, to Nov. 11, 1780.

North Wales	4	7	3	3	2	0	1	2	3	2
South Wales	4	3	2	7	1	10	1	2	2	2

A Meteorological DIARY of the Weather for DECEMBER, 1779.

December

1779.	Wind.	Barom.	Therm.	Weather.
1	S W	fresh	29 3 1/2	48 cloudy heavy day, but no rain
2	Ditto	stormy	29 1	55 very wet day, tempestuous evening
3	Ditto	strong	29 1	57 tempestuous night and morn. fine mid-day, wet evening
4	W N W	ditto	29 5 1/2	50 some flying clouds, but a fine day
5	W S W	fresh	30	46 sharp frost, an exceeding bright fine day
6	W N W	little	30 2	43 ditto, grew foggy, moist evening
7	SW	fresh	29 6 1/2	45 an exceeding wet, black, churlish day
8	N N E	ditto	29 5	49 frosty air, fair bright day
9	S W	ditto	29 8	44 an excessive wet heavy day
10	S S W	ditto	29 6	50 rain night and day, with little intermission
11	S W	strong	29 5 1/2	52 cloudy morning, fair afternoon
12	S	little	29 4 1/2	49 a very moist heavy day, fair bright evening
13	S W	strong	29	50 heavy rains (with little intermission) all day
14	W N W	fresh	29 3	47 fair bright morning, cloudy afternoon
15	N E	little	29 8 1/2	44 a heavy moist day, with a good deal of snow
16	ditto	little	29 6 1/2	45 an exceeding foggy heavy day, attended with rain
17	W S W	little	29 4 1/2	50 ditto, a great deal of rain
18	S S W	ditto	29 4	55 very moist and heavy, but no rain, some bright interv.
19	S W	ditto	29 3	54 fair day and partly bright, turbulent wet evening
20	Ditto	stormy	28 7 1/2	53 tempestuous night, coarse day, with heavy rains
21	S	little	28 9	53 fine bright morning, wet afternoon
22	N W	fresh	29	43 snow early, hard frost all day
23	S W	little	29 6 1/2	38 bright day, frost continued
24	S W to N	fresh	29 6 1/2	37 ditto, ditto
25	N W	little	29 8 1/2	33 some flying clouds, but the frost continued
26	ditto	little	30 1/2	33 heavy with a little sleet, very hard frost
27	N E	fresh	29 9 1/2	38 very slight thaw, a good deal of scattering snow
28	Ditto	little	29 8	38 an exceeding foggy, misting, heavy day
29	ditto	little	30 1/2	41 ditto
30	ditto	little	30 2 1/2	40 a fine bright chearful day
31	ditto	little	30 2	36 a smart frost, bright day

Bill of Mortality from Oct. 24, to Nov. 21, 1780.

Christened.	Buried.	Between
Males 825	Males 840	2 and 5 147
Females 720	Females 822	5 and 10 55
Whereof have died under two years old 541		10 and 20 61
Peck Loaf 2s. 4 1/2 d.		20 and 30 118
		30 and 40 133
		40 and 50 191
		50 and 60 157
		60 and 70 147
		70 and 80 78
		80 and 90 32
		90 and 100 2





T H E

# Gentleman's Magazine;

For NOVEMBER, 1780.

*Debates in Parliament, continued from*  
p. 455.  
March 2.



ORD N—th, in order, he said, to give the public the fullest satisfaction respecting the expenditure of the public money, proposed to the House

a commission of accounts; and the reason for preferring a commission of accounts to a committee of accounts was, because the former might be invested with powers which the latter could not without transgressing the established usages of parliament. His lordship said, when he was lately called upon for assistance by an hon. member who had urged the necessity of enquiring into the public accounts, he had declared his readiness to comply as far as he could; but it had afterwards been stated that his sincerity was to be doubted; that what he had said was plausible enough; but was it not a mere parliamentary trick? was it not an attempt to throw dust in the eyes of the public? an attempt to gain a momentary popularity, by affecting a readiness to do that which he had no real intention to perform? Such remarks, he owned, had not been a species of comment very welcome to him, nor, he believed the House would be of opinion, very candid in itself; he was determined therefore, in order to put his sincerity beyond a doubt, to seize the first opportunity to move for leave to bring in a bill, to carry the proposition he had just opened into

effect, in which he meant to make provision that the commissioners should be respectable, intelligent, independent gentlemen, of neither House, and consequently liable to no bias. His lordship then read the motion he intended to make, when

Col. B—ré rose, and with some vehemence expressed his detestation of a proceeding, of which he believed there was no precedent in the history of parliament. He had, he said, a few days since told the House that he had a plan to propose for the investigation of the public accounts. He had called upon the noble lord for his assistance, to which he had given a favourable answer; but now the noble lord, instead of the promised assistance, comes with a proposal of his own of a quite different nature from that which he meant to propose, and which had for its object the direct contrary effect. He meant, he said, to bring forward the various charges, deductions, and perquisites of office, attending the collection of the public revenue, from its first payment from the peasant to the tax-gatherer, up to the instant of its being issued from the treasury, and applied to the public service. This, he said, would of itself shew the application of a very considerable part of the public revenue, and he trusted to his hon. friend's plan of reformation to lay open the rest. The noble lord, he said, had declared, on the day that he offered his assistance towards enquiring into the public accounts, that it would appear from the sort of committee to be appointed whether he was sincere, or whether the whole enquiry



quiry was to be a farce and a solemn mockery; but now his lordship has changed his ground, and, to convince the House that he is sincere, he is for instituting a commission instead of an enquiry, as if a number of intelligent independent members were not to be found in this House to give satisfaction to both sides, and on whose integrity the nation might rely for a fair and upright report. He said, he knew not on whom his lordship had cast his eye to form his committee, and therefore he might be allowed to speak of them with the greater freedom, and would venture to predict that they would not all, nor the majority of them, be so utterly independent of crown influence as to have no leaning towards involving the arcana of state in some obscurity. He then offered two motions to the consideration of the House.

One, for an account to be laid before the House of all charges, fees, and perquisites, received by the officers of the mint on account of the late recoinage.

The other, for an account of the various charges, fees, and perquisites, received at all the offices, and by all the officers through whose hands the public money passed, from its being originally paid by the peasant to the tax-gatherer, up to its being issued from the treasury.

This, Ld N—t—b said, he should not oppose, but he begged leave to inform the House, that it would require many months to prepare; so that little was to be expected from it this session.

Ld Geo. G—rd—n was jocular on the plans for reformation, and was sorry, he said, they should descend so low as to attack “Poor Mat of the Mint.”

The motions passed, but produced no effect.

Ld G. G—rd—n rose, and brought forward the petitions of the people; but the order of the day, for the second reading of Mr. Burke’s bill, being called for, the same was read accordingly; and

Mr. B—ke moved for its being committed for the next day. This was opposed by

Ld B—ch—p, on the ground of impropriety. It was contrary to the usage of parliament to proceed so rapidly on ordinary bills; it was therefore much more necessary to proceed with caution on a bill of such magnitude, on the event of which many individuals were to be affected. He proposed an amendment, and, instead of *next day*, that *Wednesday* should be substituted in its place.

Ld N—g—t declared against its going into committee so soon as next day. It ought to be proceeded on deliberately. There were parts of it he approved, and others that he did not approve. The prerogative of the King he did not think extended; nor did he think the independency of parliament a proper subject of parliamentary discussion. For his part, he freely declared, he was not for restoring the independency of parliament by incroaching on the prerogative of the crown. He insisted there was a reciprocal dependence between the crown and the parliament, and though both might be said to be independent, separately considered, yet considered with respect to their relationship both were dependent, and could not constitutionally exist one without the other. The House, not understanding the force of his reasoning at first, grew clamorous; and the cry of *Hear him! Hear him!* was echoed from all sides. And when the noise had subsided, he still persisted, that whatever should be proposed that tended to a diminution of the influence of the crown, he should set his face against. He asked, how any man could suppose the influence of the crown increased, when it had lost the support of thirteen powerful colonies? And he reminded the country gentlemen, that the countenance *they* had all along given to the American war was the means of losing them.

Right hon. T. T—nsh—d was very severe on his lordship’s declaration. It was, he said, making a long step towards despotism, and shewed the real designs of those in power too plainly to escape the notice of the House. The noble lord in the blue ribbon



ribbon had gone a great way in support of crown influence; but the noble lord who spoke last had laid aside scruples; had professed himself the friend of that influence; and had openly declared in favour of the dependency of parliament. From notions so corrupt, and from such unconstitutional principles, the American war had taken its rise, and from the beginning had been supported; and now that the colonies were lost, the country gentlemen are to be reproached with being the cause. He hoped the country gentlemen, now they had seen their error and its consequences, would change their opinions, and be alike guarded against their deceivers, and the ostensible measures by which they had been deceived. It was not to ease the country gentlemen of their burdensome taxes that the American war was begun; it was to reduce this country to the verge of despondency, and to sacrifice its nearest and dearest interests to the arbitrary will of a vindictive party.

Ld N—g—t, to explain, said, that all he meant to say was, that as parliament was not now in a dependent state, there was no occasion to lessen the influence of the crown to restore it to independency. He at the same time insisted, that the king was constitutionally the sole disposer of all places, pensions, sinecures, and other gifts belonging to the royal prerogative, and could not constitutionally be divested of rights inherent to the crown, any more than private gentlemen could legally be divested of the rights belonging to their estates.

Mr. F—x observed on his lordship's curious way of reasoning. Have not we, says his lordship, reduced the influence of the crown sufficiently by lopping off thirteen American provinces from its dominion? And shall we proceed still farther, and totally annihilate its influence, by attacking in the sensible part its constitutional right of disposing of places, pensions, sinecures, gifts, and gratuitous rewards? This, adds his lordship, is degrading royalty beneath the condition

of the meanest subject. Mighty plausible all this, said Mr. F—x, but mighty weak. By this mode of reasoning, his lordship had fairly admitted what opposition all along suspected, that the thirteen American colonies, while under the dominion of the crown, were so many instruments in the hands of administration to increase their influence; and that now they were deprived of that support, they had nothing to rely on but the disposal of places, pensions, sinecures, gifts, and rewards, to enable them to procure a majority in this House, to countenance measures the most destructive and ruinous that ever disgraced this or any other nation. He did not wonder, he said, by the interesting Object of the war held out to the country gentlemen at its commencement, that they, loaded as they were with heavy burdens, should be ready to approve of measures that they were made to believe were intended to give them relief; but that now the mask is thrown off, and it plainly appears that the ruin and destruction of those who opposed their ill-advised plan is the sole view of those who are for prosecuting the war, it must astonish the world that any man can be found in this House so abandoned, as, from lucrative motives, to sacrifice the welfare of his country, or so destitute of common understanding, as to approve of measures, the direct tendency of which is, from the greatest nation in the world, to reduce us to an insignificant petty state.

It has often been urged, that opposition wanted only to share in the places and douceurs the crown had to bestow, in order to remove grievances, and silence all complaints. To this, the observation of a gentleman who took the chair at a county meeting, may be a sufficient answer; that the bill in question went to make the opposition honest as well as the ministry.

He concluded his animated speech with hoping that, as the dominion of the thirteen American colonies was now given over for lost, the pensions given to the American gentry would be



be discontinued, particularly those granted to Gov. Hutchinson, who had been the firebrand to light up the flames of rebellion; and to who had added fuel to give those flames increase.

Ld N—*th* observed, that as he had A hitherto been supported by the country gentlemen, it proved that he had not been supported by improper influence; and, as the majority had gone along with him step by step, he thought he had a just right to claim the continu- B ance of their suffrages, as nothing had hitherto been undertaken without their consent. He said, he did not mean to hinder the House from going into committee on the bill at a proper time; it was therefore proper to give C the friends of the bill notice, that he should then call for evidence to support those facts on which the propositions of the bill were founded.

Mr. B—*ke* treated this declaration with the most superlative contempt. D He insisted that a third secretary of state was useless; and how was that to be proved but by the notoriety of the fact? Neither the deputy, the clerks, nor even the fire-lighter, would come to prove it. His lordship's flimsy fi- E nesse, he said, was easily discovered. He meant to suffer the bill to come to committee, but determined it should not be debated when it came there.

Other members, who declared themselves friends to the bill, undertook F that it should have fair play.

The House divided on Lord Beauchamp's amendment, when the numbers were, for it 230, against it 195.

March 6.

The budget. Ld N—*th* began with lamenting the task of coming to parliament to ask for so large a loan as the war in which we were involved had made necessary; a war, to which all the wars we read of in history against this country were but as trifles, H when compared with the powers that are now in arms against us. He recited the formidable fleets and armies in league with our rebellious colonies, that were to be opposed by the single

arm of Great Britain. And he concluded, that a sum, not less than 20 millions, would be wanting upon the whole to oppose so great a force. After a copious detail of the various articles of expenditure, he came next to speak of the ways and means, which he thus stated for 1780;

Exchequer Bills	- -	3,400,000
Land and Malt Tax	-	2,750,000
From the Sinking Fund		2,500,000
The intended Loan	-	12,000,000

Total 20,650,000

This sum, his lordship observed, might seem enormous, and gentlemen might ask how it could be raised? But that, his lordship assured the House, was the least difficulty he had to struggle with. His greatest was how to strike off from the sums offered, so as to divide the subscription satisfactorily.

He then produced the terms, which were these;

An annuity irredeemable for	£.	s.	d.
7 years at 4 per cent. at	74	0	0
Long annuity for 80 years			
£.1. 16s. 3d. taken at 16			
years	-	-	-
Four lottery tickets for every			
£.1000. subscribed, equal			
to	-	-	-
			100
			104 0 0

His lordship, after stating the whole business in as clear a manner as was consistent with so complicated a detail, moved for a resolution agreeable to the various articles he had enumerated.

The chairman of the committee having read the motion, a warm debate ensued, in which a variety of extraneous matter came to be discussed: the American war (on which head Mr. F—*x* observed, that, were it possible for the H. of C. that instant to come to a decisive and distinct vote on the question, whether that war ought, or ought not, to be continued? he did in his conscience believe, that a very great majority would vote for putting an end to it immediately)—Sir G. Rodney's success—Sir Hugh Palliser—the county petitions—Ld Pigot's affair. After many altercations on these



these several heads, the question was called for at a late hour, and carried, 102 to 28.

The papers relative to pensions were laid before the House, but answered no end; nor the account given of monies paid at the exchequer in conformity to Mr. B—ré's motion (see p. 354.).

March 7.

Mr. B—ll—r moved, that an account be laid before the House of the number of seamen and marines mustered on board the several ships of war on the 1st of January to the 1st of December 1779, on a medium each month, distinguishing the seamen from the marines.

Mr. T. L—tt—ll objected to this motion, as not calculated to give the House that sort of information which was so particularly necessary at this time. He pointed out the distinction between the number of seamen and marines borne and victualled on board any king's ship, and the number borne and mustered as part of the ship's complement; the first included soldiers, passengers, servants, or any accidental persons; the latter, those only who were part of the ship's complement. Mr. L—tt—ll then declared, that he held in his hand a motion which he had framed for the purpose of producing a real and not a fictitious account, and concluded with moving it as an amendment; but, after much conversation, and some altercation between Mr. L—tt—ll and Mr. P—nt—n, one of the lords of admiralty, the original motion was carried without the amendment.

The impress service came next upon the tapis, but that was soon passed over without much opposition.

The contractors bill was read a second time, and committed for Monday.

Mr. Powis's bill for regulating county elections was read the third time, and passed.

The order of the day for bringing up the report of the committee of supply was read, and agreed to; but some objections were made (when brought up) to its passing, as well on account

of some informality, as on the consideration that some of the grievances complained of in the people's petitions ought first to be redressed, before any new and heavy burdens should be imposed upon them; but these objections were soon got over, and the report was agreed to without a division.

March 8.

Mr. S—dam—e presented a petition from his constituents, the corporation of Hereford; which, he said, had almost unanimously been agreed to.

Sir R. S—m—s (the other member) said, he did not rise to oppose the presentation, but to acquaint the House that some of the most respectable of his constituents had protested against it, and in his opinion with great propriety. This occasioned much altercation, and some severe animadversions on the conduct of the dignified clergy.

Mr. B—rr—w observed, that the protest just read by the hon. baronet was mostly signed, and he presumed set on foot, by the gentry at and about the cathedral, with the bishop at their head. Whatever they might think, he said, it would have been prudent in them to have been silent on the occasion. While they are permitted to nod in their stalls, and fatten on the labour of their fellow subjects, acquiescence and moderation best became them. He was of opinion that the enormous profits, sinecure livings, and other exorbitant emoluments of the dignified clergy, came properly within the spirit of the petitions, and it was matter of surprize that they were not included within the letter of them. He was, he said, for making ample provision for the parochial clergy; but to pamper and uphold an idle, luxurious, proud, over-bearing set of men, at the expence of the toil and painful industry of the most useful class of his Majesty's subjects, as it was repugnant to natural justice, so it was injurious to sound religion.

Mr. T—rn—r was still more severe upon the clergy; they were, he said, friends to arbitrary power under whatever form of government they lived; dangerous



dangerous engines of state in the hands of an ambitious prince or wicked administration. During the reigns of the first James, and of the tyrant Charles who succeeded him, they preached up the most abject and slavish doctrines, and were, by their over-zeal for passive obedience, the chief cause of bringing that infatuated prince to the block; at present they were every where propagating the same doctrines, and endeavouring to silence the just complaints of the people. A curse, he said, attended the place where the clergy were predominant; they harassed the laity wherever they had power; he spoke from proof. His estates on one side the river in the bishoprick of Durham were not more than two thirds of the value of those on the York side, though equal in native goodness. The present protest was clearly of clerical manufacture. It was the child of church influence; and convinced him, that there was no ground on which arbitrary power could be established that would not be supported by a standing army and a dependent priesthood.

Ld G. G—rd—n observed on the selfishness of the clergy of the national church. He said, the religious fraternities of the Gallican church and the dignified clergy of Spain, on the first notification of the present rupture, had made a voluntary offer of a part of their revenues, to enable their respective sovereigns to carry on the war with effect against their enemies. But what had the established clergy of this country offered their sovereign? Why, Nothing as yet but protests. These, he said, cost them nothing, and what cost them nothing they were always very generous in giving away. He trusted they would now take the hint; and make a free will offering of two or three years tithes towards that war which they had so warmly espoused from its earliest commencement through every stage of increasing ruin.

After giving a favourable hearing to the protest, the petition was brought up, and ordered to lie upon the table.

The order of the day was now called for, which was, to resolve itself into committee on Mr. Burke's bill.

Ld G. G—rd—n rose, not to oppose the bill, he said, but to second the petitions of the people, which strongly recommended the abolition of sinecure places; he therefore begged leave to propose a motion, before the House went into committee on the civil list bill, which he judged correspondent to the general ideas of œconomy held forth in those petitions. He then moved, "That it be an instruction to the committee on the present bill, to consider how far the places of auditor or tellers of the exchequer are necessary for the public service; and to abolish, if possible, those places, or lessen their exorbitant perquisites, that the produce may be applied to the exigencies of the state."

Mr. J—l—ffe seconded his lordship's motion, on the ground of consistency. To those offices, he said, there was little or no duty annexed; which duty was generally done by a deputy; and yet, as Ld G. G. had observed, the perquisites belonging to those offices amounted to fifty times more than the salary. If therefore the friends of the bill had a wish to clear themselves of all imputation of partiality, it behoved them, before they directed their attention to the King's bedchamber, his wardrobe, his very kitchen; and cellar, so to restrain him that he might neither eat, drink, nor clothe himself, unless by the way of contract, to begin with those sinecure places of their friends, before they entered upon an efficient office, that of secretary of state for the colonies, which stood the first in their bill, or that of an efficient board, which was the second clause that was to come under consideration.

Mr. S—wb—ge was sorry the noble lord, and the hon. gentleman who seconded his motion, had so little attended to the bill as not to know that there was a clause in it for abolishing those very places alluded to; and if that clause did not come to his lordship's ideas, he might, when it came to be



be considered, move what he thought proper by way of amendment.

Ld Geo. in reply, assured the hon. gentlemen, that he had read the bill with great attention, and acknowledged that there was such a clause, but believed that it was so far off, that it would never come under the consideration of the committee. The hon. gentleman who framed the bill had assumed particular merit with the House, that it proceeded upon the idea of the petitions; but how had he acted? He had placed the sinecure places behind, and had brought forward the secretaryship of state for the colonies, which certainly was not a sinecure place.

Ld N<sup>th</sup> agreed with the noble lord, that if any places were to be abolished, most surely those pointed out by the motion came within that description. They were offices of great emolument, and called for very little attendance. He observed, that there was certainly an apparent incongruity in the hon. gentleman's bill. His Majesty, at his accession, had a grant for life in a civil list revenue in lieu of the duties formerly appropriated for the service of that list; if therefore the bill went to take back that part of the revenue that had been settled upon his Majesty for his life; and, at the same time, to continue the salaries and emoluments of sinecure places to the present possessors during their lives, there was certainly in this instance a glaring partiality in the very face of the bill.

Mr. P<sup>rs</sup> moved for the order of the day; and Mr. Speaker observed, that it was entirely needless to introduce the clause.

Ld G. G<sup>rd</sup>—n withdrew his motion; but a desultory conversation took place, in which Mr. Burrell, Gen. Conway, Mr. Hussey, Mr. Byng, Ld Beauchamp, Ld John Cavendish, and Mr. Rigby, took part.

(To be continued.)

MR. URBAN,

TO the best of my recollection, among the persons mentioned by your several correspondents as the surviving companions of Lord Anson on his voyage round the

world, Sir Percy Brett has not been noticed. This omission appears the more extraordinary, because he was the second lieutenant on board the commodore's ship, and shewed great conduct and spirit on many occasions, particularly at the taking of Païta. The editor of the voyage, published in Mr. Walter's name, has in the introduction given this just character of him:—"I think it sufficient to observe, that the most valuable drawings referred to in the following work, though done with such a degree of skill, that even professed artists can with difficulty imitate them, were taken by Mr. Percy Brett, one of Mr. Anson's lieutenants, and since captain of the Lion man of war; who, in his memorable engagement with the Elizabeth (for the importance of the service, or the resolution with which it was conducted, inferior to none this age has seen), has given ample proof, that a proficiency in the arts I have been here recommending (drawing and planning) is extremely consistent with the most exemplary bravery, and the most distinguished skill in every function belonging to the duty of a sea officer."—Whilst Lord Anson was at the head of the naval department, he thought it was an advantage to the public to have Sir Percy for a brother commissioner. Why, at a time when the services of an officer so able and so gallant is much wanted, this admiral is not employed in either the civil or the military line of his profession, let the noble earl who now presides at the admiralty-board assign a satisfactory reason—if he can. S. W.

P. S. Was not Mr. Adam Hayes, the present master shipwright of Deptford dockyard, a circumnavigator with Lord Anson?

MR. URBAN,

YOUR inserting the following Letter from the Author of *Thelyphora*, to a Correspondent, who, from report only, had adopted an ill opinion of that work, and had written against it, without having read it, will oblige many of your readers, as well as J. S.

"Sir, I am extremely concerned to find the report true which I have heard, that there are a set of religious professors who make it their business to speak all manner of evil against a man who I am sure never offended them, and to vilify a publication which numbers of them have never read. Your letter bespeaks you one of these; and, by its contents, it should seem you must be one of the foremost. How you reconcile such abuse and evil-speaking to the religion you profess, I own I am at a loss to conceive. This teacheth you another lesson; beg of God that you may learn it, and in order to this, consider deeply what is written Matth. vii. 1, 2. 1 Cor. xiii. and James iii. 5, &c. which last Scripture may be applied to the pen as well as the tongue. "The



"The injury which you do either the author or the book is of very little consequence to either; but if you read and understand the work, you will find that all your hard speeches, and all the horrid consequences you draw, are levelled at Him before whom you must one day appear, to give an account of every idle word. The Law which He delivered at Mount Sinai is the grand subject of the whole; to set forth its wisdom and glorious sufficiency for the protection of the female sex from adultery and whoredom, is the single end and aim of the author. God's jealousy over this Law, its unchangeableness, consistency, and mercy, to the weaker sex, runs, like the warp through the woof, throughout the work. *Whom then hast thou reproached and blasphemed? and against whom hast thou exalted thy voice, and lifted up thine eyes on high? Even against the Holy One of Israel.* These words said *Isaiah* concerning *Senecharib*. And I am sorry to think how applicable they are to those who charge consequences of the most horrid and even unnatural kind on that Law which *Moses* received from *Jehovah*, and delivered by his command to the people, as the rule of their obedience to the mind and will of God therein revealed.

"Having said thus much, I recommend it to you as a matter of duty, to read diligently, and if you find a single doctrine advanced but on the authority of the Divine Law, you have my free leave to say what you please; but if you find this Law, and nothing but this Law, the measure and rule of all that is said, then take care what you say—*lest haply you be found to fight against God.*

"Under God's law, *Adultery* was a capital offence, and punished with death. Our "excellent Law," as you call it, has no punishment for it as a public offence; this country is overrun with it. But would not a restoration of God's law put a stop to it? do you think a book likely to be favoured by the rich and opulent in the pleasurable world, which insists on God's law in this point?

"Again, God's law forbade any man to put away a virgin he has seduced, see *Exod. xxii. 16. Deut. xxii. 28, 29.* The non-observance of this law is the evident cause of public prostitution, and all its dreadful consequences—nay of child-murder—female destruction in every shape—and of the ravages of that disease which ruins and slays its tens of thousands of both sexes. Now think you, that the men of gallantry will like to be told, that if they seduce a virgin, God's law forbids them ever to part with her? Or ought a man to be reviled and abused by the Religious, as an apostate and a miscreant, for holding up to view the Law of Heaven, which was ordained for the protection of the weaker sex from all such dreadful mischiefs? Or is the female sex in general "bound to curse the existence" (as you very shockingly express yourself) of the man who brings forth the Laws of *Jehovah* in their defence?

"Here and there *Polygamy* might happen, otherwise the Scriptures above-mentioned could not have their full force and effect for the prevention of prostitution. Still this is God's Law—and *who art thou, O man! that repliest against God?* Yet even in a temporal view, let us ask which is the most mischievous, the seeing our streets full of prostituted girls—our brothels crowded with harlots—and thousands rotting alive—or that here and there a man should be obliged to keep and maintain more women than one? Could any domestic evil or inconvenience, which might happen in such a case, be put in competition with the other? Certainly not. So God thought when he ordained his laws, and if we don't think with him, I am sure we don't think right.

"To imagine that *Jesus Christ* came to destroy the Law, is to give the lie to what he himself declares, or that he came to mend it or improve it, is to suppose something just as bad; for it is supposing, that the Great Lawgiver at Mount Sinai grew wiser afterwards than he was before, or that the Lawgiver of the *Jews* was not the Lawgiver to the Christians. Here we may talk of a journey to *Turkey*, for it was on a similar tenet on which *Mahomet* founded his *Alcoran*—*Noah* was to mend the Law of *Adam*—*Abraham* that of *Noah*—*Moses* that of *Abraham*—and *Christ* that of *Moses*—and *Mahomet's* *Alcoran* was to mend them all.

"I have written more than I intended, or than such a letter as I am now answering deserved; however, I feel my heart so wishing the good of all, that I would not suffer any to be in the wrong, if aught I could say or do might set them right.

"In whatever else you are wrong, I am certain you are wrong in the spirit and temper with which you write. Zeal is good—but there is a zeal without knowledge—a bitter zeal—which hurries people into indecent language and ill manners—makes them forget that great commandment of the law, *Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself.* Such a zeal as this the *Jews* exercised against *Christ* and his Apostles—the *Papists* against the *Reformers*—and such, alas! has been exercised against me. I wish to forgive all; and wish that God may forgive them, and give them repentance to the acknowledgment of the truth. I am, Sir,

Your humble servant, &c."

\*\*\* The Gentleman to whom the above letter was addressed, followed the Author's advice, read the work with care and attention, and was fully convinced that it had no such evil tendency as he had been made to believe; he therefore, like a true Christian, humbly acknowledged his error, and begged pardon of God and the Author, for his unwarrantable zeal; for (said he) it is written, "REBUKE not an ELDER, but intreat him as a FATHER, &c."



MR. URBAN,

TO the anecdote of Madame Dacier, copied in p. 473 of your last Magazine, from the "Journal des Sçavans," may be added from the "Menagiana," tom. IV. p. 66, the following Greek epigram; which, we are there told, was handed about at Paris on that lady's "Translation of the Iliad." Take the account of it, with the proposed emendation of the first line, in the words of M. Menage, the original compiler of that most entertaining performance: "Il n'est bruit ici présentement que de l'admirable version de l'Iliade en prose Françoisse par Madame Dacier, ci-devant Mademoiselle le Févre, sur quoi ce distique a été fait:

Ἰλιάδ' ἢ Φαίδρα Κελτοῖσιν ἔδωκεν ἄλγους  
Νῦν Πηληϊάδων μῆνιν ἄεισε Θεά.

Le second vers a été généralement applaudi, mais δ αἰριστος Ἀχαιῶν M. Boivin a jugé que le premier seroit plus élégant de cette sorte:

Ἰλιάς ἢ δ' Ἀννης Δακρυγίδος· ἢ μάλα δήτοι."

The curious reader may find, however, in the "Memoires d'Artigny," a truly laughable portrait of this same learned lady, who did so much honour to the age and nation in which she lived. It is sketched by the hand of the Abbé Cartaud de la Vilate\*, and occasioned by Madame Dacier's extreme tenderness for Homer; her taking up arms in his defence, and wielding them, as the Abbé contends, in a manner so totally repugnant to the delicacy and decorum of her sex, with a fierceness so utterly uncharacteristic and unfeminine, against all who attempted to point out the defects, or even dared to dispute the infallibility of her favourite author. The whole passage, Mr. Urban, might perhaps be too long for your valuable Miscellany, I shall therefore give you only the following trait: "Rien n'est plus étonnant que les effets que le Grec produisit dans la tête de cette Femme. Elle étoit furieuse sur les intérêts de l'antiquité. Toutes les fois qu'elle parloit des beaux siècles d'Alexandre et d'Auguste, elle se pâmoit d'admiration. J'ai ouï dire à une personne qui a long-tems vécu avec elle, que cette-sçavante, une quenouille à son côté, lui récita l'adieu tendre d'Andromaque à Hector avec tant de passion, qu'elle en perdit l'usage des sens. Heureuse si elle eût sçu régler ses occupations sur celles d'Andromaque!" "Heureusement pour l'Abbé Cartaud," says M. d'Artigny in his remarks on this critique, "Elle étoit morte depuis long-tems, lorsque il publia son 'Essai Historique et Philosophique sur le goût.' Si son ouvrage—avoit paru quinze ou vingt ans plutôt, que n'auroit-il pas eu à craindre du ressentiment de Madame Dacier, supposé qu'elle eût daigné écrire contre lui? Il n'est pas douteux qu'elle ne l'eût couvert d'un ridicule bien plus humiliant que celui qu'il a tâché de répandre sur cette illustre sçavante." *Memoires d'Histoire, de Critique, et*

*de Littérature par M. l'Abbé d'Artigny, tom. II. p. 259.*

Your correspondent E. G. who dates *Sheffield*, p. 467 of your last Magazine, has been egregiously imposed upon by the informant who assured him, "that divine service in the college chapels of our Universities is hurried through with the most slovenly precipitation;" and still more so by the injurious addition, "that this is so generally the case, that every reader there, who aims at propriety, becomes frequently the subject of ridicule." He who now addresses you, Mr. Urban, is enabled, from his own observation during a ten years residence in one of the Universities, to give these confident assertions the only answer they deserve, namely, A FLAT CONTRADICTION.

It were well if gentlemen, before they step forth to arraign the conduct of respectable communities at the bar of the public, would at least have the precaution thoroughly to examine into the truth of the charges they are bringing against them; not founding them upon mere hearsay, or the partial, perhaps prejudiced, because frequently false, representations of others, but upon such facts alone as have fallen under their own observation and experience. This, surely, is a duty which they owe to the parties accused, and to the public, but more especially to themselves.

Theobald, the professed rival of Pope in the editorship of Shakspeare, and, probably, for this reason the original hero of the Dunciad, by the escape of one unlucky line,

"None but himself can be his parallel," gave that wicked wit a real advantage over him, and justly exposed himself to the keenest severity of his satire. And yet, indefensible as palpable absurdity most assuredly is, that just now quoted, might have pleaded the authority of Seneca; in whose "Hercules furens," we have the following very extraordinary passage:

—quæris Alcideæ parem?

*Nemo est nisi ipse: bella jam secum gerat.*

It hence appears, (what has not, I think, been remarked before), that this celebrated line of Theobald, the *Ludus jocusque Criticorum*†, had, after all, only the secondary merit of being a literal translation

ÆNEANASENSIS.

*Hot Wells, Bristol, Nov. 18.*

## ON AN UNIVERSAL CHARACTER.

THE establishment of an universal alphabet is among the desiderata of science, as it would greatly facilitate the acquirement of the learned languages, and enable those who are unacquainted with them, by the assistance of a Dictionary, to understand quotations and sentences that are frequently made use of in elaborate works.

\* In his "Essais critiques sur le goût."

† See the "Art of linking in Poetry."



To attain a knowledge of characters only, in their present diversified state, requires as much time as, should such a change take place, would make a considerable progress in the language itself.

Had such an universality been established in the beginning of the fifteenth century, before printing had disseminated the productions of each nation in their various inexpressive characters, it would have been highly beneficial to literature; as we should have had the pristine spirit of the languages transmitted to us in as correct and forcible a manner, as we receive the modern ones by oral communication. Yet, late as is the present time, he deserves the gratitude of the Literati, who attempts to render so essential a service to learning.

I was lately at a meeting of gentlemen convened to be witnesses of the power of a set of characters invented by a Mr. C. a gentleman who is too far in the decline of life, to bring to perfection so difficult an undertaking. His characters, which he says are capable of expressing every possible articulate sound, are in number, I think, ninety: the method by which he demonstrates the utility of them, is thus: "A person dictates to him a sentence in any language he is master of; Mr. C. writes it in his characters, and after he has taken all the different languages, he reads them over to the persons who dictated (or any other who understands the language), so as to be perfectly understood." I confess I should not have thought it the most arduous undertaking of my life, to have done the same with the English letters; for the words happened not to require any unusual character to express their sounds. One sentence indeed, dictated by the Rev. D. Williams, in the Welsh language, was very difficult, and I believe foiled Mr. C. for he required him to repeat it a number of times, and found the sound so hard, that he never could properly gain it so as to say it after him; much less give it on paper, where a stranger should, if he had learnt the character, be able to pronounce it with as much propriety as his own vernacular idiom.

The company rather abruptly broke up, so we did not know how nearly his characters had given this last sentence, for he did not offer to treat it.

The person who attempts to characterize every articulate sound, ought to have his auricular organs exceeding quick, that they may catch the sound before the air has diffused it; the ear should be delicate, in order to receive it with exactness, and capable of conveying it to the memory without diminution: that Mr. C. has possessed these qualifications, I will not dispute, that he is not at this time, or at least was not that evening, no gentlemen present would deny; but the trial was not sufficient to determine whether these characters will, or will not, serve the purposes required of them. They are soon I

hear to be published, with their power exemplified, when the world will be able to ascertain the value of them.

Should they not have the desired effect, but only possess some few advantages over the present ineffectual methods we have of expressing sounds, others may contribute their assistance, and perfect them in time.

If Britain be the happy nation designed to complete this elaborate undertaking, she will "emulate the Greek and Roman name," and make the knowledge of the abstruse languages familiar to the learned world. H.

Mr. URBAN, *Houghton-le-Spring, Oct. 22.*  
IN your Magazine for September, p. 428, is the following passage, extracted from the Memoirs of Thomas Hollis, Esq.

"The following anecdote is remarkable: At Baron's auction in July 1768, Mr. Rotheram's *Essay on Establishments*, in answer to the *Confessional*, was bid for by Mr. H. but bought by an unlimited commission, which exciting curiosity to see it, the following note was found written in the book: *The author Mr. Rotheram, but revised by Thomas Socker, A.B.C.* A presumption that this MS. note was not unknown to his Grace, and that he wished to have it suppressed."

It hath been repeatedly insinuated in paragraphs and pamphlets from respectable writers, who ought to have been above circulating reports to another's prejudice, for which they could have no good authority, that the essay was undertaken from interested and mercenary views, and from a prospect of rewards held forth by some great names in the church.

In answer to all such groundless assertions and insinuations, give me leave to assure you that the merits or demerits of that pamphlet, whatever they may be, rest solely and entirely with the author himself: that it was undertaken and executed by him without the counsel, advice, assistance, encouragement, or participation of any person whatever: that the MS. was never revised by the great person above alluded to, or by any one but the author himself: that no part of its contents, no sentence, word, or letter, in the essay, was at any time corrected, amended, or altered, but by the author: and that, as far as he knows, it never was seen by any person but himself and the printer, till the impression, as it is now in the hands of the publick, was completed. If you will be so good as to give this a place in your Magazine, you will oblige, and do justice to,

The Author of the

"*Essay on Establishments in Religion.*"

\* \* \* *The List of the New Parliament, that it may appear with greater accuracy, is deferred till our Supplement.—Amicus and our other numerous Correspondents shall be attended to as speedily as possible.—We have had no answer to the Queries of R. S. His other Doubts may be solved by the Notitia Parliamentaria.*



MR. URBAN,

THOUGH Virgil's style be justly considered as the standard in Latin poetry, and to arraign him in that respect, would be to arraign one's own judgement,

"nec detrahère aúsim—

*Hærentem multâ capiti cum laude coronam.*" Hor. yet several errors have been rationally presumed to be introduced into his Works, through the ignorance or negligence of the antient librarians. Some of these have been pointed out by the critics, and some perhaps remain uncorrected even to this day.

One, and that a gross one, if I am not mistaken, occurs in the 449th line of the first *Æneid*, in the word —. But to save the reader, who may be as corpulent and indolent as myself, the fatigue of heaving himself into that unfrequented apartment, his study, for the original, and that I may be better understood, I will lay the whole passage before him:

Lucus in urbe fuit mediâ gratissimus umbrâ,  
Quo primùm jactati undis et turbine Præni  
Effodère loco signum, quod regia Juno  
Monstrârat, caput aeris equi: nam sic fore bello

*Egregiam et facilem victu per sæcula gentem.*

Now the word which appears to me exceptionable in this passage, is the conjunction in the last line, which, though a single word, and a small one too, does materially affect the sense of the clause, it is part of, but much to its prejudice, in my humble opinion; making it necessary that the four following words should be rendered, "eternally renowned," as most expositors agree.

But I apprehend it to be unworthy that accuracy which characterizes Virgil, to convey that idea in terms so equivocal, not to say, ungrammatical; especially as it might have been done with more precision by the alteration of one word, and the inversion of the order of two more, thus, *et facilem per sæcula vivere gentem*: neither do I judge it reasonable to imagine, that Virgil, at the penning of this passage, had the fame of the Carthaginians in contemplation, but that of the Romans; and on this presumption, I read the last line, after the first word, not *et*, but *haud facilem victu per sæcula gentem*: and render it, as *haud* is a more emphatical negative particle than *non*, very difficult to be subdued, for some centuries of years; and then it relates, by anticipation, a memorable circumstance in the history of the Carthaginian state, viz. "that its power was great and formidable for some ages, as its wars in Sicily, Spain, and elsewhere, undeniably demonstrate. Particularly that utmost effort of its power in its wars with the Romans; the first of which lasted 24 years, the second 18, and the third 4 years.

Add to this, that the emendation I propose, being admitted, Virgil, (who rarely let slip a fair opportunity of introducing into his poem the shining part of the Roman his-

tory), pays the Romans a very fine compliment; for by representing the Carthaginians as very difficultly subdued, he implicitly extols the power of the Romans, who, before his time, had subdued them.

But this emendation is not supported by any MS. True, as far as I know. Yet, as it renders the passage more consonant to Virgil's probable design, more beautiful, more determinate in its sense, not to say more classical, its novelty can rationally be no obstacle to its reception. More especially as the antients, for *haut* or *haut*, frequently wrote *aut*; which might easily be corrupted, first into *at*, and then into *et*.

In further support of the alteration proposed, I might observe, that the figure, asyndeton, supercedes the necessity of a conjunction in the passage under consideration. But as I am writing to the Literati, it would be a needless labour.

To make the emendation I offer more intelligible, beg leave, (though I am prolix, if not tedious, already), to add a paraphrase on the passage it is part of.

Within the city which Elisa made,  
A lofty grove diffus'd a pleasing shade.  
There the Phœnicians, as they dug the ground,  
A horse's head, by Juno's favour, found:  
Nor that unmeaning; the prognostic shew'd,  
They would be brave, and hard to be subdu'd.

— Si quid novisti rectius istis

Candidus imperti: si non, his utere mecum.

Hor.

If you encourage me by printing this, you may receive, from time to time, Critiques I have made on most of the Classics, who am,  
Sir, your humble servant,  
J. LEWIS.  
*Ludlow Free-school, Oct. 26, 1780.*

P. S. Alluding to the wars between the Carthaginians and Romans, Silius Italicus thus harmoniously and sublimely sings:

Gens Cadmæa super regno certamina movit  
Quæsitumque diu quâ tandem poneret arce  
Terrarum Fortuna caput. —

MR. URBAN,

Nov. 16.

YOUR correspondent M. G. p. 404, will find some gratification of his curiosity about William Maitland, in British Topography, vol. II. p. 572. 665.

NICHOLAS TINDAL, M. A. was presented to the vicarage of Great Waltham, near Chelmsford, Essex, 1712, by Trinity College, Oxford, of which he was probably a member. He quitted this living 1740, and died at Greenwich, Jan. 27. 1774. He began a History of Essex, of which he published a small part in 4to. numbers (Brit. Top. p. 345, n.) and left it for the translation of Rapin. He was also editor of "A Guide to Classical Learning, or Polymetis" abridged, for Schools." I am not certain whether John Tindal, LL.D. rector of Chelmsford, 1738-9, and an active magistrate, was not his brother, and George Tindal,



dall, son of John, captain of the Deal Castle man of war, died October 17, 1777.

Of Mr. AMES we may expect a life prefixed to the improved edition of his Typography, by Mr. Herbert, now in the press.

CROMWELL MORTIMER was many years secretary to the Royal Society, an impertinent assuming empiric, though M. D. and fellow of the College of Physicians, 1744. (See his Plan of Practice in Gent. Mag. 1779, p. 541.) He was second son of John Mortimer, F. R. S. author of the "Whole Art of Husbandry, 1708 1765," 8vo. by experiments in which he almost ruined himself. His first wife was Dorothy, eldest daughter of the protector Richard Cromwell. The Doctor's elder brother left him the family estate at Topping-hall, in Hatfield Peverel parish, Essex, where he died Jan. 7, 1752; and has an epitaph. He left an only son Hans, of Lincoln's-Inn, and Cawldthorp near Burton on Trent. (See Morant's Essex, II. 133.) Of Dr. PARSONS, I will send you some particulars for your next. Q

\*\*\* *The Theatrical Register must be deferred.*

Narrative of a late extraordinary Transaction between two distinguished Noblemen.

THE Lord Chancellor, as Speaker, acquainted the house, on Friday, Nov. 3, that there was a report abroad, that a personal insult was intended to a peer of that house; but as he spoke, he said, from rumour only, he wished that, if any of their lordships could speak from authority, they would state the matter to the house.

Lord Jersey said, the insult alluded to by the noble lord was intended against the Duke of Grafton, and that the Earl of Pomfret was the person by whom the injury was threatened.

A motion was then made, that the Duke of Grafton and Lord Pomfret be ordered to attend this house in their places on Monday next.

On Monday they attended accordingly; and the Duke was called upon to give the house such a description of the circumstances attending the affair in question, as his Grace conceived to be just.

His Grace then said, that on the 22d of October, without having any previous intimation, or being conscious of any offence, he received the following letter from the Earl of Pomfret:

"My Lord, Having received an insult from you of the grossest nature, in your having taken under your protection a villain, that has threatened me and my family with destruction, I think it necessary to inform you, that I am waiting at your park-gate, with a brace of pistols and a sword, in order to receive from you that satisfaction which such an injury requires. Your's, &c."

The Duke assured the house, that he never was more surprized on any occasion in his life than on the receipt of this letter. He protested upon his honour, and appealed to the Almighty for the truth of this asser-

tion, that he neither contributed nor knew of the preferment of the person, whom he afterwards understood to be alluded to in this epistle. Having then no person to advise with on receiving so direct an accusation and so singular a call, from the conscious dictates of his own feeling, his Grace wrote to the following purport:

"My Lord, I never was more surprized than on receiving the letter which I have just now had from your lordship. Your lordship thinks I have injured you. I assure your lordship most sincerely, that, so far from entertaining any intentions of that kind, it would, at all times, have given me sensible satisfaction to have obliged you. So far as I understand who the person is you allude to, I protest to your lordship, I know nothing of him, nor have, in any respect, discovered either friendship or protection towards him of any kind. I hope your lordship will confide in this asseveration, and not drive matters to those extremities which you mention in your letter. If your lordship will do me the honour to call upon me, I am satisfied I can give you such testimonies of my not having merited such an imputation, as would entirely convince you that your present opinion is erroneous. Your's, &c."

When a friend who was on a visit at his Grace's seat came from church, he made him a confidant, and advised with him how to proceed. The result was, that they went to the park-gate together, but his lordship was gone. He then remained in suspense, but was soon relieved by a letter to the following purport:

"My Lord, I was induced to send my first letter to your Grace by the following circumstance.—A fellow, whom I some time ago employed in the capacity of a servant, of the name of Langstaff, killed, while he remained in my service, one of the best horses in my stud. I turned him away for the offence, and he felt so much resentment from his dismissal, as to threaten me, my wife, children, and house, with assassination and destruction. I found that some time after his being discarded from his employment from me, he had so far carried his threats into execution, as to have ripped up the belly of one of my finest mares, in a most barbarous manner, quite from shoulder to flank, of which wound she died.—Trembling then for the safety of my dear children, I took every measure to prevent his future depredations; but was informed, to my infinite surprize, that he had been appointed to the office of exciseman, by a servant of your Grace's, a Mr. Smith, in my neighbourhood, and that therefore I was still likely to be subject to his malice. Under the resentment which this information naturally produced, I wrote that letter to your Grace, but hope that I have been mistaken in my conjecture, as I would not willingly entertain such an opinion of a British peer, as would disgrace the worst of commoners. I would fain believe your Grace to be a good citizen."



citizen, and under that idea with you all the happiness which a good citizen has a right to expect.—I hope your Grace will order Mr. Smith to explain the matter to me, and remain with great respect, &c.”

On receiving this last epistle, his Grace concluded that the noble Lord's suspicions were removed, and under this belief wrote to inform his Lordship of the pleasure he had in convincing him of his mistake, and promising at the same time the speediest and amplest explanation on the part of Mr. Smith. This, his Grace said, he was enabled to do, by the arrival of Mr. Smith at Euston, with his Grace's hounds and horses. He then wrote again to lord Pomfret, acquainting him with this circumstance, and that Mr. Smith was equally ignorant with himself of the transaction of which his lordship had taken so much offence. At the same time Mr. Smith wrote to lord Pomfret a full explanation of all he knew, clearing his Grace, and protesting his own innocence. After these steps, his Grace had not the least thought that his Lordship could harbour any remains of suspicion either against Mr. Smith or himself. But in this he was deceived. He was more than ever surprized, when in a few days he received a packet from his Lordship, inclosing his own letter and the following billet :

“ My Lord, As I am now more convinced than ever of your Grace's having behaved to me not only dishonourably and unjustly, but with equivocation and evasion, I return you your letters, and expect the satisfaction of a gentleman from you, which I am determined at all events to enforce. Your's, &c.”

After the receipt of this billet, his Grace was convinced that there remained only one step more to be taken, and that was to appeal to the laws of his country for protection. He accordingly went before a magistrate, and swore the peace against his Lordship. After this appeal he now thought himself secure ; but here he was again mistaken. He came to town—the noble Lord followed, and sent him this last letter that closes the correspondence.—Just as this letter was going to be read, his Lordship rose, and declared it the effect of an irascible moment, and requested it might be suppressed : it was however read, and was to the following effect :

He told the Duke that he despised him—that he was a scoundrel—that he had spirited up a fellow to assassinate him and his family—that he was then waiting for him to fight him with sword and pistol ; that he scorned to behave as his Grace had done ; but would venture his own life at the same time that he satisfied his revenge, a practice which appeared much too honourable for his Grace, who had sought his destruction by dark and concealed designs, &c.

After reading this letter, his Grace was asked if he had any thing further to relate. To which he replied, that the house was now in possession of all that had passed previous to the interposition of the house.

The Lord Chancellor rose, and asked the Earl of Pomfret if he had any reply.

His Lordship answered, that many reports had been propagated respecting his conduct in this affair, which were as ungenerous to his character as they were fallacious ; such as his going about London with pistols to shoot the Duke, which he utterly denied. He requested their lordships to lay aside prejudice, and judge of him with candour ; if they could not acquit him, at least to pity his unhappy case. He entered into a recital of his servant's disappointment, and his avowed vengeance, not only against himself, but against his lady and children ; that he had made many attempts upon his son ; that he had inveigled him into the stable with a design to kill him, and give him to the dogs to eat. He lamented in a most pathetic manner the necessity which obliged men of honour, upon trying occasions, to out-soar the hands of the law ; and if there was any thing in nature that would justify the trespass, it was, he said, their feelings for their offspring. Even women, to protect their young, would face the rage of tigers. Warmed with his own animated description, he melted into tears ; and then relapsing from the height of enthusiasm, he was ready to acknowledge the truth of what his Grace had asserted ; and as he now knew who were the proper objects of his resentment, he had no further intention against the Duke of Grafton.

The noble peers were now desired to withdraw ; when Lord Pomfret, by a sudden emotion, said, Did their lordships mean that he should withdraw into the same room with the Duke of Grafton ? This caused some demur, and it was thought prudent to place them in separate rooms.

Some cases were now cited for the government of the house ; but these respected challenges of honour, which were thought to differ widely from the present case.

The marquis of Rockingham with much delicacy suggested, that though he had the highest opinion of Lord Pomfret's honour, and that he would not forfeit his promise if pledged to the house ; yet, as it was then evident that his Lordship was under the influence of very strong passion, he did not think that the bare promises of any man, under such influence, was a sufficient security for the life of a nobleman so violently threatened. Other lords joining in opinion with the noble marquis,

First—Resolved, “ That George, Earl of Pomfret, had been found guilty of a high misdemeanor against the privileges of that house ”

Second—Resolved, “ That he be therefore committed to the use of the black rod, and be imprisoned in the Tower.”

These resolutions were agreed to *nemine dissentiente* ; after which Lord Pomfret was called to the bar as a delinquent, when the Lord Chancellor addressed him in the terms of these resolutions, saying,

“ My



“ My Lord Pomfret,

“ The house are of opinion, that you have committed a high offence against their privileges in your recent correspondence with the Duke of Grafton.

“ And they have therefore resolved, that you be committed to the Tower.”

His Lordship bowed and retired, attended by the black rod.

On the 13th a petition was presented to the house from the Earl, acknowledging in the fullest, but at the same time the most delicate manner, his sorrow for having incurred the displeasure of the house; praying, that their lordships would take his case into consideration, and order him to attend at their bar, where he was willing to make any concessions their lordships should think proper. This petition being read, Ordered, that it be taken into consideration on Wednesday the 15th instant.

Accordingly on that day his lordship was brought to the bar, and seriously reprimanded for the heinous offence he had been guilty of towards the privileges of their house, in the person of a noble peer, the Duke of Grafton, &c. but that in consideration of his petition, and solemn engagement to relinquish all thought of further resentment, they were willing, upon his Lordship's asking pardon, and making proper acknowledgments, to restore his Lordship to the possession of his privileges and freedom.

This ended, his Lordship was next acquainted with the submission and engagement the house expected from him, previous to his Lordship's enlargement, which was conceived in the following terms :

“ I am highly sensible of the offence I have been guilty of, in having sent these rash and unadvised letters, and humbly ask pardon of this most honourable house for having so done. I do now believe that I laboured under a most gross error in imputing to his Grace the Duke of Grafton those intentions with respect to me, of which I accused him; and do here give your lordships my most serious and solemn engagement, that I resign all ideas and intentions of resentment towards him, and also towards all the persons who have been made mention of in the course of this unhappy transaction.”

The clerk having read the paper, his Lordship addressed the house for an explanation of the forms that were to be the guide and observation of his future conduct, requesting at the same time that a full and explicit description might be given him of the objects against whom he was to pledge his honour to the house to suspend all intentions of violence and resentment. He assured the house, that at that moment he felt no resentment against any man; but thought it highly necessary perfectly to understand the engagements he was about to enter into with their lordships.

The Lord Chancellor then moved, that the

Earl of Pomfret should withdraw. This being complied with, his lordship very freely delivered his opinion of the noble peer's offence, the tenderness of his request, and the terms of his submission. He was by no means for narrowing the terms of submission. The noble lord himself, he said, had suggested the true and proper line of proceeding upon this occasion; he had said, in stating his objections, that he entertained no enmity, nor any kind of resentment or intentional violence, against any man living. Why then alter an explicit acknowledgement that did not in itself bear so wide an application as the noble Lord had annexed to it? His Lordship observed, that though this might be improper, yet some attention to his Lordship's words may lead to that kind of explanation, which the house in their best consideration may think proper to make. Here his Lordship recited the general tenor of the engagement, to which, in his judgement, the earl of Pomfret ought to be bound; and concluded with wishing, that, if any other lord differed from him, he would now rise and speak. After some pause, no other lord rising, he moved, that the earl of Pomfret be called in.

The Lord Chancellor then in his seat addressed the Earl as he stood at the bar, in the most serious manner, acquainting him with the expectations of the house; that a confined engagement was by no means sufficient; it is the opinion of their lordships that not only the gentlemen alluded to in your letters should be understood to be embraced in the resignation of your resentment, but also that every other person who has either been obliquely included as a party in the transaction itself, or has been subsequently concerned in the course of the proceedings arising from it, should be equally considered as the objects of this engagement, and as having an exemption therefore from every future violence or resentment.

Lord Pomfret, without making any reply, was beginning to read his submission as he stood at the bar, when the Lord Chancellor acquainted him with the order of the house, that his Lordship should be restored to his seat, and indulged with the liberty of reading it in the most honourable manner in his place. Sir Francis Moleneux, gentleman usher of the black rod, presented him with his sword, who then took his seat, and read the submission prescribed him by the house. This ceremony being performed, the following order was agreed to.

*Die Veneris, 17<sup>o</sup> Novembris.*

It is ordered, by the lords spiritual and temporal in parliament assembled, that Geo. earl of Pomfret be, and is hereby, discharged from the restraint he lies under in the custody of the gentleman usher of the black rod attending this house.

The above order being read, his Lordship was discharged of course, and the house adjourned immediately.



MR. URBAN,

**I**F your correspondent M. N. in your valuable Repository for the month of October, had done himself the justice to examine what Mr. Lindsey had advanced in his late Dissertation on the Logos; or Word, in the beginning of St. John's Gospel, to prove that the apostle intended thereby to signify the Divine Wisdom and Power by which all things were created; and which afterwards was communicated to, and resided in, Jesus, he would have found little difficulty in reconciling the apostle's language: And if he will take the trouble to consult Dr. Lardner, and also another valuable work revised by Dr. Lardner; viz. *Cardale's True Doctrine of the New Testament concerning Jesus Christ*, he will see the subject still more fully discussed.

But why should your worthy Correspondent shew himself so much alarmed at the consequences of the doctrine maintained by these and many other writers turning out to be the real sentiment of Christ and his Apostles? Is it any thing new and unusual to find errors of very long standing; in points that seem very important, grafted upon the Bible? Saint-worship lays claim to very early antiquity, having been practised by Christians little short of fourteen hundred years, and continues to this day the received established doctrine of Spain, France, Italy, a large part of Germany, and throughout the Greek Church in Europe and Asia, to name no more. But we must not for this cry out with M. N. "Woe to these nations for having lived so many ages in the wilful practice of the damning sin of Idolatry!" We ought rather to pity them, and do all that we can to free them from such deplorable error, by shewing them that it is condemned by their sacred writings, from which alone they can learn the religion of Jesus. And we ought always to refrain from calling any of those speculative mistakes; into which mortals are liable to fall, a *damning sin*. For this is very far from being the Idolatry which the Scripture mentions as excluding its votaries from the Kingdom of Heaven.

M. N. will perceive on enquiry, that the doctrine that startles him so much is more generally received than he imagines. If he steps into any of the meeting-houses in town or country; of the *Rational Dissenters* as they are called, he will learn that they no more think of praying to Christ than to the Virgin Mary. And if he asks any of his acquaintance whether he ever makes any such prayers in private, he will be satisfied that this kind of prayer among Protestants is rarely to be met with but in printed books and pre-composed public forms of devotion; which might easily be rectified and changed, upon a general conviction that there was any thing wrong and unscriptural in them in this or in any other respect. But I will not encroass any more of your Magazine at present.

Sir, your humble servant, X. Y.

GENT. MAG. November, 1722.

MR. URBAN,

**T**HE Correspondent, p. 460. who sent you the copies of Mr. Anstis's letters relative to the MS. Collections of *W. of Worcester*, does not seem to know that one of the principal performantes of this writer was lately printed at Cambridge, by a gentleman of that university, from the original MS. in Archbishop Parker's library at Benet College. As the impression was not large, the book, I believe, is in few hands. Give me leave therefore to mention some few particulars relative to the author and this work of his. *William*, though he is stiled of *Worcester*, was yet a native of *Bristol*, where he flourished during the reign of Henry VI. Mr. Gough, in his *British Topography*, stiles him the "Secretary, Pursuivant, Executor, and Biographer, of Sir John Falstoff, a person of learning and curiosity, who has written *Itinerarium sive Liber memorabilium in Viaggio de Bristol usque ad Mortem Sancti Michaelis in Anno. 1478.*" This seems to have been one of the earliest topographical descriptions of this island; but a considerable part of the book is taken up with a description of the author's native city, *Bristol*, in which he has made honourable mention of the celebrated merchant, *William Canning*, and the ships which he employed there in commerce; but of that extraordinary genius, *Thomas Rowley*, whom *Canning* is said to have patronised, and of whom we have lately heard so much, *William* is totally silent. Yet it is difficult to conceive that this celebrated scholar, poet, antiquary, and traveller, should have been unknown to *William*, or, if known, should have been passed over unnoticed by him. This argument against *Rowley's* non-existence, though certainly not decisive, yet gives some weight to those others which have been lately urged against it. But to return to *William*; who of his own patron Sir John Falstoffe, incidentally mentions some particulars in this his *Itinerary*; amongst others we are told, that when he married Lady Milcent, daughter of Lord Robert Tibetol; and relict of Sir Stephen Scrope, he settled one hundred pounds a year, as pin-money, upon her, for so I think may be interpreted the following passage: *Obligavit se in mille libris ut Domina Milcent quolibet anno, durante vita ejus, haberet ad ejus cameram centum libras.* This was a pretty handsome allowance at that time of day. If any of your correspondents can tell us where the *Acta diurna Johannis Falstoffe*, by this author; lye hid, it will, I am persuaded, be an acceptable piece of intelligence to many of your readers.—In Dr. Birch's MSS. is a receipt, signed "W. Oldys," for 25 shillings; for the article of *FALSTOFF* in the General Dictionary.

HISTORICUS.

MR. URBAN,

**K**ING Charles the First, amongst the many great and amiable qualities he possessed,



possessed, is well known to have been a most tender and affectionate parent. The following letters written, during his confinement, to his daughter Elizabeth, will not diminish the lustre of his character in this respect. They are faithfully transcribed from the originals \* in his majesty's own hand, and, if you think fit to publish them, are much at your service.

Yours, &c. PHILO-STEWART.

Hampton-Court, 20 Oct. 1647.

DEARE DAUGHTER,

THIS is to assure you, that it is not through forgetfulness, that I have not all this tyme sent for you; the reasons of which, when you shall come, shall be told you by your brother James, this evening: and so God bless you.

Your loving father, CHARLES R.  
Kiss your brother Harry and my Lady Northumberland from me.

Hampton-Court, 27 Oct. 1647.

DEARE DAUGHTER,

THIS is to assure you, that it is not through forgetfulness, or any want of kyndenes, that I have not, all this tyme, sent for you, but for such reasons, as is fitter for you to imagen (which you may easily doe) then me to wryte: but now I hope to see you, upon Fryday or Saterday next, as your brother James can more particularly tell you; to whom referring you, I rest

Your loving father, CHARLES R.

Newport, 14 Oct. 1648.

DEARE DAUGHTER,

IT is not want of affection that makes me write so seldome to you, but want of matter such as I could wishe; and indeed I am loathe to write to those I love when I am out of humore (as I have beene these dayes by past), least my letters should trouble those I desyre to please; but having this opportunity I would not loose it; though, at this tyme, I have nothing to say, but God bless you: so I rest

Your loving father, CHARLES R.

Give your brother my blessing with a kisse; and comend mee kyndly to my Lady Northumberland by the same token.

MR. URBAN,

THERE is a small mistake in the description of the *Greek Coin*, p. 309. of your Magazine for July, where ANTIOXON is printed for ANTIOXOY. As to the coin there engraved, I take it to belong to *Antiochus Soter*, the first of the name, from the

simplicity of it, and consequently to represent his head. The reverse gives *Apollo*, as it is thought, sitting upon a Tripod. The *Salvicide* pretending to be derived from him. See Mr. *Wise*, *ad Numm. Bodl.* p. 110.

The Episcopal Seal, engraved in the same plate, never was the property of any *English*, *Irish*, or *Mark's* prelate, but the owner must be sought for, either amongst the *Scots*, or in foreign countries. This is said upon the following ground, viz. that there was never any bishop of the name of *Christopher* in the sees above-mentioned, except *Christopher Bainbridge*, and his arms were totally different from those on this seal. So that, in fact, the seal neither relates to the see of *Rochester*, nor that of *Raphoe* in *Ireland*. I am, Sir, your humble servant, T. Row.

MR. URBAN,

ABOUT the beginning of June was erected in the church of St. Jago de la Vega, in Jamaica, a most magnificent cenotaph of marble highly executed by the celebrated artist Mr. Wilton, of the royal academy of London, to the memory of the late worthy and much respected governor of that island Sir Basil Keith, kn. It consists of a rich ornamental architectural niche between two fluted statuary pillars, with enriched frieze pediment and cornish: within the niche, which is of the finest dove-coloured marble, is an emblematical figure of immortality sounding a trumpet, and holding a wreath over an urn of white marble, upon which the family arms are embossed. Beneath the urn are the emblems of Justice, Commerce, and Government. The height of the pediment is nearly 15 feet, and the ornamental parts being mostly executed in alto relievo, produce a fine effect: under the trophies is fixed a plate of black marble, upon which is the following inscription in letters of gold:

Sacred to the memory of

Sir BASIL KEITH, Knight,

Governor of Jamaica,

Who departed this life on the 15th day of June, 1777.

In the duties of his office he was assiduous; Wise and impartial in the administration of justice;

A friend to mankind, and a father to the people over whom he presided.

This monument was erected by the Assembly, to transmit to posterity the gratitude of the people of this island, for the happiness they enjoyed under his mild and upright government.

\* These were presented to Sir Hans Sloane, Aug. 15, 1733, with this letter: "Sir, As I am in some measure a stranger to the true value of the inclosed letters, therefore I leave it entirely to your own honour; but at the same time do assure you these letters have been in no other hands or family but the old Earl of Leicester's, till they came to mine; and I give it on my honour they have never been shown to any person but yoursele, it being my opinion that no gentleman but what has your taste, is deserving of them. I am, Sir, your most humble servant, P. Dicconson.—I have sent you a medall of the same King and his queen which if you esteem of any value, shall goe with the letters."



MR. URBAN,

IF any of your ingenious correspondents can resolve the following queries, their answers will much oblige

Yours, &c. ANTIQUARIUS.

Is the year or place of Edgar Ætheling's death noticed by any, and which, of our old historians?

Does any of our ancient writers (excepting Chaucer and Gervase of Tilbery) make mention of Fairies? Is any book concerning these imaginary beings known to have existed before Shakspeare and Drayton wrote?

Was there any engagement between Montrose and the Covenanters at a place called *Crond. II?* If yes, where is any account of the battle to be met with? A.

MR. URBAN,

THE gentleman who gives an account of the late riots, in p. 313. has omitted one circumstance. Immediately before Lord Mansfield's house was attacked, a Popish school, *latey established*\*, near Bloomsbury church, was destroyed. It stood in a narrow street, and, to avoid doing mischief to other people, they brought the materials of the house into wider places, and made several bonfires of them.

The valuable paintings, and still more valuable books and manuscripts, supposed to be destroyed at Lord Mansfield's, existed chiefly in the imagination of the writer. The picture of Betterton, painted by Pope (mentioned p. 330), some time ago hung in a room at Caenwood, and is probably there now. There was not one printed book of any value in his lordship's town library. Some manuscripts of Lord Nottingham's were burnt, and they were highly esteemed by Lord M. HOLBORN S.

MR. URBAN,

IN page 495 of your volume for the last year, an instance of haste and inaccuracy is produced against the ingenious Mr. Pennant in his Tour in Wales, to which he will, no doubt, attend in any future edition. With this view the following animadversions are now communicated: In page 35, l. 6, for "hoc" we should read "pos;" and in l. 9, for "Prece" read "pura;" as the original inscription warrants. In p. 56, 57, occur such mistakes as could not surely have been committed, had the author recollected the 108th article in vol. XLIX of the Philosophical Transactions; in which the learned Professor Ward gives an accurate account of the two large pieces of Lead with Roman inscriptions upon them, described in

these pages; from whence it appears, that in p. 56, l. 24, we should read "1734;" and in p. 57, l. 2, "the year 81;" and l. 8, "AVG. GER. DE." In p. 100, l. 17, 18, 19, the passage, which is at present strangely erroneous, might stand thus: "The living [of Hawarden] is in the gift of the lord, who nominates; and the bishop of Chester presents. The rector has a peculiar exempt jurisdiction; grants licences, &c." In p. 111, notice is taken of the Hypocaust at Chester. In 1740 one was discovered at Lincoln, of which there is an exact draught and description in the first volume of the Prints published by the Antiquary Society. The sculpture mentioned in p. 113 is engraved and more accurately described in Horsley's *Britannia Romana*, "Cheshire iv;" as is the beautiful altar mentioned in p. 114, 115, "Cheshire ii." The statue with a Phrygian bonnet, described in p. 116, is in Horsley, "Cheshire v;" and Professor Ward, in the improved copy of this work in the British Museum, has added in the margin; "This figure is ill drawn." In p. 193 we are told that "a Bell was a common prize: a little golden bell was the reward of victory in 1607 at the races near York; whence came the proverb, for success of any kind, *to bear the bell*." In Ray's "Collection of English Proverbs" we find "to bear *away* the bell," which seems to be the more genuine reading. The 18th Plate does not correspond with the description in p. 224, 225, being wrongly numbered: N° V on the Plate should be N° II; as N° IV should be N° II; and N° II should be N° IV; and N° I should be N° V. In p. 268, l. ult. we should for "impropriation" read "appropriation; as in p. 316, l. 8, 11, for "monks" we should substitute "friars;" and in p. 342, l. antep. for "Carnot" read "Chartres;" and in p. 454, l. 15, for "1684" read "1284." Is there not some mistake in the first paragraph of this last page? It may not perhaps be improper to advise a further inquiry about it.

Oct. 18, 1780.

ANTIQUARIUS.

MR. URBAN,

YOUR correspondent Crito (p. 365.) has treated the plan I communicated to you of joining Ireland and Scotland as 'chimerical,' but without alledging any reasons for it. I should be glad to know upon what ground he calls it chimerical; whether he has really surveyed the narrow part of the Irish channel between Port Patric and Denaghadee, and is thoroughly acquainted with the soundings of the channel there, &c.; be-

\* As my lords the bishops did not know lately that any new Popish school had been opened, this may convey useful information to them, especially as they are now, through the London clergy, inquiring into the number of Roman Catholics; from the known zeal and indefatigable attention which those gentlemen shew to the religion and morals of their parishioners, there can be no doubt but that their lordships will have very accurate returns.



cause, if I was at liberty to mention names, I could tell him of men of acknowledged judgement in such matters, who have given it as their opinion that the scheme was perfectly practicable. I am so circumstanced at present, that I cannot possibly take a journey to the very spot, and make an accurate survey of it, as I had fully intended; otherwise I should not despair of being able to make the practicability of it appear. I should therefore be glad some abler man would do it. A certain popular Baronet in the North, no less eminent for his public than his private virtues, or some of his friends, are fully equal to this task, if they can at all spare time. If they considered a union between Great Britain and Ireland as beneficial to the whole empire, and every part of it, I do not doubt but they would demonstrate the practicability of making the *two* islands *one*, and do their endeavours towards accomplishing the work, as a likely means of bringing about such union.

Crito says the plan is akin to Mr. Brindley's, of establishing a floating bridge there. I have not been able to procure a sight of the new Biographia\*, in which Brindley's life is given. But if he really thought such a bridge might be constructed, the deference I have for so great a genius would induce me to rely upon his judgement; and nothing but a want of success in the attempt would convince me that it was not feasible. Many of the great works done by Mr. B. were considered as 'chimerical,' before he actually shewed their practicability by really executing them. Surely this ought to make one cautious of charging such a man with forming chimerical plans.

As I am unfortunately prevented from surveying the place myself, I wish some person, who lives nearer it, would send you a draught of that part of the Irish channel, giving us the depth of it, and the situation of the country a few miles on each side of it, with the distance between the Bay of Strangford and Carrickfergus, and also between Glencue Bay and Lock Ryan. Though there is very little inclination *in the Powers* *that are* to pay attention to works of public utility, it may nevertheless be of some advantage to communicate to the world plans of such works, as a more virtuous age hereafter may avail themselves of such disinterested information. I know nothing that would so much redound to the real glory of a prince's reign as the encouraging projects of this nature, and employing his subjects in the execution of such as merit attention.

I hope Crito will consider this matter more deliberately, and reflect what national advantages would arise from a junction of the two islands, and at least let us

know the grounds of his opinion when he pronounces a scheme, which has the benefit of this empire for its object, a *Chimæra*.

I am yours, &c. ZEPHYRUS.

MR. URBAN. OÆ. 20, 1780.

**I**N your very useful and entertaining Miscellanies lately you have given some account of degrees in the two universities; but, I think, none of your correspondents have noticed a particular method of taking a bachelor of divinity's degree, which is now not uncommon at Cambridge. By a statute of Elizabeth, if a person twenty-four years old, or upwards, be admitted of any college, and keep his name on the boards ten years without any residence, he may then (by doing the requisite exercise) take the degree of B. D. This enables such a one to hold two livings without a chaplainship; but whether it gives him a title to vote in the senate for members of parliament, &c. I cannot tell. I should be much obliged to any of your correspondents to inform me, whether it confers that privilege or not; and also, whether there is any similar statute in the university of Oxford. I am, &c. S. N.

MR. URBAN,

**A**T the end of the Sermon preached June 3, 1760, by the late Bp. Pearce in Westminster Abbey, at a jubilee kept by the members of that collegiate church, is an extract from its charter of foundation. Being ignorant whether this charter and the statutes of this learned body are in print, and may be purchased, I take this method of applying for information: or, if they should be unpublished, I shall be much obliged to any of your correspondents who will let me know where a copy of them may be perused. My motive for this enquiry is, that I wish to have an opportunity of comparing the foundation and the rules of an institution established by Queen Elizabeth, who was really a protestant, with the charters and the statutes of the deans and chapters erected by her father Henry VIII; who, though he renounced all subjection to the authority of the Pope, was a bigot to the papistical doctrines.

S. W.

MR. URBAN,

**I** Have read with great pleasure, as every one, who has the least relish for works of elegance and genius, must, the *Poetical Epistle to an eminent Painter*; but, if I may be indulged a verbal criticism, I will point out a little inaccuracy in that performance; hoping that I shall not thereby offend the Author.—After the line  
“Now art appears with annual triumphs gay,”  
comes the following note:

\* The passage in the Biographia (vol. II. p. 604.) is this: “He had always a favourite scheme of joining the two islands from Port Patrick to Donnaghdee, by a floating road and canal, which he was confident he could execute in such a manner as to stand the most violent attacks of the waves.” EDITOR.



"While we are delighted with the increasing splendor of these annual entertainments, it is but just to remember that we are indebted to the Society of Arts and Sciences for our first public exhibitions of paintings.—The different societies of artists soon followed so excellent an example (Note 40.)." You perceive, Sir, that it is here called The Society of Arts and Sciences, whereas the proper title of that body is, "The Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce." Science seems peculiarly to belong to the Royal Society. I should have been inclined to consider this slip as an error of the press, had it not been repeated; for Note 42 says, "The Society of Arts and Sciences have confined their premiums to subjects taken from the British annals." I know that the unbred part of the nation say the Society of Arts and Sciences, and I also know that they say the Foundling Hospital, instead of the Foundling Hospital, but it is only the unbred who thus express themselves; we never hear them from the lips of a gentleman. Inattention, therefore, can alone be pleaded for the above inaccuracy; as it seems impossible, that so sensible a writer, with so manifest a knowledge of men and things, should not know better.

With permission, Sir, I will here make a second remark, though of a different nature from the first. Our Author, after informing us (Note 40.) that we are indebted to this society for our first public exhibitions of paintings, as in truth we are, adds, "The different societies of artists soon followed so excellent an example." This sentence, doubtless, conveys an idea of the existence, at least, if not of the flourishing state of the societies hinted at, as "following so excellent an example," whereas the fact is quite otherwise; for they are a new creation, produced, as it were, from that society which so warmly encouraged arts and artists; that society which first gave liberal premiums in reward to men of genius, and which, by the exhibitions they formed, first, in this nation, brought merit forth to public view. But, Men love Dominion! nay, Mr. Locke says, that "Children love Dominion." This love of dominion led our artists to consider themselves in some measure as shackled or dependent on the society; which they by no means relished. No:

"We will have an exhibition of our own." Accordingly they formed themselves into a body, called "The Society of the Artists of Great Britain, incorporated by Royal Charter;" which charter they obtained. The artists now considered themselves as happy; but, alas! this happiness was of short duration! A love of dominion broke forth again; they could not, if I am rightly informed, accord in the appointment and arrangement of the officers of their society; they could not all be pleased. This dissen-

tion produced the idea of a Royal Academy; which by royal favour was pursued, and by royal favour completed. \* \* \*

## THE SPECULATOR, N<sup>o</sup> II.

*Pudore & liberalitate liberos*

*Retinere satius esse credo, quam metu.* TER.

"I think it better to govern Children by giving them a Sense of Shame, and by gentle Treatment, than by Fear."

YOUR Correspondent A. B. with no less severity than justice, has exposed the barbarity and indelicacy of school punishments; but as he has said nothing of the inefficacy of them, I intend to make that the subject of my inquiry in the present paper.

It is an observation I have often made, that those boys, whose preceptors have so frequently attempted to sharpen their memories with the rod, have generally made no very splendid figure in the sphere of letters: and whatever those "birchen-sceptred monarchs" may say, I am fully convinced learning can never be flogged into a lad, who has naturally no taste for it; but, on the contrary, as Rollin observes, "they (speaking of punishments) give an incurable aversion to the things we should endeavour to make them love.—They do not change the humour, nor work any reformation in the disposition.—They often stupify the mind, and harden it in evil." Isocrates, in his oration to Demonicus, says, *Ἐάν τις φιλομαθής, ἔσθι πολυμαθής*—that is, If you have a love for learning, you will learn much; so if you have an aversion to it, you will learn little. For it is not so much by a superiority of parts, as by a voluntary unwearied application to, and natural love of, books, that one boy excels another in his studies. I do not mean, however, totally to condemn the use of the rod, which must ever be thought necessary in the lower classes, where there is no idea of the great value of time. But if boys at the age of 14 or 15 shew no taste for letters; if they never look into a book but through fear and compulsion; then, I say, the rod will be often injurious; always ineffectual. Yet this is too frequently the case. The parent, confiding in the preceptor, leaves the management and education of his son entirely to him, of whose abilities he entertains the highest opinion, and flatters himself his son is advancing with all possible celerity to the summit of wisdom. But the lad takes no delight in his studies, and after suffering innumerable unpitied lashes leaves school, resolving never more to look into a Latin author; and, persevering in his resolution, in a few years is unable to construe a sentence in Corderius, though perhaps at the time he left school he was reading Virgil or Horace. Every parent who is capable should examine his child each time he comes home; he would then discover whether he pursued his studies in a proper manner or not. If he found that at the



age of 14 or 15 he had made but little progress, he should then take him from his studies, and let him follow that line of life which he himself should fix upon. By acting thus, he would kindly rescue his son from the iron rod of the tyrannical pedant, and give his genius, now free and unconfined, full liberty of exerting itself. The parent ought always to comply with the inclination of his son; for in whatever study or profession he takes the most pleasure, in that will he shine the most; on the contrary, where there is aversion, there never will be eminence.

P. R.

MR. URBAN,

Sept. 15.

IT has long been generally acknowledged, that all Jewish coins with Hebrew characters on them are false; but those with the Samaritan characters have passed unsuspected hitherto. Just now a learned German gentleman (M. Thyschen) has declared his persuasion, that these are as much to be suspected as the others, and the person (M. Schloeger) to whom he addresses his performance, says, "that he never saw one of this last sort that he did not greatly suspect, though he will not pretend to say that others may not have seen true ones." If this opinion of the falsity of all Hebrew coins in general should prevail, the question will be wonderfully narrowed, and whole heaps of learning reduced to waste paper, in which the Jewish alphabet, weights &c. have been settled from coins. The subject therefore seems important enough to ask the favour of the Learned to oblige the public with their thoughts on it.

M. Court de Gebelin, tom III. 483, describing his 14th plate, gives ten Hebrew Samaritan coins.

Nº 8, A Lyre.—For the deliverance of Israel. Rev. a bunch of grapes.—Simon.

Quotes Froelich's History of Syrian Kings for twenty similar ones. Can all these be false?

The account referred to above is so concise, that one cannot be sure whether more is meant by it than Mr. Wise's opinion, who (if I mistake him not) allows none to be genuine, except the small bronze ones; but these, he says, are indisputably so. Gentlemen who are proper judges may easily say whether they know of any large ones (specifying letters and metal) which they believe to be true; and if not, whether they are satisfied of the genuineness of the small pieces.

L. M.

MR. URBAN,

Sept. 24, 1780.

THE following instances of a similarity of thought and expression (if I may be allowed to call them imitations) were sent to Dr. Johnson before he published his edition of Shakspeare: but whether for that they did not correspond with the Doctor's ideas respecting Shak-

speare's learning, or from whatever other cause it so happened, one only was there inserted, and that under a wrong name. Mr. Steevens (who by this, I suppose, succeeded to Dr. Johnson's papers) has given in his edition six or seven of them; though he, no more than the Doctor, will allow his author to have been conversant in Greek or Latin.

With great deference however to two such respectable authorities as the gentlemen abovenamed, and without controverting a point already so often discussed, namely, whether Shakspeare did, or did not, possess a competent share of school-learning, permit me to offer the whole of those passages to the public, through the channel of your useful Magazine; as instances at least of a close coincidence, if not amounting to certain marks of imitation.

To this may be added, that most of the following extracts are made from authors of whom it does not appear there was any translation in the days of Shakspeare; which precludes all possibility of his having come at a knowledge of such authors through the medium of his mother tongue. Where translations were to be had (as Dr. Farmer has amply proved) he would not barely imitate, but borrow.

Yours, &amp;c.

W. R. S.—Hall, Suffolk.

The weariest and most loathed worldly life,  
That age, ach, penury, imprisonment  
Can lay on nature, is a paradise  
To what we fear of death.

Measure for Measure, act III. scene I.

—κακῶς ζῆν κρείσσον, ἢ θανεῖν κάλῶς.

Euripides, Iphig. in Aul. v. 1252.

Lock-up my doors, and when you hear the  
drum,

[Hise,

And the vile squeaking of the wry-neck'd  
Clamber not you up to the casements then,  
Nor thrust your head into the public street—

Merchant of Venice, act II. scene V.

Primâ nocte domum claude, neque in vias,  
Sub cantu querulæ despice tibix.

Horat. Od. VII. Lib. III. v. 29.

There's not the smallest orb, which thou be-  
hold'st,

But in his motion like an angel sings,  
Still quiring to the young-ey'd cherubims—  
Such harmony is in immortal sounds!  
But whilst this muddy vesture of decay  
Doth grossly close it in, we cannot hear it.

Merchant of Venice, act V. scene I.

Εἰ δὲ Παθαιῶντες πεθομένα, . . . . ἡμε-  
τίσαν.

Maxim. Tyrius, Dissert. 21.

The man that hath no musick in himself,  
Nor is not mov'd with concord of sweet sounds,  
Is fit for treasons, stratagems, and spoils—

Merchant of Venice, act V. scene I.

"Αμυσσι



"Ἀμφοὶ Φωχαὶ . . . . ἑδαμῶς ἂν ποτε γέ-  
νοιτο μέτοχοι δ' ἑθ' νόμῳ. Max. Diff. Tyr. 21.  
How far that little candle throws his beams !  
So shines a good deed in a naughty world.  
When the moon shone, we did not see the  
candle.

So doth the greater glory dim the less.

Merchant of Venice, act V. scene I.

Ὡς γὰρ ἐν νυκτὶ . . . . τὸ ἄριστον ὄντως.

Maximus Tyrius, Differt. 24.

— All the world's a stage.

As you like it, act II. scene IV.

Σκηνὴ πᾶς οἰκίας, καὶ παιγνίου. Antholog.  
Τοιγαρτοὶ ἐκεῖνα ὁρῶντι ἑδοκεῖ μοι οὗτων  
Ἀνθρώπων βίος πομπὴ τινὶ μακρὰ προσ-  
εοικέναι. Lucianus in Necromantiâ.

Not a flower, not a flower sweet,  
On my black coffin let there be strown ;  
Not a friend, not a friend greet  
My poor corps, where my bones shall be  
thrown. Twelfth Night, act II. sc. IV.

Absint inani funera Næniæ,  
Luctusque turpes, et querimonix :

Compeſce clamorem, ac ſepulchri

Mitte ſupervacuos honores.

Horat. Od. XX. Lib. II.

I could have crept into any alderman's  
thumb-ring.

Henry IV. part I. act II. scene IV.

Διὰ δακτυλίου μὲν ἔν' ἐμέ γ' ἂν διελκύσαις.

Aristophanes, Plutus, v. 1037.

Fal. O, if I had had time to have made new  
Liveries, I would have bestow'd the thousand  
pounds I borrowed of you. But it is no mat-  
ter ; this poor show doth better : this doth  
infer the zeal I had to see him.

Shal. It doth so.

Fal. It shews my earnestness of affection.

Pist. It doth so.

Fal. My devotion.

Pist. It doth, it doth, it doth.

Fal. As it were to ride day and night, and  
not to deliberate, not to remember, not to  
have patience to shift me.

Shal. It is most certain.

Fal. But to stand stained with travel and  
sweating with desire to see him.

Henry IV. part II. act V. scene V.

Ὁ δὲ [Κῦρος] εἰσέει περὶ τὸν Κυζιχάρην  
. . . . — πειθομένους. Xenoph. Cyrop. lib. II.  
How now ! is he dead already ? or, is't fear  
That makes him close his eyes.

Henry VI. part III. act I. scene III.

Pavifactus infans igneo vultu patris  
Perit ante vulnus : spiritum eripuit timor.

Seneca, Herc. Fur. v. 1022.

My parks, my walks, my manors that I had,  
Even now forsake me ; and of all my lands  
Is nothing left me, but my body's length.

Henry VI. part III. act V. scene II.

Linquenda tellus, et domus —

Horat. Od. III. Lib. II. v. 17.

— mors sola fatetur

Quantula sint hominum corpuscula.

Juv. Sat. X. v. 72.

Ἐξοσι δ' ἦν λάδωσιν ἐν ταφῇ Χθονός.

Æschyl. Septem contra Thebas, v. 824

Hesperiam metire jacens.

Æneid, XII. v. 360.

Cromwell, I did not think to shed a tear  
In all my miseries ; but thou hast forc'd me,  
&c. Henry VIII. act III. scene II.

— Οὐδ' ἂν ὥμην ποτὲ

Εἰς τῶθ' ἰκίεσθαι, δάκρ' ἀπ' ὀμμάτων βαλεῖν.  
Nûn δ', ὡς εἰοικε, τῇ τύχῃ δολωτέρων.

Εἶεν. Euripides, Herc. Fur. v. 1355.  
Death is my son-in-law, Death is my heir :  
My daughter he hath wedded !

Romeo and Juliet, act IV. scene V.

Ἄδης νιν, ὡς εἰοικε, νυμφεύσει τάχα.

Euripides, Iphig. in Aul. v. 460.

Thy flatterers yet wear silk, drink wine, lie  
soft. Timon of Athens, act IV. sc. III.  
Vilis adulator picto jacet ebrius ostro.

Petronius Arb. Not. Var. 2vo. p. 315.

What hands are here ! [blood  
Will all great Neptune's ocean wash this  
Clean from my hand ? no —

— πόροι τε πάντες ἐκ μιάς ὁδοῦ

Βαίνοντες τὸν χαιρομοσῆ

Φόρον καθαίριοντες ἔλυσαν μάτην.

Æschylus Choeph. v. 72.

My hands are of your colour —

— Retire we to our chamber :

A little water clears us of this deed.

Macbeth, act II. scene II.

Ποταῖνον γὰρ αἷμά σοι χεροῖν ἔτι

Εἶσω καθαγμός. Æschyl. Choeph. v. 1055.  
Good things of day begin to droop and drouze,  
While night's black agents to their prey de-  
rouze. Macbeth, act III. scene II.

Κλαπῖων γὰρ ἡ νύξ, τῆς δ' ἀληθείας τὸ φῶς.  
Euripides, Iphig. in Taur. 1026.

Καὶ ἠγάπησαν οἱ ἄνθρωποι μάλλον τὸ  
σκότος, ἢ τὸ φῶς ἦν γὰρ πονηρὰ αὐτῶν τὰ  
ἔργα. St. John, chap. III. v. 19.

— Owllet's wing. Macbeth, act V. sc. I.  
Plumamque nocturnæ strigis. Hor. Epod. V.

— To do harm

Is often laudable ; to do good, sometimes  
Accounted dangerous folly.

Macbeth, act IV. scene II.

Unde aliquid brevibus gyaris, et caſcere dig-  
num

Si vis eſſe aliquid. Probitas laudatur, et alget.  
Juv. Sat. I. v. 74.

Unhousel'd, unappointed, unaneal'd.

Hamlet, act I. scene V.

— Νέκυς, ἄχλαυτος, ἄθραπτος.

Iliad, XXII. v. 385.

— Anon he finds him [sword,  
Striking, too short, at Greeks : his antique  
Rebellious to his arm, lies where it falls,  
Repugnant to command.

Hamlet, act II. scene II.

— Telumque imbelles, sine ictu

Conjecit. Æneid, II. v. 344.

What wilt thou do ? thou wilt not murder  
me ? Hamlet, act III. scene IV.

Κταυῖ



ΚΤΕΝΕΪΝ ἑοικας, ὦ τέκνον, τὴν μήτερα.

Æschylus Choeeph. v. 922.

I would give you some violets, but they withered all when my father died.

Hamlet; act. IV. scene V.

— Πάντα σὺν αὐτῷ,

Ὡς τῆνος τέθνακε, καὶ ἀνθεα πάντ' ἐμα-  
ράνθη. Bion. Epitaph. Adonid. v. 75.

Ham. Put your bonnet to his right use, 'tis for the head.

Ofr. I thank your lordship, 'tis very hot.

Ham. No, believe me, 'tis very cold, the wind is northerly.

Ofr. It is indifferent cold, my lord, indeed.

Ham. But yet, methinks, it is very sultry and hot for my complexion.

Ofr. Exceedingly, my lord. It is very sultry —

— Igniculum brumæ si tempore poscas,  
Accipit Endromydem: si dixeris, æstuo, fu-  
dat. Juven. Sat. III. v. 102.

— For I am declin'd  
Into the vale of years. Othello, act III. sc III.

— Προήκων

Ἐς βαδὺ τῆς ἡλικίας. Aristoph. Nubes, v. 513.  
Press not a falling man too far.

Henry VIII. act III. scene II.

— Σύγγονον

Βρωτοῖσι τὸν πεσόντα λακτίσαι πλέον.

Æschylus, Agam. v. 893.

What our contempts do often hurl from us,  
We wish it ours again.

Anthony and Cleopatra, act I. scene II.

Tum denique homines nostra intelligimus  
bona, [simus.

Quum quæ in potestate habuimus, ea ami-  
Plautus Capt. act I. scene II. v. 39.

Οἱ γὰρ κακοὶ γνῶμασι, τ' αγαθὸν χερσὶν  
ἔχοντες οὐκ ἴσασι, πρὶν τις ἐκβάλῃ.

Sophocles, Ajax; v. 979.

— — We, ignorant of ourselves,  
Beg often our own harms, which the wise  
powers

Deny us for our good: so find we profit  
By losing of our prayers.

Anthony and Cleopatra, act II. scene I.

— — Nocitura togæ, nocitura petuntur  
Militiâ —

Permites ipsis expendere numinibus quid  
Conveniat nobis, rebusque sit utile nostris.

Nam pro jucundis aptissima quæque dabunt  
Dii. Juven. Sat. X. v. 8.—347.

— — Fortune knows

We scorn her most, when most she offers blows.

Anthony and Cleopatra, act III. scene IX.

Tu ne cede malis; sed contra audentior ito.  
Quàm tua te fortuna finet. Æneid VI. v. 95.

— — What, girl? though gray  
Do something mingle with our younger brown,  
Yet have we a brain that nourishes our nerves,  
And can get goal for goal of youth.

Anthony and Cleopatra, act IV. scene VIII.

Οὗτος ἐγὼ ταχυτάτῃ

Χεῖρες δὲ καὶ ἦτορ ἴσους

Φάρονται δὲ καὶ νεύει

Ἐν ἀνδράσι πολὺ αἰ

Θαμὰ, καὶ παρὰ τὸν ἀλίκίας

Ἑοικότα χρόνον.

Pindarus, Olymp. IV. v. 37.

Sometimes we see a cloud that's dragonish,  
A vapour; sometimes, like a bear or lion,

A tower'd citadel, a pendant rock,

A forked mountain, or blue promontory —

Anthony and Cleopatra, act IV. scene XII.

Ἦδη πῶτ' ἀναβλέψας εἶδες νεφέλην Κελλεύειαν  
ὁμοίαν;

Ἡ παρδάλει, ἡ λύκω, ἡ ταύρῳ.

Aristoph. Nubes, v. 343.

We, poor, unfledg'd,  
Have never wing'd from view o' the nest;  
nor know

What air's from home.

Cymbeline, act III. scene III.

Olim juventas, et patrius vigor

Nido laborum propulit inscium:

Vernique jam nimbis remotis

Insolitos docuere nifus

Venti paventem. Hor. Od. IV. Lib. IV.

How hard it is to hide the sparks of nature!

Cymbeline, act III. scene III.

Ἀμαχὸν δὲ κρύψαι τὸ συγγενὲς ἦθος.

Pindarus, Olymp. XIII. v. 16.

On, myrmidons, and cry you all amain,

Achilles hath the mighty Hector slain.

Troilus and Cressida, act V. scene IX.

Νῦν δ' αἶψ' αἰδέοντες Παιήνονα, κῆροι Ἀχαιῶν,  
Νηυσὶν ἐπὶ γλαφυρῇσι νεώμεθα, τόνδε δ' ἀ-  
γόμεν.

Ἡραμεθα μέγα κῦδος· ἐπέφρομεν Ἐκτορα  
δῖον. Iliad, XXII. v. 391.

To-morrow and to-morrow and to-morrow,

Greeps in this petty place from day to day;

To the last syllable of recorded time;

And all our yesterdays have lighted fools

The way to dusty death.

Macbeth, act V. scene V.

Victuros agimus semper, nec vivimus unquam.

Manilius, Lib. IV. v. 5.

Cras te victurum, cras dicis, Postume, semper:

— — — — —  
Cras vives: hodie jam vivere; postume, seram  
est.

Ille sapit, quisquis, Postume, vixit heri.

Martialis, Lib. V. Epig. 59.

Thus die I, thus, thus, thus.

Midsummer Night's Dream, act V. scene I.

— Sic, sic juvat in sub umbras.

Æneid, IV. v. 660.

— We will fear no poison, which attends  
In place of greater state.

Cymbeline, act II. scene III.

— Nulla aconita bibuntur

Fictilibus; tunc illa time, cum pocula fumes

Gemmata, et lato Setinum ardebit in auro.

Juven. Sat. X. v. 25.

Ἐμοὶ γὰρ πολὺ ἀσφαλές· ἐρον σκυλομοῖν  
ἐπικεκυφῶτα, ἢ πίνειν ἀπὸ χρυσῆς φιάλης  
κωνείω, καὶ ἀκοίτῃ συνανακαθεῖσθαι φιλο-  
τιμῶν.

Lucianus in Gallo









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*Account of an extraordinary Appearance in a Mist near Lancaster (see p. 478,) by Mr. William Cockin. Communicated to the Royal Society by their President Joseph Banks, Esq.*

JANUARY 13, 1768, betwixt nine and ten in the morning, being on an eminence that overlooked some low meadow-ground, I observed, in a direction opposite to that of the sun, which shone very bright, and in a mist which covered the said inclosures, an unusual meteor, which, without attempting to name it, I shall describe as well as I can, by the help of the annexed plate.

At about the distance of half a mile, and incurvated towards each other, like the lower ends of the common rainbow, there appeared in the mist two places of a peculiar brightness, as represented at AA. They seemed (as is common) to rest upon the ground, were continued as high as the mist, and in breadth, perhaps, near half as much more as that of the iris. In the middle, between these two places, on the same horizontal line, was a coloured appearance like *dcb*, *a*, *bcd*, whose base could not at most subtend an angle of above ten or twelve degrees, and whose interior parts were thus variegated. The center *a* was dark, and irregularly terminated, as if made by the shadow of some object not bigger than an ordinary sheaf of corn. Next this center was a curved space *bb*, of a yellowish flame colour. To this succeeded another curved space, of nearly the same dark cast as the center, seemingly tinged with a faint hue of green, and very evenly bounded on each side, as is shewn at *cc*. After these came on the terminating ring, which was coloured very much in the manner of the common rainbow, except that the tints were not quite so vivid (as if owing to the effect of a yellowish tinge, which seemingly entered into the composition of all the colours), nor their boundaries so well defined. The center of the image appeared to be exactly in the line of aspect (as it is called), or one conceived to be drawn from the sun through the eye of the spectator; and it may be observed from the figure, that these curved spaces were not segments of perfect circles, but formed like the ends of concentric ellipses, whose transverse axes were perpendicular to the horizon.

GEN. MAG. for Nov. 1780.

To the above description of the image it may be necessary to add the following particulars which attended it.

The mist was very thick near the surface of the meadows, though rarer upwards, and chiefly, if not solely, on the side of the hill opposite to the sun. The place where I stood was just on its confines; and I found, as I advanced into it, that the object became gradually fainter and fainter. As the sun dispersed the vapour, the appearance faded proportionably; and about half an hour after I first saw it it was scarcely visible. The evening before was wet; but the drops on the edges were congealed by frost. Where the sun shone, the bushes were each invested with a mist, as if owing to the vapours exhaled from them by the sun's warmth; and, on a nearer inspection (for there was something singular in this appearance) I was rather surprized to find, I could clearly discern the little humid particles which occasioned it, and which were floating around the bushes at about half an inch distance from one another.

Such were the most material circumstances of this beautiful and singular appearance. Singular, no doubt, it is, as we have only two instances of a like kind mentioned in Dr. Priestley's *History of Light and Colours*. The first is given by M. Bouguer, as seen upon the Andes: this is described as seen in a cloud consisting of frozen particles, and at about thirty paces distance. All the parts of the observer were clearly shadowed out, as legs, arms, and head, about which last parts the coloured circles were formed. It is farther noted, that the intervals between the circles continued equal, though their diameters were constantly changing.—The other by Dr. Macfart, as seen in Scotland: this was seen in an extremely thick fog or mist. The interval corresponding to *bb* was observed to consist of colours similar to, though fainter than, those of *dd*.—A third, however, may be met with as observed at Pambamarca, in Ulloa's Voyage to South America; where the apparent distance is placed at about ten toises. The vapours are said to be of a tenuity cognizable by the sight. The gradual change of the diameter of the rings is mentioned; as also, that they appeared at first to be of an elliptical figure.

W. COCKIN.



Mr. URBAN,

YOU cannot render a more essential service to agriculture than by diffusing the very advantageous practice, lately introduced in Norfolk, of setting wheat, as inserted in *Letters and Papers on Agriculture, Planting, &c. selected from the Correspondence-Book of the Society instituted at Bath.*

"Gentlemen,

"IT is with much pleasure that I now answer your enquiries relative to the practice of setting wheat in this county. It is, in my opinion, one of the greatest improvements in husbandry that hath taken place this century, and, were it generally adopted throughout the kingdom, would be attended with very great advantages to the public.

"The setting of wheat seems to have been first suggested by planting grains in a garden from mere curiosity, by persons who had no thought or opportunity of extending it to a lucrative purpose; and I do not remember its being attempted on a larger scale, till a little farmer near Norwich began it about twelve years since, upon less than one acre of land. For two or three years only a few followed his example; and these were generally the butt of their neighbours' merriment for adopting so singular a practice. They had, however, considerably better and larger crops than their neighbours; this, together with the saving in seed, engaged more to follow them; while some ingenious persons, observing its great advantage, recommended and published its utility in the Norwich papers. These recommendations had their effect; the curiosity and enquiry of the Norfolk farmers (particularly round Norwich) were excited, and they found sufficient reason to make general experiments. Among the rest was one of the largest occupiers of land in this county, who set fifty-seven acres in one year. His success, from the visible superiority of his crop, both in quantity and quality, was so great, that the following autumn he set three hundred acres, and has continued the practice ever since. This noble experiment established the practice, and was the means of introducing it generally among the intelligent farmers in a very large district of land; there being few who now sow any wheat, if they can procure hands to set it. It has been generally observed, that, although the set crops appear very thin during the

autumn and winter, the plants tiller and spread prodigiously in the spring. The ears are indisputably larger, without any dwarfish or small corn; the grain is of a larger fathom, and specifically heavier per bushel than when sown.

"The lands on which this method is particularly prosperous are, either after a clover stubble, or on which trefoil or grass-seed were sown the spring before the last, and on which cattle have been from time to time pastured during the summer.

"These grounds, after the usual manuring, are once turned over by the plough in an extended flag, or turf, at ten inches wide; along which a man, who is called a dibler, with two setting irons, somewhat bigger than ram-rods, but considerably bigger at the lower end, and pointed at the extremity, steps backwards along the turf, and makes the holes about four inches asunder every way, and an inch deep. Into these holes the droppers (women, boys, and girls) drop two grains, which is quite sufficient. After this, a gate, bushed with thorns, is drawn by one horse over the land, and closes up the holes. By this mode, three pecks of grain is sufficient for an acre; and being immediately buried, it is equally removed from vermin, or the power of the frost. The regularity of its rising gives the best opportunity of keeping it clear from weeds, by weeding or hand-hoing.

"In a word, this practice is replete with greater utility than any that has been made in the agricultural art. In a parochial view, it merits the highest attention, as it tends greatly to lessen the rates, by employing the aged and children, at a season too when they have little else to do. It saves to the farmer, and to the public, six pecks of seed-wheat in every acre, which, if nationally adopted, (without considering the superior produce,) would afford bread for more than half a million of people.

"The expence of setting by hand is now reduced to about six shillings an acre; and a very complete drill-plough has lately been introduced among us, and found to answer extremely well, by which the difficulty of getting hands is obviated, and the expence lessened, as with this plough one man can set an acre per day. The maker is Mr. James Blancher, of Attleborough, in Norfolk."



ANECDOTES of *Archbishop Secker.*

*From Mr. Hollis's Memoirs.*

SOME time after Mr. Hollis's return from his travels, he became acquainted with Dr. Thomas Secker, then Bishop of Oxford, of whom our patriot had, in those days, a very high opinion, and, as a testimony of his esteem, presented the bishop, in 1757, with a head of Socrates, engraved on green jasper, by Laurentius Natter, and set in gold as a seal, which cost Mr. Hollis six guineas.

One might account for the very different sentiments Mr. Hollis entertained of the Archbishop afterwards, from his Grace's conduct with respect to the Americans, and particularly from his controversy with Dr. Mayhew, of Boston. We have, however, been informed of a more immediate occasion of coldness between them, which we are not at liberty to mention; wherein, however, Mr. Hollis acted in his own uniform character of honour and generosity; nor, perhaps, was Dr. Secker without his reasons for what happened on his part; but there we must leave it, at least for the present.

In one of his letters to Dr. Mayhew, dated Apr. 4, 1764, Mr. Hollis thus characterises the Doctor's great antagonist: "I had the honour to be acquainted with that prelate above twenty years. Since his elevation to the primacy, observing that he left popery unnoticed, wide-spreading, intolerant, overturning popery; and yet prosecuted, with bitterest severity, Annet, a poor old, speculative philosopher; that he shewed no hearty affection to liberty of any sort, nor [to] those men who loved it; that he trod with glee the mired court paths, and struggled for fame with his own order, who yet would never grant it him, knowing him well to be an irregular and interloper amongst them from the medical tribe\*; I had declined in my visits to him: and now on farther observation of his plan and views in regard to America, and the extreme poorness of his conduct in having fixed a spy upon you for ever, HIMSELF, in the centre of your land, and his general actions and connections every where; I have determined, pass me the boldness of the expression, to drop him wholly."

It must, however, be noted, that his Grace, or his friends for him, disowned all concern in Peter Annet's prosecution; and it was likewise said, at that time, that Annet's necessities in his confinement were relieved by his Grace's bounty, which we believe to be true.

Mr. East Apthorp †, Missionary at Cambridge, author of "Considerations on the Institution and Conduct of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel," &c. which was answered by Dr. Mayhew in 1762, had committed his Grace of Canterbury so materially with those who thought as Dr. Mayhew did, by a long quotation from the Archbishop's Propagation Sermon, that something must be either said for the preacher, or the consequences might be very disagreeable; and as no one could make the Archbishop's personal defence so properly as himself, his Grace was prompted to undertake it, in an anonymous tract, intituled, "An Answer to Dr. Mayhew's Observations," &c. in which the most reverend author was so much off his guard as to make it an argument for establishing bishops in America, that Popish Bishops in England "went about and exercised their function without offence, and without observation."

Speaking, in a letter, Aug. 28, of Dr. Mayhew's "Remarks," Mr. Hollis says, "they are truly masterly. You have shewn too much civility to one person [Archbishop Secker]; an error on the right side, who never, in office, assumeth candor but for a purpose, for a mask. I have ceased to visit that person wholly."

When it was observed what use Dr. Mayhew in these "Remarks" made of the above concession, Archbishop Secker's friends and dependents endeavoured to father the pamphlet on another person, who may be supposed not unwilling, on proper considerations, to own it.

"That answer," says Mr. Hollis, in a letter of Oct. 10, "some pretend was the production of Dr. Burton, rector of St. Peter's Poor, Cornhill, Canon of Christ church, and Treasurer of the Society, though with marks of the Archbishop's able hand throughout. But I am confident it was written wholly by the Archbishop

\* It is well known, that, when Dr. Secker studied physic at Leyden, he had no thoughts of changing that profession. He there contracted an intimacy with the great Albinus, which continued many years; and many of his letters are now in the possession of Albinus's family. EDITOR.

† Now D. D. Vicar of Croydon, and Rector of St. Mary-le-Bow.



himself; and contains in fact not so much the Society's as his own defence, as he could make it out; but

“ Evil on itself shall back recoil.”

It was the colouring by-view of his Grace's Propagation Sermon” [in 1740-1], says Mr. Hollis, June 24, 1765, “ that first occasioned a fixed dislike in me to Dr. Secker. He thought to figure by it easily *in commendam*, without danger of any kind. Having been corrected for it by Mr. Hubbard, he became disgusted with the colonists. Then he hated them. Then he fixed a spy regularly upon them; for such I always deemed Mr. Apthorp. Then began a farther scheme concerning American bishops; in which, instead of hard, unsplendid work at home, the watching, *da vero*, against the evil morals and conduct of his own vast flock, and alarming growth of popery, &c. he thought to win *easy* glory from a distance; and, himself a *changeling*, to outshine or equal the greatest of his predecessors.”

In this there seems to be an anachronism. Dr. Secker's project of episcopising America was prior to Mr. Apthorp's mission by several years. It was certainly in his head when he preached his Sermon in 1740 or 1741, and seems to have been formed into a plan of operation in the year 1751, when he wrote his letter to Mr. Walpole.

“ Leviathan,” says Mr. Hollis in a letter to a friend at Rome, “ appears frequently at court, and skulks, battens, constantly in the shade of it.”

This seems to allude to a report current at that time, that the Archbishop's reception at court was neither sufficiently respectful to his character, nor civil on the part of the favourite. He had been employed by the late king to deliver messages at Leicester-house, while he was Bishop of Oxford. It was said that he took those opportunities to ingratiate himself with the inhabitants, and to make visits *on his own occasions*, in view of reaping the fruits of his assiduity on a demise of the crown.

When that prospect was closed by the death of the master of the family, his affections returned to St. James's, and the favour he found there was said to be improved by certain discoveries he made of what he had observed in the other court, and had been informed of by a reverend brother in office in that household.

When the favourite came into prime play, it was no wonder that he should be piqued at these manœuvres, and that they should be, as he perhaps perceived, the purchase of an archbishoprick. On this account it was said, that when his Grace appeared at the new court, it was frequently in the *shade*; and that he was sometimes left to cool his heels among the pages in the anti-chamber before he was announced. Such, we remember, were the reports of those times, and are, as we believe, not absolutely incredible.

Archbishop Secker, characterised as the Leviathan of that period, was extremely irritable on occasion of any paragraphs, or letters, in the newspapers, which pointed at failings or misdeeds of the superior clergy; and took the pains to express his resentment against the authors of such derogations from the purity of the Church of England, or the piety and integrity of her venerable conductors, by the same vehicles that retailed the charge. This was well understood by the wicked well-wishers to the religious liberties of Englishmen and Protestants, who accordingly took care that his Grace's spleen should not starve for want of proper nourishment. In his replies to these provocations, there was most commonly a plausible veil of moderation and christian charity, which however was too thin to conceal the wrath which set him to work.

“ Last week,” says Mr. Hollis, July 31, 1769, “ at an auction of books [the Rev. Richard Baron's], was sold publicly, *The Confessional*, and *Rotheram's Essay* immediately after, which the writer bid for; but the auctioneer having an unlimited commission to secure it, excited curiosity to see it; which was gratified, and the following anecdote found written in the book: *The author Mr. Rotheram, but revised by Thomas Secker, A.B.C.*”

Whether this anecdote was written by Baron, with whose hand-writing Mr. Hollis was well acquainted, we are not informed: it appears, however, how solicitous the Archbishop or his satellites were to have this intelligence suppressed. Whether his Grace had given orders to have this book bought up, cannot be determined; he died within a month of the time of this auction. The peremptory orders to the auctioneer, indeed, are evidence sufficient that the manuscript note was not



not unknown to his Grace, by what means soever it was revealed to him.

In another copy of the *Essay* was written, as we believe, by Baron himself, "See religious hypocrisy defined, pp. 27, 28, 29, supposed to be the Archbishop's own character." [But see p. 510.]

Archbishop Secker was succeeded by an ecclesiastic who had occasionally exhibited instances of great moderation and liberality with respect to the rights of private judgment; but more, I fear, was expected from him in this province than his engagements would admit of. The divinity of the Warburtons, &c. &c. &c. &c. of the day, composed the system in vogue; not to mention the Oxonian heroes, under the immediate protection of the First Lord of the Treasury: so that whatever hope Mr. Hollis might form that the tide was turning in the year 1769, he lived to see his prognostic defeated, and the tide setting in, in its old channel, and its old direction, with more violence than ever. Z.

Mr. URBAN,

O<sup>R</sup>. 13.

I Think myself much obliged to the ingenious gentleman who in your Magazine for September, p. 419, took some notice of a former letter of mine, printed in your Magazine for April, concerning the rule for the observation of Easter. In his beginning, I think, we pretty well agree; for he there says, "that the fathers of the Council of Nice made the Calendar upon supposition that 235 lunations were precisely equal to 19 Julian years, is a truth not to be disputed." This seems equivalent to saying, that they supposed the moon returned to the same point of the ecliptic exactly in that space of time. It is likewise of little consequence whether we reckon that the astronomical anticipates the ecclesiastical full moon a day in 312 or in 304 years, as authors differ a few seconds with respect to the exact length of the solar year, and also in that of a mean lunation; Mr. Leadbetter, in his *Uranoscopia*, p. 168, making the former to be 365 days, 5 hours, 49 min. 2 sec. 15 thirds; and the latter, 29 days, 12 h. 44 min. 6 sec. Mr. Ferguson makes the length of the solar year to be 365 days, 5 h. 48 min. 55 sec.; and that of a mean lunation (from Dr. Pound) 29 days, 12 hours, 44 min. 3 sec. 2 thirds, 58 fourths; and says that these numbers come nearer to the times of ancient eclipses than Mayer's do, without al-

lowing for the moon's acceleration. Bishop Beverege, in his *Chronology*, supposes a mean lunation to be 8 thirds longer than Dr. Pound. These seemingly very trifling differences make a considerable alteration in their calculations when they consist of a number of years. Accordingly, Mr. Leadbetter's numbers produce the lunar anticipation of a day in 357 years; Mr. Ferguson's in 310, Bishop Beverege's in 312 years; the last of which I adopted. But what I think very strange is, that this gentleman should allow, with Dr. Keil, that the true astronomical full moon is really 304 years before it anticipates the ecclesiastical one day, and yet conceives me mistaken in saying that the throwing out two days in the next 120 years will occasion the astronomical changes to fall one day later than the ecclesiastical; and that, to prove me mistaken, he should appeal to that very table which I think confirms my assertion, viz. that which is calculated to find Easter from the year 1900 to 2199, wherein, to allow for this day's anticipation, all the golden numbers (17 and 6 excepted) are removed one day lower than in the other table of the same kind. By *this* table he finds that the ecclesiastical full moon in April 1900 will be on the 14th day; "but, by Mr. Street's *Caroline Tables*, he tells us, that the mean full moon is April the 13th," and that therefore the true astronomical full moon must be either before the ecclesiastical, or on the same day, and not after it."

But, if he had made use of the table calculated for the present period, (which he certainly should have done, to have proved that there was no occasion for an alteration,) he would have found Number 1, which is the Golden Number for that year, point out the 13th of April for the day of the Paschal full moon; and if, instead of Mr. Street's *mean* full moon, he had calculated the time of the *true astronomical* full moon, he would have found that to have been on the 13th, at 40 minutes before two in the morning: therefore, notwithstanding that this is the first year of the period wherein I said it would be necessary to remove all the Golden Numbers one day lower, in order to make the ecclesiastical and true astronomical changes agree; yet even in this year we see that without that alteration the astro-

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nomical would have fallen more than one day later than the ecclesiastical full moon.

He next says, that I "carry my calculations for only two or three hundred years;" and adds, that, "if I had proceeded forward, I should, perhaps have found it a little more difficult." This may be true; but, as I had carried them on far enough to explain my meaning, I thought that sufficient: however, I likewise think that I should have found no mighty difficulty in proceeding, as this gentleman does, to the 19th century; to whose judgment I leave it (on his second consideration) whether, by his own calculation in this place, he does not prove, that, by the time we arrive at this period, the Golden Numbers must be removed five days lower in the Calendar than they now stand; and that Number 14, which at present stands opposite to the 21st of March, must then be placed against the 26th. If this be really the case, I think I have great reason to acknowledge my obligations to this gentleman for his ingenious confirmation of my theory, as I could by no means have proved the truth of it in a better or clearer manner than he hath done.

As for the "two rules," which he hath taken from the *British Palladium* for 1772, for finding the Epact, and Easter limit, according to the present regulation, I allow them to be right; for, in things of this nature, I look on the author of that miscellany as infallible. I likewise acknowledge that "our law-givers have ordered Easter limit to be contained between the 21st of March and the 18th of April," which is half a day short of a mean lunation: but, with submission to superior judges, I conceive that it would have been better, if Easter limit had extended to the 19th of April, making the whole to be 30 days, instead of 29; as, in this case, Table III. of the Calendar might have been made compleat, and the chasms and repetition of the 17th and 18th of April avoided. The Numbers of Direction likewise, at the bottom of the table, would have pointed out the places of the Golden Numbers in those centuries which they represent, much nearer the truth than they do at present. For example, take the years 3203 and 3602: in both these years the Golden Number is 12, and for the first, the Number of Direction is 7, which points out April

the 17th for the Paschal full moon; but the astronomical full moon is, by Mr. Ferguson's Tables, on the 18th, at 26 minutes past ten in the morning. In the second example, 8 is the Number of Direction, which, in Table III. of the Calendar, under Golden Number 12, stands against April 18th; but by the before-mentioned tables the true full moon is April 19th, at 32 minutes after eight at night. In the first of these examples, we see, that, if the 17th of April had not been repeated, the ecclesiastical and astronomical full moons would have agreed; and in the last, if the 19th of April had been placed where the first 18th is, and no chasm been left in the column of the Number of Direction, the number 8, under Golden Number 12, would also have given April 19th for the Paschal full moon, and so both would have been exactly true.

Another example may be the year 1905, wherein the Golden Number is 6, the Number of Direction in Table III. is 2, which directs the Golden Number to be placed against the 18th of April: but the true full moon is on the 19th, at 36 minutes past one in the afternoon; against which day, the Number 2 of Direction would have stood, had the table been compleated as above-mentioned.

In the second of these examples, it may be said, that, if we subtract one lunation, we shall find a full moon on the 21st of March, and that, as the 24th of this month will be the Sunday following, *that* ought to have been Easter day. This I allow; but then the table, in its present form, gives April the 21st for Easter-day, and it would have done the same if it had been extended to April the 19th, instead of repeating the 17th and 18th.

Upon the whole, therefore, I conclude (unless some better reason to the contrary be given than any which I have yet seen) that number 17 and 6 in the Table to find Easter, from the year 1900 to 2199, ought to have been removed one day lower, in order to make the ecclesiastical and true astronomical full moons agree. — But as this is only a matter of mere curiosity, and I pretend to no great skill in astronomy, it only serving to amuse a leisure hour, of which I have not many, I shall be obliged to your former correspondent, or any other, for their instruction, or correction, where necessary.

Canterbury, Oct. 20.

T. R.



Mr. URBAN.

HAVING read what was published in the *Gent. Magazine*, p. 364, of founding boards over pulpits, I send you an observation relative to the subject, which if attended to, may perhaps lead to something useful in particular churches.

I was last year at the church in Foster-lane, London, when a learned Doctor preached his first sermon there. Though the building is small, the Doctor's voice was so weak, or my hearing so dull, that for some time during the first part of his discourse, I could not distinguish one single sentence of it completely, although I bended forward over the side of the pew, and removed my wig from that ear which I laid to the sound of his voice. But the Doctor having found some inconvenience in the cushion on which he rested his book, after moving and attempting to adjust it several times, at last he took it off the board and put it behind him, when, to my agreeable surprise, I heard every subsequent sentence and word of his discourse distinct and plain. The next time when the Doctor preached, whilst the cushion lay before him, I could not hear his discourse better than I had done the first time; but he took the cushion off the board again, and I then again heard him distinctly. I was so pleased with the discovery, that in an anonymous letter I communicated the same to the Doctor, in hopes that he would improve it to his own advantage; but the next Sunday when he preached there, the cushion lay undisturbed during the whole sermon, which was nearly the same to me as if it had been spoke in an unknown tongue. Now, as cushions in pulpits serve no other purpose than that of ornament, where the churches are spacious and the congregations numerous, would they not be better omitted, and the desk made larger and hollow, of some elastick wood? And if there were some slight bar fixed across the desk and made fast to the edges of the desk for the preacher to rest his book on without touching the surface of the board, I apprehend the sound of his voice would verberate louder than when any thing pressed upon the plain of the board, which would undoubtedly check its vibrations.

I shall be greatly obliged to you Mr. Urban, or any of your learned correspondents, who will inform me what

use the ancient Jews made of parched corn. I do not suppose that they used it as the Scots do oatmeal, or the savage Armenians their cauled or parched maize, for travelling food. For we read that Abigail, in the ample and elegant present of provisions which she made to David, included five measures of parched corn. Judith also is said, in the provision she directed her maid to put up for her sustenance during her visit to the Assyrian general, to have included a bag of parched corn; and this cannot be supposed to be a substitute for bread in either case, as two hundred loaves are mentioned in the first, and fine bread in the second bill of fare. Query, whether the original words translated *parched corn* may not mean *roasted coffee*; for I observe that corn, when connected with the adjective *parched*, is printed in my Bible in italicks, from whence I am induced to suppose there is some latitude or uncertainty in the translation. Besides, we know that the transactions above referred to, were performed in a country not very far from that where the coffee shrub is indigenous, and where coffee is at this day an elegant regale with the first of both sexes; and if its use was known early to the natives, it is not unreasonable to suppose it was fashionable and esteemed amongst the politest Jews, and that the two ladies I have mentioned, who each of them made a point of appearing to advantage, would hardly give vulgar corn parched, a rank amongst rich wines and selected fruits. B.

## A N E C D O T E,

### OVER A BOTTLE.

THE ever memorable Arthur Onslow, soon after his election to the Speaker's chair, at which time he was also Treasurer of the Navy, being solicited by the Minister for the time being, to promote a dirty job in the House of Commons, gave a flat negative to the request, saying, *he felt something within him that would not permit him to comply with so dishonourable a proposal*. The Minister replied, *Sir, Did his Majesty give you 1500*l.* a year, (meaning the Treasurership of the Navy) to feel yourself;—alluding to an indecent story in the shameless Mrs. Manley's Atalantis, vol. IV.* The inflexible patriot took the hint, gave up his place, and held fast his integrity. X.



76. *Irwin's Adventures in the Course of a Voyage up the Red Sea, &c. Continued from p. 431.*

WE shall now resume this interesting work, that we may convey to our readers some of the pleasure that it has afforded us. No modern production so well portrays the manners and customs, deceit and rapaciousness of the Arabs, by whom the author and his companions, Major Alexander and Mr. Hammond, were repeatedly deceived and plundered. Yet in this truly Egyptian darkness, a ray of light on a sudden breaks forth, and, happily for our countrymen, the only good man at Ghinnah was its king. The arrival of the Shaik Ul Arab not only put an end to all their persecutions and fears, but did them ample justice on their persecutors, and nothing but *their* intercession exempted even his Vizier from the bastinado. The person and character of this great and good Mahometan, whose humanity, justice, and integrity are a pattern to Christian princes, are thus described: "Isman Abu Ally, the great Shaik of the Arabs, for such we would render the Shaik Ul Arab, is a short fat man, of about five feet two inches high, and turned, as we learn, of 75. His eyes are grey, and his complexion very fair; but what at once gives him a singular and more youthful look, his beard, which is very bushy, is coloured of a bright yellow. This exterior might not seem the most promising, and might create distaste, if the benevolence that beams from his countenance were not foremost to secure the heart of the beholder. Neither can the shrillness of his voice, which is harsh and dissonant, destroy the beauty of the sentiments which it is insufficiently made use of to convey; as the elegance of the words may sometimes atone for the demerits of a tone. He is still active for a man of his size and age; and his spirits are so good, that, were it not for the ravages that time has made among his teeth, he might pass for a younger man by twenty years at least. Except the Viziers of Yambo and Ghinnah, whom we had found to be villains by sad experience, we had hitherto dealt with the dross of the nation. It was reserved for this moment, for us to meet with the polite gentleman and the honest man comprised in the person where they ought to be found, in the representative of

his people. Happy the subject of a virtuous land, who at once possesses and imitates so rare an example! But how sunk in the abyss of infamy are the race who wholly deviate from the standard of rectitude; and, though daily reproached by the life of their monarch, are not to be reclaimed by the tone of authority, or the elocution of active virtue! . . .

. . . "As virtue as well as vice is magnified by comparison, it will not appear extraordinary that our increasing regard for this great man began to border upon enthusiasm. Reader! if thou art of the yielding kind, if thy mould is susceptible of tender impressions, say, when surrounded by a crowd of homely females, did thy heart never beat high at the approach of transcendent beauty? So, from the cloud of miscreants that encompassed his throne, shot forth the glories of the Egyptian King! So bright, so peerless, did he rise from the contrast! So unworthily stationed, and yet so worthy of the station in which his birth had placed him!"

From a passage in Dr. Pococke's *Travels through Egypt, 1737, Chap. 6*, our author thinks it probable that he encountered this amiable personage, he being then possessed of his present dignity, and was also indebted to him for civility and protection. The gratitude and acknowledgments of our travellers do them also honour; and Mr. Baldwin, the British Consul at Cairo, thanked the Shaik for his goodwill in the name of the King of Great Britain. Our readers will sympathise with the writer in his Postscript, on hearing that this good old man had his head taken off, at Cairo, in August, 1779, by Morad Beg, the then Bey of Egypt, for his essential service (if we understand it right) to the English. "Unbroken be the reed, which moans thy loss, rich pearl of Araby! sweet-smelling like the gums of Adens' vale, to heaven ascend thy precious spirit!"

The only proofs of generosity and honour that our countrymen experienced among the Arabians were afforded them by robbers, who, being happily known to their conductor, became their guides and protectors, instead of their plunderers and murderers; in this good faith resembling the robbers introduced in *Don Quixote* and *Gil Blas*. In the howling wilderness through which our author passed from



from Ghinnah to near Cairo (330 miles) he was so much at his ease as to compose a beautiful *Ode to the Desert*; which the reader will find in our poetical article, p. 534, and which we consider as an *unique*, as the only ode (not to say English) ever written in the Deserts of Thebais. Another, equally picturesque, he addressed *To the Nile*, in his voyage down that river from Cairo to its mouth. His situation precluded him from seeing the pyramids nearer than from the opposite shore. "We were struck with awe," says he, "in contemplating these amazing monuments of antiquity. Every thing conspired to touch the traveller's mind with the sublimest ideas. The rude grandeur of the stupendous mountains behind the pyramids, the astonishing height of the pyramids themselves, which appear to rival the works of Nature, the breadth and rapidity of the river which runs beneath them, so renowned in song, and so fertile of uncommon productions, united to raise a picture worthy of a Brooke's \* pencil to describe."

After describing Pompey's famous pillar near Alexandria, which is 110 feet high, Mr. Irwin relates the following "ludicrous prank" of some English Captains in 1773. "These jolly sons of Neptune had been pushing about the can on board one of the ships in the harbour, until a strange freak entered into one of their brains. The eccentricity of the thought occasioned it immediately to be adopted; and its apparent impossibility was but a spur for putting it into execution. The boat was ordered, and, with proper implements for the attempt, these enterprising heroes pushed ashore, to drink a bowl of punch on the top of Pompey's pillar. At the spot they arrived, and many contrivances were proposed to accomplish the desired point. But their labour was vain, and they began to despair of success, when the genius who struck out the frolick, happily suggested the means of performing it. A man was dispatched to the city for a paper-kite. The inhabitants were by this time apprised of what was going forwards, and flocked in crowds to be witnesses of the address and boldness of the English. The Governor of Alexandria was told that these seamen were

about to pull down Pompey's pillar; but, whether he gave them credit for their respect to the Roman warrior, or to the Turkish government, he left them to themselves, and politely answered, that the English were too great patriots to injure the remains of Pompey. He knew little, however, of the disposition of the people who were engaged in this undertaking. Had the Turkish empire rose [risen] in opposition, it would not, perhaps, at that moment, have deterred them. The kite was brought, and flown so directly over the pillar, that, when it fell on the other side, the string lodged upon the capital. The chief obstacle was now overcome. A two-inch rope was tied to one end of the string, and drawn over the pillar by the end to which the kite was affixed. By this rope one of the seamen ascended to the top, and in less than an hour a kind of shroud was constructed, by which the whole company went up, and drank their punch, amidst the shouts of the astonished multitude. To the eye below, the capital of the pillar does not appear capable of holding more than one man upon it; but our seamen found it could contain no less than eight persons very conveniently. It is astonishing that no accident befell these mad-caps in a situation so elevated that would have turned a landman giddy in his sober senses. The only detriment which the pillar received was the loss of one of the volutes, which came down with a thundering sound, and was carried to England by one of the Captains, as a present to a lady who commissioned him for a piece of the pillar. The discovery which they made amply compensated this mischief; as, without their evidence, the world would not have known, at this hour, that there was originally a statue on this pillar, one foot and ancie of which are still remaining. The statue was probably of Pompey himself, and must have been of a gigantic size, to have appeared of a man's proportion at so great a height.

"There are circumstances in this story which might give it an air of fiction, were it not demonstrated beyond all doubt. Besides the testimonies of many eye-witnesses, the adventurers themselves have left us a

\* "An eminent painter of Ireland, whose talents in his profession promise to illumine the rising glories of his country."—We should have known our author to be an Hibernian by the Shibboleth of "the one" for "that,"



token of the fact by the initials of their names, which are very legible in black paint just beneath the capital ||."

The author also visited Cleopatra's Needle, of which there were three, "of a single stone each (granite), 60 feet in length, and covered on all sides with hieroglyphics. The one which is standing yields only in beauty to Pompey's Pillar among the remains of this august city; and it is a wonder that no attempt has been made to transport the fallen needle to Europe, a similar enterprize to which was effected, I think, in the removal of Trajan's pillar, the greatest boast of modern Rome §. What a beautiful termination would it make to one of the vistas at Chatsworth! What a noble addition would it prove to the collection at Stowe!"

Mr. Irwin has given stained views of the Straits of Babelmandel, Mocha, Vambo, Cofire, and Ghinnah, which we wish had been shadowed, and a map of the Red Sea from 24° to 30° N. lat. his route from Cofire to Ghinnah on the river Nile, and from Ghinnah to Cairo through the Deserts of Thebais, and the two great branches of the Nile which form the island of Delta, with the principal towns upon their banks. These adventures, being written apparently at the moment, in the form of a diary, transport us at once *in medias res*, and make us sharers both in his sufferings and apprehensions, which are painted with uncommon elegance and sensibility.

In our short mention of this work, p. 431, col. 2, l. 4, for "Lanute" r. "Banute."

77. Gough's *British Topography*, &c. concluded from p. 380.

WE now resume our extracts, &c. from this curious and valuable work.

Vol. II. p. 38, note. "Peter Tillemans died Dec. 5, 1734, in the house of Dr. Macro, at Norton, in Suffolk, where he had been long retained, and was buried, by his own desire, in the churchyard of Stow Langtoft. A horse, which he had been working on the day before his death, now hangs unfinished in the hall at Norton."

P. 39. We are informed that the large collections (40 volumes) of *John Bridges*, Esq; of Barton Seagrave, near Kettering, for the History, &c. of Northamptonshire, being put into the hands of the *Rev. Mr. Peter Whalley*, late master of the grammar-school in Christ's Hospital, now rector of Horley, in Surrey, he published the 1st volume about 1762, and the first part of the 11th volume in 1769; but in the "Additions" we have the mortification to learn that "Whalley's Northamptonshire has been stopped at the Oxford press upwards of two years. The gentlemen of the county not giving it proper encouragement, the printer was obliged to desist for want of payment, being already much out of pocket."

Page \* 40. "The lovers of the polite arts will join me in deploring the removal of the *Houghton collection* last year from this country for ever—to a region whose chiefest praise must be, that it stretches forth its arms to foster what the swarms that issued from it in the century \* destroyed in their rapid inundations of Europe. Mr. Boydell had engraved only six numbers of his design, comprehending 60 out of above 200 pictures; amongst which the prints of those executed by Mr. Earlom are most deservedly entitled to the pre-eminence. Some of the principal have not yet been published."

P. 73. l. 2. For "simple plants," should have been printed "small-pox."

P. 89. "The Dukes [of Marlborough] quarrelled with Sir John [Vanbrugh], and went to law with him; but though he proved to be in the right, or rather because he proved to be right, she employed Sir C. Wren to build the house in St. James's Park."

P. 90. "Three views of the kitchen, offices, and chapel, at Stanton-Harcourt [Oxfordshire], the seat of the Earl of Harcourt †, in whose family it has been 600 years, were drawn and etched by Lord Newnham ‡ [the present Earl], 1760, 1763. One of them drawn by P. Sandby."

P. 123, note. "An *Academic*, in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for August, 1772, p. 321, is pleased to insinuate,

|| The author has given a view of this pillar in the frontispiece to his *Eastern Eclogues*.

§ This, we think, is a mistake. The Egyptian obelisk removed to Rome was the one which Sixtus V. raised again.

\* Query, what century? † Rather "Earl Harcourt." ‡ Qu. "Nuneham?" this



this charge of *book-stealing* [against Sir Tho. Bodley], or, to give it the softest name, *book-coveting*, is only a jocular one. He might make the same allowance for our Cambridge collector [Bp. Moore, of Ely]: but one might point out enough light-fingered antiquaries in the present age to render such a charge extremely probable against earlier ones. Dr. Rawlinson and his friend Umfreville lie under very strong suspicions; and the collector of the Wilton treasures made as free as Dr. Willis with his friend's coins."

P. 158. "Dr. Richard Walker [of Magdalen-College, Oxford] was removed from his fellowship by the president and fellows [1762], for holding above a year two ecclesiastical preferments, taxed, according to his own account, together at 37 marks in the ancient valors. He appealed to the visitor [Bp. of Winchester], and was restored, on this plea, "that *beneficium ecclesiasticum* in the statute being in "the singular number, and he having "no preferment separately taken above "the yearly value of 20 marks, his "fellowship ought not to be vacated." Dr. Ambrose Kent, for having, in a letter dated March 18, 1769, expressed his disapprobation of the decree, was sentenced to forfeit half a year's profits of his fellowship."

P. 172. "If it were worth while to record the progress of enthusiasm, *Edmund-Hall* has lately deserved a place here, by the *devotes turlupinades* of some of its members."

P. 263. "The Rev. Mr. Owen Manning vicar of Godelming [Surrey] has made large and well digested collections for this county, with a particular illustration of its Domesday; a *fac simile* of which he has caused to be engraved in 13 plates, by T. Pouncey. This first instance of the plan proposed to government for the publication of this curious record has been imitated in one other instance ||. From the judgment and application of the learned editor of Mr. Lye's Saxon Dictionary, we may expect the most perfect model of county history."

P. 264. To the views of Guildford may be added an etching of Trinity-Hospital, price 3d. with a description, sold at the Hospital.

P. 289, note. "This ingenious artist [Canot] ended his life 1777, over-

come by the unremitting application which he bestowed on Mr. Paton's four views of the Sea-fights between the Russians and the Turks."

P. 306, note. "Mr. Baskerville, agreeably to the singularity of his opinions, was buried under a windmill in his garden, on whose top, after it fell into disuse, he had erected an urn." Other particulars of this extraordinary man, omitted in his life in the *New Biographia*, may be found here.

P. 319. Near 33 pages are occupied by the titles only of the service-books for the use of Sarum.

P. 373. "If any man was born for the service of antiquity, it was Dr. Stukeley. Benet-College, Cambridge, which boasts of having trained the great Parker to revive the study of antiquity with that of humanity, in the 16th century, educated Stukeley in this, to trace our antiquities to their remotest origin. Other antiquaries have obligations to the same foundation: and while I erect this monument to the votaries of antiquity, can I forget to acknowledge, that my passion for their pursuits was fostered within those venerable walls?"—*Sit tibi tuta quies*.

"*Hic locus ætatis nostræ primordia novit, Annos felices, lætitiæque dies.*

*Hic locus ingenuis pueriles imbuat annos Artibus, et nostræ laudis origo fuit §.*

We cannot better close than with this extract, in which the author comes home to his own bosom. Wales, the islands on our coasts, Scotland, and Ireland (where the study of antiquities has been but little cultivated) occupy about one third of this volume; and of Scotland it contains a curious old map (never before engraved), from a MS. of Harding's Chronicle, in the Bodleian Library, Arch. Seld. B. 26.

78. *The Narrative of Lieutenant-General Sir William Howe in a Committee of the House of Commons, April 29. 1779, relative to his Conduct during his late Command of the King's Troops in North-America: To which are added, Some Observations upon a Pamphlet entitled Letters to a Nobleman.* 4to, 3s. H. Baldwin.

OF the pamphlet here mentioned an account was given in our last volume, p. 504. Sir W. Howe seems to have been as dilatory in repelling this attack at home, as he was (if the charge be true) in attacking the common enemy abroad, it now being a year

|| Dr. Nash's Worcestershire.

§ *Necham de sapientia div. laudib. in Leland de script. p. 240.*



and half since this "Narrative" was given to the House, and a year since the "*Letters*" in question were published. "The Narrative," we are told, "contains a detail of those material operations of the war, which may either lead to an impartial judgment on the general conduct of Sir William Howe, or obviate misconceived opinions concerning particular events during his command in America." — "In the course of the great variety of business," says the general, "which fell to my lot during such a wide and extensive command, faults must undoubtedly be perceived; but none, I hope, which can be suspected to have arisen from want of zeal, or from inactivity. In all military transactions, but more particularly in those of America, where the nature of the war, in all its points, is without example, the happiest commander will be he who escapes with the fewest blots."

The evacuation of Boston, March 17, 1776, four months after the receipt of the Secretary of State's order to abandon the town, and to move the army to New-York, is the first material occurrence here discussed. For this delay, and for the removal of the army to *Halifax*, (to the north instead of the south,) the reasons given in his letter of the 21st of March, 1776, he apprehends, are satisfactory. He then hastens to the action at Bedford on Long Island, August 27, and endeavours to exculpate himself from the charge of unnecessarily losing time by breaking ground, and not carrying the lines by storm. "The loss of 1000, or perhaps 1500 British troops, in carrying those lines, would have been (he says) but ill repaid by double that number of the enemy, could it have been supposed they would have suffered in that proportion." Nor will he allow (for reasons here assigned) that carrying the lines would have been followed by the defeat of the rebel army. Why an intended assault was not made on the enemy's right, in the engagement at the White Plains, Oct. 28, by the *Hessians*, Sir William "declines to explain for political reasons, and no other." We are led, therefore, to conclude that the *Hessians* refused to obey his orders; a circumstance which seems to deserve enquiry as much as

any other. "If, however, the assault had been made, and the lines carried, the enemy (he says) would have got off without much loss; and no way had we, that I could ever learn, of cutting off their retreat by the Croton bridge. I cannot conceive the foundation of such an idea." — On the subject of the winter cantonments, his answer to the objection, "that he ought not to have trusted the important post of Trenton to the Hessian troops," if clearly understood, he thinks, will be satisfactory. "Military men (he adds) will certainly understand it. The left was the post of the Hessians in the line, and had I changed it upon that occasion, it must have been considered as a disgrace\*, since the same situation held in the cantonments as in the camp. And it probably would have created jealousies between the British and Hessian troops, which it was my duty carefully to prevent."

"Col. Donop, who commanded the two posts, was perfectly satisfied with his situation, and so was Col. Rhall†. They both had timely information of the intended attack: the number of the enemy, I was credibly informed, did not exceed 3000 [Our two at Trenton and Bordentown, five miles distant, were upwards of 3000, with 16 field pieces]; and if Colonel Rhall had obeyed the orders I sent to him for the erecting of redoubts‡, I am confident his post would not have been taken."

We shall here dismiss the Narrative; but are bound to add briefly what Sir William alleges in answer to some of the charges which we extracted from the "*Letters*" above-mentioned. I. "The impracticability of the country" he supports by the opinions of Earl Cornwallis, Maj. Gen. Grey, and every military man he ever conversed with on the subject. II. "The loyalty of the people, and the assistance they gave to the British arms," he insists, are misrepresented. In the former, from a variety of instances given, he was often mistaken; and in the latter it always fell short of promise and expectation. III. Instead of "40,874," his whole force in 1777 was "20,121;" and Washington, instead of "18,000, militia included," had upwards of "28,000," and "militia included,

\* But, Sir William, had they not before disgraced themselves (though you decline to explain it) at the White Plains?

† So much the worse; they were falsely secure.

‡ Another instance of Hessian disobedience.



80,300." XII. "The Chesapeake expedition," or invading Pennsylvania by sea, he defends, from the impossibility of maintaining the communication for provisions through such an extent of country, with the force then at his command. For his not attacking that general in his strong post at Middlebrook, reasons are given in the Narrative, drawn from the circuit that must have been made, no prospect of forcing him, &c. And the difficulties and the risk of passing the Delaware, *from the want of sufficient means*, were too great. On the whole, Sir William seems to rest his defence on the want of sufficient force, having in 1777 made a requisition of 15,000 men to complete his army to 35,000, and only 2,900 being sent. As one particular instance in which he was duped, he mentions "*Joseph Galloway, Esq\**; (a lawyer by profession,) formerly Speaker of the Assembly of Pennsylvania, and afterwards a member of Congress, who came over to the King's army in Dec. 1776," specifying his liberality to this refugee, and shewing how his confidence was misplaced, and therefore withdrawn from this "nugatory informer."—We shall probably soon have occasion to resume this subject, as the letter-writer has already announced a reply.

79. *The Abbey of Kilkhampton; or, Monumental Records for the Year 1980. Faithfully transcribed from the original Inscriptions, which are still perfect, and appear to be drawn up in a Style devoid of fulsome Panegyric, or unmerited Detraction; and published with a View to ascertain, with Precision, the Manners which prevailed in Great-Britain during the last Fifty Years of the Eighteenth Century. The 5th Edition, with Additions. 4to, 3s. sewed. Kearsly.*

SOME truth, and a little wit, larded with much ill-nature, are fully sufficient to furnish a pleasing repast to the palate of *the million*. We are therefore more concerned than surprised at the rapid sale of these imaginary epitaphs. Like Jupiter and Venus in a cloudy night, a few bright characters shine forth amidst the general obscurity. Preferring panegyric, when deserved, to satire, however just and poignant, one of these shall suffice for a specimen; and the rather, as we can, without scruple, fill up the blanks,

first observing, that, on the site of the church of Kilkhampton, which was visited by Mr. Hervey, the Meditator, in 1746, the author supposes an abbey to have been erected in 1783, and that the most honourable personages were there interred.

"Hallowed by the  
Interment of Georgiana Countess Spencer,  
Possessed of every charm that could captivate admiration,  
Adorned with every perfection that could add dignity to the elegance of her accomplishments,  
Though the exalted loveliness of her virtues  
Will secure her a distinguished place in the annals of Fame,  
Yet the filial piety of a much-loved daughter  
May be allowed to dedicate this monumental pillar to her memory."

Long may it be before this is realised! Upon the whole, this executioner, this literary hangman, deserves, in our opinion, a testimony as dishonourable as any of the characters that he has interred in his abbey. In society thieftakers and thief killers are most necessary personages; but surely these are offices which, despised by the honourable and the honest, will only be filled by those who have neither honour nor honesty themselves. And, as a case in point, that adroit fulfiller of the law, Jack Ketch himself, for a notorious breach of it, has lately been sentenced to the gallows.

80. *Travels through Spain, with a View to illustrate the Natural History and Physical Geography of that Kingdom. In a Series of Letters. By John Talbot Dillon, Knight and Baron of the Sacred Roman Empire. 4to.*

This work, which consists chiefly of translations from Don Guillermo Bowles's *Introducción a la Historia Natural y a la Geographia Física d'España*, is divided into two parts. The first comprises the author's journey to Madrid by way of Navarre, and a description of the Northern parts of Spain, including the remarkable objects in Castile, Arragon, and Biscay. In the second part he traverses Estremadura, Andalusia, Grenada, Murcia, Valencia, and Catalonia. Particularly curious is his account of the locusts which ravaged Estremadura in 1754, 1755, and 1757; but it is too long for insertion.

\* Our readers need not be reminded that this gentleman is the supposed author of the *Letters*.



ODE to the DESERT. *Written on a Journey through the Deserts of Thebais, September, 1777. By Eyles Irwin, Esq. (See p. 528.*

**T**HOU waste from human sight retir'd,  
By nought esteem'd, invok'd, desir'd;  
Where stony hill, and sterile plain,  
And ever fallen silence reign:

Where nought is seen to cheer the eye,  
But russet earth, and sunny sky;  
Nor tree, nor herbage blest the ground,  
Nor ought to cherish life is found:

Save, where the deer, whom fears assail,  
Shoots suddenly athwart the vale;  
If chance the sound of distant feet  
Approach his lonesome, dark retreat:

Oh! while thy secrets I explore,  
And traverse all thy regions o'er;  
The patient camel I bestride,—  
May no ill-hap his steps betide!

As on we press the burning soil,  
And through the winding valley toil;  
Still lend some hill's projecting height,  
To screen me from Sol's piercing light!

And should our scrips of water fail,  
And horrid thirst my lips assail;  
Then, then thy scanty drops impart,  
To renovate my fainting heart!

Nor to thy toiling son refuse,  
The truffle's leaf, or berry's juice;  
These stinted products of the waste  
Luxurious let my camel taste!

At noontide heat, and midnight cold,  
Thy vengeful stores of wrath withhold;  
Nor bid the sudden whirlwind rise,  
To blend at once hills, vales, and skies!

Dread cause! too subtle to define,  
Where horror, danger, ruin join!  
Stop, stop its pestilential breath,  
That 'whelms a caravan in death!

But chief, whence lies our daily track,  
O turn the roving \* Arab back!  
Who, tiger like, infests the way,  
And makes the traveller his prey.

As erst the sons of Israel fled,  
From Pharaoh's reign, and Nilus' bed:  
Here † Manna fell by God's command,  
And water follow'd Moses' hand.

So may old Nilus, passing high,  
A portion of his floods supply;  
Invite the neighb'ring peasants toil,  
To cultivate thy alter'd soil!

So be thy hills with verdure spread,  
And trees adorn each naked head!

\* "This wish was not granted: we fell in with a party of wild Arabs, and, what was most extraordinary, on the very day that this Ode was written. This meeting, so dreaded by us, was, in all probability, the cause of our preservation. These foes to man, by an unexpected turn, became our friends. They were our guides when our people were at a loss for the road; they led us to the springs, and supplied us with food, when our water or provision failed us. What an incontestible evidence is this of the weakness of human opinions! of the vanity of human wishes!"

† This seems not quite accurate, as the manna fell, and the rocks flowed, in the wilderness of Sinai, on the Eastern or Arabian side of the Red Sea, after the Israelites had crossed it. The Deserts of Thebais are on the Western or Egyptian side. EDITOR.

So, in the thirsty vales below,  
Discover'd springs be taught to flow!

So, teeming with neglected veins,  
Thy marble pay the sculptor's pains;  
Who, emulous of Grecian taste,  
May give an Athens to the waste!

And on thy farthest sandy shore,  
Which hears the Red Sea's billows roar,  
May commerce smile, her sails unfold,  
And change thy iron age to gold!

HORACE, B. I. Ode xi. *Paraphrased.*  
To LEUCONÖE.

**B**E not concern'd,  
Whate'er thy lot below,  
By magic arts  
The length of life to know!

Far wiser He,  
Whose will, resign'd to Fate,  
Commits to heaven  
The period of its date.

Who fix'd the shore  
A girdle to the sea,  
Has bounded time  
For all mankind and thee.

Catch then the hours,  
For as we talk, they fly:  
Content to live,  
And more content to die!

Chilham, Kent, Oct. 9,

ASTER.

HOR. Sat. iii. B. ii. ver. 48.

*Error various yet alike.*

**T**HUS in a wood two pilgrims turn'd aside,  
Miss each their way, as each from each  
divide;

Their path is different, but their error's one,  
By that misguided, but by this undone.

ASTER.

#### A S O N N E T.

**A** Heart that late knew Love's extatic joy,  
And oft with rapture beat to Beauty's  
lyre,

Now seeks the Muse, now courts Apollo's fire,  
No longer favour'd by the wanton boy.

Some cruel fiend, that lives but to destroy  
The bliss which mutual passion doth inspire,  
Has spent in absence his revenging ire,  
And balanc'd pleasure with a long alloy.

Unless the God again will point his dart,  
And bid my soul with amorous passion glow,  
By memory doom'd to feel reflection's smart,  
At every pore my pungent grief will flow.  
O beauteous Venus! aid a willing heart;  
Direct thy son his missive shaft to throw.

October 14, 1780.

H.



## FRIENDSHIP; an ODE.

*Written in the earlier Part of Life, by the  
Author of the Translations in p. 194.*

*Rebus in humanis nil dulcius experire.*

*Alternò convictu, et fido Pectore Amici. CIC.*

COME, sacred Friendship, heaven-born  
guest,

Be all my soul with thee possess;  
Sweetener of every joy below;  
Thyself the sweetest mortals know.  
Perennial source of every good,  
By human thought e'er understood;  
Thou from the first wast sure design'd  
T' ennoble and to bless mankind;  
To tune to harmony the soul,  
And all her jarring powers controul.  
Yet, not to age or sex confin'd,  
Reigns Friendship in the spotless mind,  
Bids each in one communion join,  
Touch'd by its sympathy divine.

Plato of old this doctrine taught,  
Well worthy his exalted thought:  
Thrice happy sage, first born to prove  
The uncorrupted joys of love!

Fir'd with the same delightful theme,  
A western bard\* extols thy fame:  
On Tyne's fair banks, with osiers crown'd,  
The youth's enraptur'd lays resound.  
From Jove thy high descent he sings,  
Worthy the race of gods and kings.

Nor less could Friendship's name inspire  
A female Muse\* to touch the lyre;  
Thy matchless praises to make known  
In numbers Phœbus' self might own;  
Singing how fair Eliza gave  
Her own a life more dear to save;  
Yet joy to see that life restor'd,  
Friendship so freely could afford.

Delighted still to fix her seat  
Where Beauty, Sense, and Virtue meet;  
In honour'd Craven's generous breast  
She dwells an ever-welcome guest.  
Th' enlivening source of every joy  
Sublime, sincere, without alloy:  
The mind it can with rapture warm;  
Give Beauty's self a brighter charm;  
Make M—, where all the graces shine,  
With Friendship crown'd appear divine.

To wipe Affliction's falling tear:  
Amidst the pensive scene to cheer;  
Bid Grief assume the placid smile,  
And every anxious care beguile;  
These, these to Friendship all belong,  
And justly claim the poet's song.

London, 1780.

J. P———K.

## The Power of Beauty.

WHEN feudal systems bound in chains  
the world,  
No reason guided, but, by passion hurl'd,  
The haughty chiefs knew only war's alarms,  
And learning yielded to the din of arms;  
No classic author grac'd this dreary age,  
When Science, chiefly, felt the Vandal's rage;  
Possess'd of nought that claims a gentler name,  
Despising letters and the voice of Fame;

Wit, Sculpture, Painting, in one pile expire,  
He gave to Ignorance the welcome fire;  
At her dark fane, by mazy Error led,  
He own'd her sovereign of the vacant head;  
Till Beauty's powers awak'd each sleeping art,  
Tam'd the wild wars, and soften'd every heart,  
Drove savage fierceness from the warrior's  
breast,

Gave Love her empire, and to Peace a rest;  
Bade Genius rise to celebrate her praise,  
While Music warbling run'd the poet's lays.  
Where crouded circles struck the wondering  
eye,

And trumpet's clangours shook the vaulted sky;  
Where valorous knights, with glittering ar-  
mour grac'd, [pac'd;  
Whose steeds high-mettled round the circle  
There Beauty reign'd, there Beauty's power  
was seen, [scene.

There Love gain'd empire, and adorn'd the  
The field where erst, impell'd by brutal strife,  
Ambition pointed at a brother's life;  
Revenge stalk'd ghastly o'er the wide domain,  
And dy'd with kindred blood the hostile plain;  
That field great Edward\* made the plain of  
peace, [crease;

Restor'd lost Knighthood, bade the arts en-  
His bright example all the court inspir'd,  
The charms of Beauty all their bosoms fir'd;  
They sought renown, that gain'd the fair-one's  
smiles, [toils:

And Beauty bless'd them for their former  
Worth, worth alone, could gain their beau-  
teous charms,

The Fair took only Worthies to their arms:  
What late was lust, to virtuous love refin'd,  
The joys of sense to sprightly wit resign'd;  
Bright Science smiling spread her ample scroll,  
While Emulation fir'd each active soul;  
The heart arous'd embrac'd fair Reason's rules,  
Shook off the monkish prejudice of schools,  
Sought Grecian lore, her scientific page,  
And hail'd the dawning of a polish'd age.

Nov. 4, 1780.

H.

*Lines left by the late Reverend William Scott  
at Pelling-Place in Berkshire, the Villa of  
Mr. Pigott, with the Intent that they should  
be cut with a Diamond on a Pane of Glass  
in Mr. Pigott's Parlour Window.*

ENVY, if thy poisonous eye  
Through this window dare to pry,  
To thy sorrow thou shalt find  
All that's generous, good, and kind,  
Virtue, Honour, every grace,  
Dwelling in this happy place.

## Epitaph in Welwyn Church-Yard.

SAY, can I e'er forget the warmth divine  
That from thy heart did through thy  
conduct shine;  
Thy justice, charity, and power to move  
By soft persuasion, undissembled love;  
With all the virtues which enrich'd thy mind,  
To makè thee happy, and to bless mankind.

\* Mr. Henry Norris.

† Miss Steele.

‡ Edward III.



*Epistle from a Gentleman in London to a Friend in the Country, recommending a Wife.*

Dear Sir,

**I**'M told you want a second wife  
To solace your remains of life:  
But, lest you're taken by the heart,  
And fall a prey to female art,  
Accept the counsel of a friend,  
And take the wife I recommend.  
To prove the lady's just pretence,  
She does not want for sober sense;  
Not over young, not over pretty,  
But comely, crummy \*, fair, and witty:  
With humour good she'll daily smile,  
And thus your weighty cares beguile;  
At noon and night with you regale  
On hard or foggy home-brew'd ale †:  
She'll trace your fields and view your flocks ‡,  
And sometimes feed your hens and cocks;  
And, when it suits your sovereign will,  
She'll make a party at quadrille.  
"But hold!" methinks I hear you say,  
"Has she no fortune, Sir, I pray?"  
Fortune—why yes: but why this stuff?  
Suppose she has none, ha'n't you enough?  
"But will she, Sir, her lord obey?"  
Oh! yes, for ever and for aye.  
"Then 'tis a match: I seize the fair."  
But soft, my friend, still have a care!  
Forfake not the unerring plan;  
While she's the wife, be you the man;  
For should you swerve from Nature's rule,  
To act the tyrant, brute, or fool,  
She vows she'll comb you with the three-  
legg'd stool.

\*\*\*.

#### INSCRIPTION for a BOWER.

*By a very young Gentleman.*

**Y**E who in stately villas dwell,  
Yet deign a visit at our cell;  
Not here extent of ground you find,  
Adorn'd by art, by taste design'd;  
No statue here, no streams are seen,  
To vivify the fading green.  
Enough that, to regale one sense,  
The flowers a sweet perfume dispense;  
That for one plain and rural board,  
Our little orchards fruits afford.  
Let vain Ambition sigh for more,  
Contentment is the amplest store.  
Nor let the man, who dares disdain  
The hazards of one good honest swain,  
Profane the walks, or tread the bow'r,  
Rear'd but to pass the peaceful hour.  
Reflection here a seat may find,  
And Friendship may dilate the mind,  
Nay Love may sometimes hither fly  
And Delia hear her Damon sigh:

\* A modern elegant term for fat or jolly.

† It is remarked, by the gentleman's friends, that his ale is generally too new or too stale; consequently generally disagreeable.

‡ A considerable part of the gentleman's estate is appropriated to grazing.

§ Lest the three last lines should be thought invidious on the part of the author, he thinks it proper to declare, that both the sentiment and expression, the versification excepted, are the lady's own.

By broken words and looks express  
The tender tale of his distress.  
And while upon the verdant ground  
The feather'd songsters hop around,  
Or warbling cheer the sultry day,  
Or build their nests upon the spray,  
And glad perform the task design'd—  
'Tis fit each Delia should be kind.

IMPROMPTU on hearing Miss Harrop sing,  
8th September, 1780.

**H**ARROP, sweet excellence! whose melt-  
ing strains,  
Than those the bird of melancholy pours  
More pleasing, steal upon the charmed sense,  
And lap it in Elysian softness; may  
Thy modest merit, unassuming skill,  
Be crown'd with every blessing life can yield!  
And, when the public ear no more shall joy  
In thy sweet voice, may musing memory still  
Call forth, in fond idea, those lov'd notes  
Which hymning angels only can excel!

SALLY. By A. B.

**M**Y love is of a finer grain [plain,  
Than are the nymphs that trip the  
And dance o'er hill and valley;  
The verse that merit bids to flow,  
None ever more deserv'd, I trow,  
Than does my lovely Sally.

My love is of a finer mould  
Than are the nymphs that tend the fold,  
And eke with shepherds dally.  
The simple stole, that Nature wears  
In her own meadows, best declares  
The genuine charms of Sally.

My Sally tours above the rest,  
In modest dignity confest,  
And seems a queen in stature;  
Alike superior in her mind,  
That scarcely praise itself can find  
In her a fault to flatter.

She is at least as much divine  
As Harriot, Lucy, Caroline,  
As Charlotte, Bell, or Sophy;  
Nor will the Muse withhold her aid,  
But soon you'll see my bride array'd  
In many a tuneful trophy.

Ye poets, all go tell the Muse  
Her choicest phrases she must use  
With such a theme to tally;  
And should she glide into the room,  
And ask me what was Beauty's bloom,  
I'd say 'twas lovely Sally.

Full thirty years, or more, have seen  
My love, who never tript on green,  
Nor danc'd o'er hill and valley;  
Yet still she's dearer than before,  
Though thirty waning moons, or more,  
I've call'd her now—my Sally.

\*\*\* This writer's other poem will be used  
in the manner he intended it should be.



## HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

*Aug. 28.*

A Violent shock of an earthquake was felt in Flint and Denbigh shires: also in Anglesea and at Caernarvon, but not at Conway; strongly at Llanrwst, across the vale of Clwyd, at Downing and Holiwell, which last place was the furthest it could be traced in Flintshire.

*Sept. 29.*

The Prince Frederic, a Danish man of war, commanded by Com. Ians, perished near Lefow, and out of 340 men; of which her crew consisted, only 100 were saved.

*Sept. 30.*

The Imperial ship le Prince de Kaunitz. Capt. Ange Leep; arrived in the port of Trieste. This ship, the first that ever went to the East Indies under the Imperial flag; sailed from L'Orient in Britany in March 1779, for Canton in China, from whence she returned by way of the Mauritius; with a cargo valued at about two millions and a half of German florins.

*Oct. 13.*

M. de Sartine, the French minister of marine, was dismissed from that employment by order of the French king, and M. de Castines appointed in his room. His dismissal is variously accounted for: His profusion is said to be the chief cause.

*Oct. 15.*

A most violent whirlwind or tornado burst on Hammer-smith, Roehampton; Richmond, Kingston, and the environs. The storm seems to have come in one direction from S. to N. it beat open the S. door of Hammer-smith church, though a very strong one; and the chandelier becoming a conductor to the lightning, it past directly through the church, and beat out a very large Gothic window on the N. side; which was full of strong workmanship both in iron and stone; tore down the fronts of some houses, blew down walls, and tore up large trees by the roots; all the windows on the S. side of the church were broken by tiles from the adjacent houses. The time of its duration at Hammer-smith did not exceed four minutes. At Roehampton a barn with some poor people in it was blown down, and seven out of eleven were sent to the hospital; a stable full of horses was likewise destroyed. The effects of the lightning on the ground of the fields, and of the storm on the largest trees, was most astonishing, and still continue to draw a concourse of spectators. It has been said, but we do not vouch it, that the storm carried a large tree clear across the Thames.

The violent storm, which did so much damage in the neighbourhood of London, was still more severely felt at Cherburgh on the coast of France, where several ships were driven out of the bay; the sea rose to an alarming height; at Vologne the convent was struck with the lightning; in the forest of

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Tour le Ville the trees were set on fire by the flashes which were incessant for some time; in short, the inhabitants on that part of the coast for many miles were thrown into the utmost consternation.

The council-house at Salisbury, a building erected about 200 years ago, and containing the law courts, was burnt down. It was observed on fire at five in the morning; and extinguished by nine. Happily the charters, pictures, and furniture, were saved.

*Oct. 17.*

The fleet under the command of Admiral Darby passed by Plymouth, from whence some time after his majesty's ships Cumberland; Edgar, Prudent, and Proserpine, sailed to join him.

A letter of complaint was received at the admiralty-office from Capt. Collin, against the trade under his convoy from Leth to Elsinour, who in a gale of wind left him, by which he was not able to collect more than 25 sail; but when he came to Elsinour found the rest already arrived, except two, who had been captured by a French privateer of only 14 four pounders: This, it seems, is a common trick of the trade, to leave convoys, and run it, to get first to market.

*Oct. 18.*

His Swedish majesty arrived in his own dominions; after his tour to the German Spa.

*Oct. 24.*

The great weir in the Holmes near Derby, which supported the head of water that supplies the mills near that town, blew up, and has done incredible damage.

*Oct. 26.*

A court of common council was held at Guildhall, to take into consideration the suit of Mr. Langdale, commenced against the lord mayor for the recovery of damages received in the late riots, when it was resolved, that the city solicitor be instructed to appear and defend the said suit. In the debate that happened on this occasion Mr. Sheriff Crichton contended, that the disturbance began in Westminster, and that administration had it much more in their power to have stopped the disturbances than the magistrates of London.

*Oct. 30.*

News was received on Change of the failure of J. and C. Van Tarcink, one of the first mercantile houses in Amsterdam, for 270,000l. owing, it is said, to their speculations upon corn.

*Oct. 31.*

This day the new parliament met; his Majesty as usual ascended the throne in his royal robes, and being seated, Sir Fra. Molineux, gentleman usher of the black rod, was sent with a message to the H. of C. commanding their attendance, when his Majesty's pleasure was signified to them by the lord chancellor, that they should return to their house and chuse a Speaker, to be presented to his Majesty for his royal approbation the next day at two o'clock.



o'clock. They returned accordingly, and chose Charles Wolfran Cornwall, esq; There were very warm debates in the house on this occasion. The *ostensible* reason for setting aside the late Speaker, was the infirm state of his health, of which Ld G. Germaine said they had repeated proofs the last sessions of the last parliament; but Sir Fletcher, the late Speaker, observed, that he must be possessed of the credulity of a child if he believed that to be the *real* reason. Upon a division, for Mr. Cornwall 203, Sir Fletcher Norton 104.

This evening the ceremony of christening the young prince was performed in the great council chamber by his grace the archbishop of Canterbury. His R. H. the Pr. of Wales and Pr. Frederick being godfathers, and her R. H. the Princess Royal godmother. His Royal Highness was named Alfred.

THURSDAY, Nov. 1.

His Majesty came to the house of peers about two o'clock, and having ascended the throne in the usual state, and the ceremony of presenting the Speaker being ended, his Majesty addressed both houses in the following words:

*" My Lords, and Gentlemen,*

" It is with more than ordinary satisfaction that I meet you in parliament, at a time, when the late elections may afford Me an opportunity of receiving the most certain information of the disposition and the wishes of My people, to which I am always inclined to pay the utmost attention and regard.

" The present arduous situation of publick affairs is well known; the whole force and faculties of the monarchies of France and Spain are drawn forth, and exerted to the utmost, to support the rebellion in My colonies in North America, and, without the least provocation or cause of complaint, to attack My dominions; and the undisguised object of this confederacy manifestly is to gratify boundless ambition, by destroying the commerce, and giving a fatal blow to the power of Great Britain.

" By the force which the last parliament put into My hands, and by the blessing of Divine Providence on the bravery of My fleets and armies, I have been enabled to withstand the formidable attempts of My enemies, and to frustrate the great expectations they had formed; and the signal successes which have attended the progress of My arms in the provinces of Georgia and Carolina, gained with so much honour to the conduct and courage of My officers, and to the valour and intrepidity of My troops, which have equalled their highest character in any age, will, I trust, have important consequences in bringing the war to a happy conclusion.—It is my most earnest desire to see this great end accomplished; but I am confident you will agree with Me in opinion, that We can only secure safe and honourable terms of peace by such powerful and respectable preparations, as shall convince our enemies, that We will not submit to receive the law from any powers whatsoever, and that

We are united in a firm resolution to decline no difficulty or hazard in the defence of Our country, and for the preservation of Our essential interests.

*" Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

" I have ordered the estimates for the ensuing year to be laid before you. I see and feel, with great anxiety and concern, that the various services of the war must, unavoidably, be attended with great and heavy expences; but I desire you to grant Me such supplies only, as your own security, and lasting welfare, and the exigency of affairs, shall be found to require.

*" My Lords, and Gentlemen,*

" I repose an entire confidence in the zeal and affections of this parliament, conscious that, during the whole course of My reign, it has been the constant object of My care, and the wish of My heart, to promote the true interests and happiness of all My subjects, and to preserve, inviolate, Our excellent constitution in church and state."

The commons then returned to their house, and the new Speaker having taken the chair, he informed them that he had received the approbation of his Majesty, and his commands to enter upon that office. He was then sworn himself, as were likewise several other members till four o'clock, when the house adjourned, and appointed the hours from twelve till four for the same service till all are sworn.

The lords at the same time proceeded to take his Majesty's speech into consideration.

Ld Westmorland moved the address, and was seconded by Ld Brownlow, who strongly recommended the continuance of the war, as the only means of leading to a safe and honourable peace. The idea was adopted, and the question for the address was carried without a division; an amendment was proposed by Ld Carmarthen, but rejected 68 to 23.

Ld Westmorland, among other reasons for continuing the war, held forth the great example of the Romans, with whom it was a maxim never to treat with an enemy when under misfortunes, nor make peace without a victory.

Ld Abingdon, in the course of his opposition to the address, said, if all their lordships rejoiced at the birth of another prince, he must declare himself singular; his reason was, that while their Majesties had thirteen children we had thirteen American provinces to help to maintain them, but now the thirteen provinces were lost, there was nothing left but poor Old England to support them all.

Some papers found in the possession of Mr. Laurens (now in the Tower) were presented by the Stadtholder to the assembly of their H. M. the States General, relative to a treaty in negotiation between the United Colonies and the States of Holland, which his serene highness disclaimed the least knowledge of; and their H. M. came to the following resolutions: Resolved, that the independence of America, which is acknowledged by no one power



power in Europe except France, hath never been so by their H. M. Resolved, that the above notification shall be sent to the regents of Amsterdam, in order to obtain the necessary lights concerning it.

In consequence of this notification the regents of Amsterdam returned their answer, acknowledging the part they had taken for a treaty of commerce, built however upon eventual circumstances, and only to take place in case the independency of America should be acknowledged by Great Britain. This, however, is likely to be a very serious business, as, on the one hand, the regents insist on their H. M. justification, and on the other, the court of G. B. insists not only on their renunciation, but on their punishing the persons concerned in setting the treaty on foot.

*Friday 2.*

The House of Peers waited upon his Majesty at St. James's, and presented their Address, which contained their most dutiful congratulations on the birth of another prince; their full approbation of those spirited and vigorous exertions which the arduous situation of public affairs demands; their heartfelt indignation at the confederacy leagued against us in the prosecution of a war waged in violation of public faith, and for the sole purpose of gratifying boundless ambition; their satisfaction at the success of his majesty's arms in Georgia and Carolina; their determined resolution to concur in those vigorous measures recommended by his majesty; and their grateful sense of his majesty's constant solicitude to promote the true interests of his subjects, and to preserve inviolate our excellent constitution in church and state.

His Majesty's answer concludes in these words:

"Your wise and spirited resolutions to prosecute the war with vigour, and to maintain, at every hazard, the essential interests, dignity, and honour of Great Britain, give me the highest satisfaction, and must be productive of those salutary effects, both at home and abroad."

*Monday 6.*

The ceremony of swearing the members of the House of Commons being over, the House proceeded to business, and the new Speaker having twice read his majesty's speech, Mr. De Grey moved for an address. He prefaced his motion, as usual, with a recital of the principal events of the war, the measures that had been pursued, and the success which had attended them; and from this general statement of our affairs he drew many cogent reasons for continuing the war in America, and pursuing it with additional vigour. He expatiated on the conduct of our generals, and passed high encomiums on that of general Cornwallis in particular, and the valour and bravery of his troops; concluded with recommending fortitude and perseverance in the strongest manner.

He was seconded by Sir Richard Sutton, who, among other things, expressed his satisfaction that the measures of government had met with the wishes of the people, which the late event of elections had most evidently proved.

These gentlemen were reply'd to by others in opposition, who in the accustomed style execrated the American war, and denounced vengeance on those who had been the cause of it. Observed, that all the evils with which we are now threatened, and the loss of our transmarine possessions; the independency of the colonies; their accession to the power of our natural enemies; and their possession as essential to the very being of Great Britain as a great nation, was all foreseen and foretold before the tyranny of administration had forced the colonies to take up arms to defend themselves against the frantic acts of their oppressors, who in the wantonness of power proscribed some, alarmed all, and in short, set no bounds to their unreasonable demands short of unconditional submission. They disliked the form of the address, and proposed an amendment, but that was rejected by a majority of 212 to 130.

This day, Mr. Erskine moved the Court of King's Bench in favour of Lord George Gordon, that he may forthwith be put upon his trial, or discharged from his confinement.

*Tuesday 7.*

This day the 1st and 13th regiments, commanded by the colonels Fraser and Ogilvie, embarked on board the transports that lay ready at Portsmouth to sail to the West Indies. The Royals and 69th regiments are in readiness to embark for some service.

The report of the address to his majesty's speech was brought up, and when the Speaker was about to put the question,

Mr. Fox arose, and observed on a declaration which Ld Geo. Germaine had made the evening before, *that America would break with this country to-morrow provided we allowed her independency.* What he [Mr. F.] wished to know was, whether America would break with Great Britain for herself as a separate power, or as in alliance with France. If the former, he said, it became the noble Lord to tell the House so, as in that case, his lordship, in his opinion, would be the messenger of good news.

Lord George thanked the the hon. gentleman for giving him an opportunity to explain himself on that head. His meaning was, that Congress, if you allow them independence, will treat, but not without communication with France, nor without the consent of France.

Mr. Fox, in reply said, we were then in a lamentable situation.

The report was agreed to, and the House adjourned.

*Wednesday 8.*

Being the birthday of the Princess A



gusta Sophia, who then entered into her 13th year, their Majesties received the usual compliments.

Orders was sent from the Secretaries office to indulge Mr. Laurens with the liberty of the Tower.

The House of Commons pretended their Address to his Majesty, and were most graciously received.

*Thursday 9.*

Being Lord Mayor's day, the same was observed with the usual magnificence. The late Lord Mayor did not attend the procession, as he had given some offence to his brother citizens by his *Temerity* during the time of the late riots.

The House went into Committee, and moved, that a supply be granted to his Majesty: agreed to.

*Friday 10.*

In the Court of King's Bench the Attorney General presented a bill of indictment against Geo. Gordon, Esq; commonly called Ed Geo. Gordon, to the grand jury, which they very soon returned, finding A TRUE BILL.

Two outward-bound East-India ships, the *Queen*, Capt. Douglass, and the *Osterley*, Capt. Rogers, and five West-India ships, the wind failing, and the tide being spent, ran aground in the river Thames near Erith. The *Queen* sprung the beam of her lower deck, and one of the West-India ships overset, and was dashed to-pieces, but happily no lives were lost.

*Monday 13.*

Mr. Adam rose, and complained bitterly against those illegal, unconstitutional, seditious associations, which, he said, were framing under the vigilance and direction of factious leaders; and particularly against the Westminster-Committee and Association, who had caused an infamous libel to be inserted in the *Morning Chronicle*, which, through the cloak of a general expression, pointed at him; he therefore hoped that these associations might become the objects of parliamentary interference; that men who dare to violate the decorum of expession to the unjust aspersions of honest characters may not pass unpunished. He concluded with declaring in these words, "that whoever has been concerned in this advertisement [meaning that already alluded to] or whoever tells me that he assents to the scurrility which is there pointed at my character, shall be the object of my sovereign contempt."

Mr. Fitzpatrick said, he heartily agreed with the resolution of the Westminster Committee as expressed in the advertisement referred to; that if the honourable gentleman chose to apply any part of it to himself, he must use his pleasure, though there was nothing personal expressly mentioned on the face of it. And

Sir James Lowther put an end to the affair by observing that the honourable gentleman formed fond of applying general propositions,

as if directed particularly to himself; that this was not the first time; and that he saw no reason for the order of the day to be delayed by such frivolous altercations.

Lord Lilburne then moved that 90,000 men be voted for the service of the navy in the ensuing year, including 20,000 marines.

The Lords of Council nominated the gentlemen for his Majesty to prick the Sheriffs for the year ensuing.

A man, 75 years old, for a wager of a guinea, ran round Queen-square, Ormond-str. 17 times, being four miles and an half. He was allowed an hour, and performed it two minutes within the time.

*Tuesday 14.*

Mr. Dunning obtained a mandamus from the Court of King's Bench to transfer stock at the Bank, which was refused by the directors, on pretence that bastards could not devise by will; which was held nugatory.

*Wednesday 15.*

A letter from Sir Henry Clinton to Lord Geo. Germaine, dated New York, Oct. 12, and published in the *London Gazette* of this day, informs his lordship, that the American Major-gen. Arnold had quitted the rebel service, and joined the king's standard; and of the unfortunate failure of a plan, which he had the most sanguine hopes, if carried into execution, would have been productive of the greatest good consequences to his Majesty's service, but which terminated most fatally for Major André, his adjutant-general, who being taken prisoner, was tried by a board of rebel general officers, and condemned by their sentence to suffer death; which sentence was ordered by the rebel general Washington to be carried into execution upon that unfortunate gentleman on the 2d inst. He sincerely lamented the melancholy fate of that officer, who was a very valuable assistant, and promised to be an honour to his country, as well as an ornament to his profession.

In the same letter he likewise informs his lordship of an intended expedition to the Chesapeake; which, he says, will certainly take place as soon as the wind will permit.—This is the substance of Gen. Clinton's letter, but the circumstantial detail of the reasons that induced Arnold to leave the continental army, and occasioned the untimely death of Major André that accompanied it, is not yet published by authority.

Captain Brisbane came also in the *Fortune* frigate, from Adm. Rodney, giving an account of his arrival at New York with eleven sail of the line and four frigates, and of his having taken upon him the command of his Majesty's ships on that station.

Adm. Arbuthnot, having accidentally fallen in with the *Fortune* frigate, availed himself of the opportunity to acquaint the admiralty board that he had met with transports for New York, and had teen them safe to Sandy Hook; that since his last six privateers mounting



mounting 20 guns, and manned with 700 seamen, had been captured from the Rebels by his Majesty's cruisers; and that the Culloden had just taken the privateer sloop *Washington*, of Boston, mounting 20 six-pounders, with 120 men; also that the *Pearl* had fallen in with the French frigate *L'Esperance*, of 28 twelve-pounders, which, after an action of two hours, had struck to the superior gallantry of Captain Montague.

The House, in committee, Resolved, that the duties on malt, mum, cyder, and perry, be continued for 1781.

Resolved likewise, that 4s in the pound land-tax, be continued for 1781.

*Thursday 16.*

Some rogues broke into Cheshunt church, and carried off several books, and an old curtain before the organ.

The lottery began drawing, when number 10,692, as first drawn, was entitled to £.500.

*Friday 18.*

Admiralty-Office. The *Vestal* has taken an American letter of marque of 18 guns, bound from Edington to Nantz; and the *Surprize* has retaken the *Lord Cambden* West Indiaman, a prize of an American privateer.

Prince Caramanico, Knight of the Order of St. Jannarius, and one of the Lords of the Bedchamber to his Sicilian Majesty, is appointed Envoy Extraordinary from the King of the Two Sicilies, in the room of Count Pignatelli, appointed ambassador to the Court of Versailles.

*Monday 20.*

A motion was made in the House of Commons by Mr. T. Townshend, That the thanks of the House be given to Sir Fletcher Norton, our late Speaker, for his conduct while in the chair during the two last parliaments. This was strongly opposed on the ground of a new parliament not being competent to judge of his merits in the old.—Rejected, and for his speech to the King on presenting the money-bills, which see vol. XLVIII. p. 561.

*Tuesday 21.*

The son of Gov. Tanmball, the rebel governor of the province of Connecticut, charged with holding a treasonable correspondence with the enemy, was examined at the Public-office in Bow-street, and committed to prison.

*Wednesday 22.*

Nine malefactors were this day executed at Tyburn, more perhaps than are executed in the Seven United Provinces of Holland in a whole year, viz. Wm. Edwards and Sam. Baker, for robbing on the highway; Steph. Montague, for burglary; Abr. Darnford and Wm. Newton, for assaulting and robbing James Watts in an empty house. (see p. ) Tho. Cox, for stealing plate; Benj. Kinder, for stealing linen; Mary Gardener, for assisting in demolishing Lord Mansfield's house; and Joseph Carter, for coining.

This day, the ticket N<sup>o</sup> 40,523, was drawn a prize of 20,000l.

A new comedy called "The Generous Impostor" was performed at Drury-lane for the first time.

*Monday 27.*

"The Islanders," a new comic opera, by Bickerstaff and Dibdin, was performed at Covent-Garden.

*Thursday 30.*

Mr. Searle, a member of Congress, and a colonel in one of the Pennsylvania regiments, is now in Amsterdam, negotiating with the Dutch a commercial treaty.

On this subject Sir Joseph York has lately presented a memorial to the States General of which the following is an extract:

"For a long time past the King has had innumerable indications of the dangerous designs of an unruly cabal; but the papers of Mr. Laurens, who styles himself President of the pretended Congress, furnishes the discovery of a plot, unexampled in all the annals of the Republic. It appears by these papers, that the gentlemen of Amsterdam have been engaged in a clandestine correspondence with the American rebels, from the month of August 1778, and that instructions and full powers have been given by them for the conclusion of a treaty of indisputable amity with those rebels, who are the subjects of a sovereign to whom the Republic is united by the closest engagements. The authors of this plot do not even attempt to deny it, but on the contrary vainly endeavour to justify their conduct.

"In these circumstances his Majesty, relying on the equity of your High Mightinesses, demands a formal disavowal of such irregular conduct, which is no less contrary to your most sacred engagements, than to the fundamental laws of the constitution of Batavia. The King demands equally a prompt satisfaction, proportionate to the offence, and an exemplary punishment on the pensioner Van Berkel, and his accomplices, as disturbers of the public peace, and violators of the law of nations.

"If your High Mightinesses should refuse so just a demand, or endeavour to elude it by silence—then the King will find himself under the necessity of taking those measures which the preservation of his own dignity and the interests of his people demand. Dated Nov. 10."

On the other hand, the Dutch have strongly remonstrated here against what they call the premeditated violence committed by our officers, in seizing some American vessels that had put themselves under the protection of the States at the island of St. Martins, and threatened to burn the town if they offered to make resistance.

A Mr. French was lately sent to Ireland by the States General as their Commissary General, and Count Weldern was ordered to get him acknowledged in that capacity, which the King has refused.

In Portugal, it is said, the heats have been so great during the months of June and July last,



last, that several people dropped dead in the street, and many fruit-trees were scorched by it. The vintage in consequence was a month earlier than usual.

In p. 422, read, "The Boughton title, &c. devolve to the late Shuckburgh Boughton, esq; great uncle to Sir Theodosius, lately deceased.

The account of the murder of an excise-officer in Hampshire, see p. 442. is void of foundation.

## BIRTHS.

**L**ately, Dutchess of Leinster, a daughter. Florence, Oct. 14. Her Imperial Highness the Great Dutchess, a princess.

29. At Pepperharrow, Surrey, the lady of Ld Visc. Middleton, a son still born.

Nov. 13. The lady of the earl of Carlisle, a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

**H**ER Serene Highness the Princess Augusta Carolina Frederica Louisa, eldest dau. of his Serene Highness the Reigning Duke of Brunswick, to his Serene Highness Pr. Frederick William Charles of Wirtemberg.

W. Lygon, esq; M. P. for Worcestershire, to Miss Dell.

At Stanhope, Robert Bonner, esq; of Richmond, Yorksh. to Miss Chapman, of Frosterly, in Weardale, with a fortune of 20,000l.

In Scotland, the rev. B. Beresford, chaplain to the duke of Bedford, to Miss Hamilton.

At Wisbech, — Theed, esq; of Bedfordshire, to Miss Jane Searle, second dau. of the late rev. Mr. Searle of Bugden.

Oct. 21. Dr. Woolcombe, of Launceston, Cornwall, to Miss Helyar, of Coker, Som.

27. Rev. Mr. Brighthurst, to Miss Dorsett.

Nov. 2. Capt. Garrick, nephew to the late David G. esq; to Miss Leigh, daughter to Sir Egerton Leigh.

10. At Hillingdon, rev. Mr. Lightfoot, of Uxbridge, author of the "Flora Scotica," to Miss Raynes.

14. Rev. Mr. Ball, vicar of Chislet and St. Nicholas in the Isle of Thanet, to Miss Moyné, of Canterbury.

11. Roddam Home, esq; commander of his Majesty's ship Romney, to Miss K. Davison.

16. John Hopkins, esq, to Miss Oakley.

23. Jn. Warburton, esq; to Miss Aldridge.

25. His Excellency Baron Kotzeleben, the Hessian minister, to Miss Wrottesley, sister of her grace the dutchess of Grafton.

27. By special licence, Lord Duncannon, son of the right hon. the earl of Bebborough, to the second dau. of Earl Spencer.

George Gipps, esq; M. P. for Canterbury, to Miss Stanton, of Harbledown, near that city.

## DEATHS.

**A**T Hawnes, Bedfordsh. rev. Rob. Hagar, M. A. rector of that parish, and of Abington, co. Camb. and formerly fellow of Clarehall. Wm. Duckett, esq; of Hartham, Wilts.

At Boxford, Herts, Tho. Field, a labouring man, aged 102. His father was 104, his uncle 93, his brother 95, and scarce any of the family have died under ninety.

At Ballynakill, in the Queen's County, Ireland, Mr. John Woodworth, aged 112.

At Celbridge, co. Kildare, Mrs. Mary McKee, aged 110.

In Jamaica, Major Cribb, of the Royal Liverpool Blues.

At Studley, Mrs. Aislabe, lady of Wm. Aislabe, esq; an auditor of the imprest.

Robt. Harrison, D. D. rector of Tadmarton and Broughton, Oxfordshire.

At Stone, Somersetshire, Tho. Fred. Musgrave, esq; uncle to the lady of Sir Jas. Langham, bart. and the last of the male branch of the Musgrave family settled in the West.

Near Epsom, Sir Nath. Hankerson, knt. formerly governor of Bombay.

John Davidson, esq; barrister of Lincoln's-Inn. His death was occasioned by a fall when out a hunting with the king.

At Urswick, near Ulverstone, Lancash. Mr. Jas. Cranke, portrait painter, aged 73.

Rev. Wm. Dalton, sen. fellow and president of Cath. Hall, Camb. and rector of Coton.

At Ipswich, Miss Canning, sister of the rev. Mr. Canning there.

Rev. W. Barford, vicar of North Newnton, co. Sarum, 58 years.

Oct. 23. Mrs. Donnellan, sister to Lord Templetown.

24. At Chelsea, aged 72, Robt. Jefferies, esq; rear-adm. of his Majesty's fleet on half-pay.

At Waltham, Essex, Jona. Wilkinson, esq; Near Rochester, Sr Fr. Crawford, knt.

25. Chr. Kingsley, esq; Chalfont, Oxfordsh.

26. Mr. Chilton, jun. of the exchequer-office, Lincoln's-Inn, occasioned by a fall from his horse the Monday before.

28. Rev. Mr. Collins, of Coxley, Hants, aged 92.

29. At Ham, Essex, Mrs. Sus. Dashwood, aged 108.

30. Near Stevenage, Mr. J. Thorpe, aged 109.

31. Anth. Minchin, esq; merchant, Fenchurch-street.

Rev. Wm. Smythies, vicar of St. Peter's, Colchester, and rector of Alpheton, Suffolk.

Nov. 1. In Ironmonger-lane, Robt. Allen, esq; merchant.

Mrs. Ann Covey, aged 88; by whose death a very good estate and personals falls to Dr. Lowth, bishop of London.

2. At Lockleys, Herts, Cha. Gardiner, esq; In Argyle Buildings, Mrs. Jones, relict of Wm. Jones, esq;

At Aldenham, Wilts, T. Wroughton, esq; At Beckingham, Kent, Sir Geo. Wombwell, bart. M. P. for Huntingdon, and a director of the East-India Company.

3. In Hatten-street, Sam. Dickenson, esq; Sebastian Chapman, esq; aged 78.

4. Rev. Mr. Fenton, rector of St. Michael Royal, College Hill, London.

Rev. Mr. Nield, vicar of Blean, near Canterbury.

5. Mr. Weaver, of Clerkenwell-Close, button-maker to the army. He had so strong a presentiment of his death, though in health,

that



that a week before he gave orders respecting his funeral, and where he would be buried.

6. Barth. Tannier, esq; aged 95.

On Epping-Forest, Jer. Seabright, esq;

Mr. J. Gordon, wine-merch. of Rochester.

7. Rev. Dr. Musgrave, in the rules of king's-bench. He had been a prisoner ten years, and exempted, by the nature of his debt, from every act of insolvency subsequent to his confinement.

At Newton-House, near Exeter, the rev. James Cummings, fellow of New Coll. Oxf. and rector of Wraxall in Somerset.

8. At Marlborough, Jas. Houblon Maske-lyne, esq; aged 80.

In Marybone-str. Maj. J. M'Farlane, aged 57.

On Turnham-Green, Wm. Donaldson, esq;

9. At Camberwell, Sam. Darlington, esq;

At Amsterdam, the Chevalier Colonel De Champigny, well known in the literary world.

11. At Bath, after a lingering illness, the right hon. the countess of Donegall.

At Tottenham, Charles Dower, esq;

At Packington, in his 21st year, the hon. Hen. Arlington Finch, younger brother of the earl of Aylesford.

Mr. Elgie, many years an eminent cornfactor in Cannon-street.

12. In Bloomsbury-squ. Arthur Jennings, esq; linen draper in Cheapside, in partnership with Mr. Kinder.

At Mary-le-bone, Rich. Tomlinson, esq;

13. Edward Clutterbuck, esq;

Suddenly, of a suffocation, the rev. Henry Norman, rector of Bledon, Somerset.

14. Alexander Frampton, esq;

15. At Spetsbury, Dorsetsh. aged 85, rev. John Walker, D.D. rector of Spetsbury, Hinton Martel, &c. canon of Wells, and for half a century archdeacon of Dorset.

At Richmond, Whichcote Turner, esq; aged 84, many years in the direction of the East India Company.

At Lambeth, aged 85, W. Dashwood, esq;

16. Mr. Bensley, a considerable hop factor in the Borough.

At Hampstead, Mrs. Fuller, wife of the rev. Mr. Fuller; see before p. 494.

18. In Broad-str. Buildings, Ralph Morrison, esq; one of the commissi. of the lottery.

In Red-Lion-str. Capt. Tho. Maynard.

Mrs. Maxwell, wife of the rev. Fra. Kelly Maxwell, chaplain, treasurer, and secretary of the Asylum.

19. At Richmond, aged 92, Sir Joshua Windham, knt.

In New-Broad-str. Wm. Black, esq; a S. S. director, and uncle by marriage to Sir Abra. Hume, bart.

Edw. Bridges, M.A. of Wotton Court, Kent. He was formerly fellow of Benet Coll. Camb.

20. At Enfield, after a lingering and painful illness, Mrs. Wood.

Suddenly, at his chambers in Fig-tree-court, John Price, esq; one of the sworn clerks in the exchequer-office, Temple.

Mrs. Collier, mother of the rev. Mr. Wm. Collier, Hebrew Professor at Cambridge.

21. At Bath, Dr. de la Cour, physician.

24. Lady Pettus, relict of Sir Horace Pettus, of Racca, Norfolk.

26. At Chelsea, Mrs. Anne Pepperell, wife of Andrew Pepperell, esq;

At Turnham-Green, Mr. Bentley, in partnership with Mr. Wedgwood. For his uncommon ingenuity, his fine taste in the arts, his amiable character in private life, and his ardent zeal for the prosperity of his country, he was justly admired; and will long be most sincerely lamented.

#### GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Nov 4. **H**IS R. H. Pr. Frederick, bishop of Osnaburg, colonel in the army, by brevet, bearing date the 1st of Nov. 1780.

Lieut. Gen. Wm. Augustus Pitt, colonel of the 10th reg. of dragoons.

Hon. Maj. Gen. Vaughan, gov. of Berwick.

8. Right Hon. Cha. Wolfran Cornwall, speaker of the house of commons, sworn of the privy council.

Rev. Mr. Wm. Stevens, B.D. to the rectory of Walpole St. Peter's, co. Norfolk.

Mr. John Ramsay, advocate, to be sheriff depute of the shire of Kincardine; and Mr. Wm. Oliver, advocate, sheriff depute of the shire of Roxburgh.

#### CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

**M**R. Hughes, a stampers in the treasury.

Mr. Larcher, of Littlebury, elected master of the free grammar school at Great Baddow.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

**M**R. David Jones, A. M. of Christ'Ch. Oxford, to be chaplain to the lord mayor of London.

Rev. John Barker, master of Christ Coll. elected vice-chancellor of Cambridge.

Rev. Mr. Bird, of Carlisle, Harrington R. near Whitehaven.

Rev. Mr. Wilson, Tatham R. near Lanc.

Rev. Maurice Johnson, chaplain to the D. of Ancafter, Moulton V. co. Lincoln.

Rev. Mr. Powell, Heath R. co. Glamorgan, and Berrymarber R. co. Devon.

Rev. Mr. Hughes, Ware V. co. Hertford.

H. Hutton, M. A. St. Lawrence Jury V. with St. Mary Magdalen Milk-street R. annexed, both in the city of London.

Rev. W. Cleaver, Cornwell R. co. Oxon.

W. J. Brickendon, D. D. Appulton R. co. Berks, and Mynly V. co. Sarum.

H. Hawes, A. B. North Newton V. co. Sarum.

Rev. Edm. Inham, Barking, Essex (vice Dr. Musgrave.)

John Benson, D. D. St. Michael Royal, College-Hill, London, R. (Fenton, deceased.)

Rev. Mr. Hand, Dorset archdeaconry (Walker, deceased.)

Cha. Sandiford, M. A. fellow of Trin. Hall, Camb. by Haberdashers company, to Awre V. co. Gloucester.

— Squires, A. M. Bratton Fleming R. co. Devon.



— Hughes, Ware V. co. Herts.  
 — Therond, Chesterton V. near Camb.  
 Wm. Steevens, B.D. Walpole St. Peter's R.  
 co. Norfolk.

John Markham, M. A. perpetual curacy of  
 Northill, co. Bedford.

Hopkins Fox, M. A. Lynstead and Buck-  
 ing RR. co. Kent.

— Pinnock, of Trin. Coll. Camb. Great  
 Wymondley V. and Hippolets, Herts.

## DISPENSATIONS.

**R**EV. Wm. Forster, A.M. Thistleton and  
 Ayton RR. co. Rutland.

Rev. Wm. Wills, A.M. South Somercotes  
 and Stewton RR. co. and diocese of Lincoln.

Rev. Edward Townsend, Atherstone upon  
 Stower cum Whitchurch RR. both co. Warw.

## B—NK—TS.

**W**M. Lyddon, Plymouth Dock, currier.  
 Eben. Evans, Newport-str. Midd.  
 leather-feller.

Jn. Ireland, Maiden-la. Cov. Gar. watchmaker

Rob. Eustace, King-str. Cheap-side, merch.

Wm. Daniel, Yarmouth, Norfolk, grocer.

Rich. Taylor, Alford, Lincolnsh. dealer.

Wm. Evance, of the Strand, woollen-draper.

Jn. Tilleard, of Clerkenwell, cabinet-maker.

John Smith, Stanwix Bank, Cumb. innhold.

Matt. Goude, Chatham, Kent, dealer.

Jn. Garford, Walthamstow, Essex, oil-merch.

Rob. Lewis, of Norwich, innholder.

Wm. Woodbine, Yarmouth, Norf. merch.

Tho. Hunt, of Birmingham, corn-chandler.

Philip Norbury, Brentford, Midd. printer.

Jos. Levy, Portsmouth Comm. linen-draper.

Sam. Cresswell, Chancery-lane, tailor.

Mayn. Torin, Walworth, Surrey, wine-merch.

John Sickelmore, Brixthelmstone, Suffex;  
 maltster.

Tho. Payne and Rich. Payne, of Cheap-side,  
 goldsmiths.

John Peadle, of Freeman's-court, Cornhill.

Sam. Bradbury, of the Strand, Midd. ware-  
 houseman.

Tho. Biddle, High Wycombe, Bucks, brewer.

Wm. Shaw, of Liverpool, dealer.

Jos. Speck, Newgate-str. Lond. wine-merch.

Tho. Weaire, East Grinstead, Suffex shopkeep.

John Price and Wm. Burton, Millbank-str.  
 Westm. coal-merchants.

Tho. Lane, Croydon, Surrey, iron-founder.

Tho. Escatt, Upper Thames-street, Lond.  
 wine-merchant.

Sam. Pyke, Wormwood-str. Lond. tobacconist.

Tho. Hailes, Berkley-street, Clerkenwell,  
 watchcase-maker.

Tho. Parker, Leadenhall-str. Lond. vintner.

Peter Stoakes, Bexley, Kent, mariner.

Robt. Shearcroft, of Thorpe in the Soken,  
 Essex, merchant.

Robt. Wilmot, of Warwick, painter.

Eliz. Marsh, Colton, Staffordsh. dealer.

Nich. Downing, Holt, Norfolk, grocer.

John Hewit, Welford, Gloucestersh. frame-  
 work-knitter.

Tho. Jernegan, Winchester-str. Lond. dealer.

Wm. Marsh, Mount-street, Hanover-square,  
 upholsterer.

Fra. Hen. Shepherd, Shadwell, Midd. sail-mak.

Jos. English, Bocking, Essex, bays-maker.

Rob. Powel, Llandrinded, and Walter Price,  
 Llanvyr, Radnorsh. dealers.

John Cliffe, Harp-alley, near Fleet-market,  
 upholsterer.

Tho. Pickering, Manchester, woollen-draper.

Hen. Ellingthorpe, Bell-court, Fenchurch-  
 street, London, linen-draper.

Geo. Martin, of Bristol, hosier.

Tho. Sutton, Broad street, Ratcliffe-cross,  
 shopfeller.

Nath. Lucas, New Basinghall-street, Lond.  
 merchant.

Sir Geo. Colebrooke, London; banker.

Sam. Dean, of King-street, Hoxton-square;  
 wine-merchant.

John Cecill, of Birmingham, money- scriv.

Tho. Clay, of Theobald's Road, near Red-  
 lion-square, whitesmith.

Wm. Pollard, of Bristol, dealer in brandy.

Rich. Hewitt, Edmonton, Midd. carpenter.

Rich. Brown, St. Pancras, Midd. carver.

Wm. Gramlick, Snow-hill, Lond. upholster.

Cha. Walsham and Humph. John Payne,  
 Cheap-side, London, linen-draper.

Jos. Bell, Clerkenwell-close, Midd. watch-  
 case-maker.

Tho. Williams Allen, Bow Church-yard;  
 London, hosier.

John Eassells, of the Strand, Lond. dealer.

Jas. Watts Romney, Dodenhams, Worcestersh.  
 money-scrivener.

Eliz. Abbey, of Nottingham, tea-dealer.

Hen. Box, Frome Selwood, Som. victualler.

Hugh Combe, Stanhope-str. Clare-mar. drugg.

Robt. Sanderfon, Ratcliffe-cross, Middlesex,  
 coal-merchant.

Tho. Medhurst, of Kippax, and John Med-  
 hurst, of Leeds, Yorkshire, merchants.

Isabella Bray, Deighton, Yorksh. dealer.

Philip Abbott, of St. James, Westm. upholster.

## PRICES of STOCKS.

Nov. 14.

Nov. 23.

Bank Stock, —

—

India ditto, —

—

South Sea ditto, —

—

Ditto Old Ann.  $58\frac{1}{2}$  a  $\frac{1}{4}$  $57\frac{7}{8}$  a  $\frac{3}{4}$ 

Ditto New Ann. —

—

3 per Ct. Bk. red.  $59\frac{1}{2}$ 

—

3 per Ct. Conf.  $61\frac{3}{4}$  $61\frac{1}{4}$  a  $\frac{3}{4}$ 

Ditto 1726, —

—

Ditto 1751, —

—

India Ann. —

 $56\frac{3}{4}$  a  $\frac{1}{2}$  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per Ct. 1758, —

—

4 per Ct. Conf.  $59\frac{1}{2}$  a  $58\frac{1}{4}$  $58\frac{3}{4}$  a  $\frac{7}{8}$ Ditto New 1777,  $72\frac{1}{4}$  a  $\frac{3}{8}$  $72\frac{1}{2}$ 

India Bonds, Ss. a 10s. Pr.

Premi.

Navy & Vict. Bills,  $10\frac{2}{3}$  per ct.

—

Long Annuities,  $16\frac{7}{10}$  $16\frac{9}{10}$ 

Short ditto, —

—

Scrip.  $75\frac{1}{4}$  a  $\frac{3}{8}$  $75\frac{1}{2}$ 

Omnium —

—

Annuity. 1778,  $12\frac{7}{10}$  a  $\frac{1}{2}$  $12\frac{1}{2}$  a  $\frac{5}{8}$ 

Lottery Tickets, 13l. 15s.

 $181. 8s. a 19s$



# The Gentleman's Magazine;

ST. JOHN'S Gate.

Nottingham 2  
Edinburgh 5  
Dublin 3  
Newcastle 3  
York 2  
Leeds 2  
Norwich 2  
Exeter 2  
Liverpool 2  
Lewes  
Sheffield  
Shrewsbury  
Winchester  
Ipswich  
Gloucester  
Salisbury  
Leicester  
Worcester  
Stamford  
Chelmsford  
Southampton  
Northampton  
Reading  
Whitehaven  
Dumfries  
Aberdeen  
Glasgow

London Gazette  
Daily Advertiser  
Public Advertiser  
Gazetteer  
Morning Chron.  
Public Ledger  
Morning Post  
Gener. Advertiser  
Almon's Courant  
Morning Herald  
St. James's Chron.  
General Evening  
Whitehall Even.  
London Evening  
London Chron.  
Lloyd's Evening  
English Chron.  
Oxford  
Cambridge  
Bristol 3 papers  
Bath 2  
Birmingham 2  
Derby 2  
Coventry 2  
Hereford 2  
Chester 2  
Manchester 2  
Canterbury 2



For DECEMBER, 1780.

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Historical Chronicle, Mr. Trumbal's Exami-  
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Embellished with a fine Plate, representing accurately a ROMAN Tragedian in the Character of  
HERCULES; and a Group of ROMAN Players in a Variety of Comic Characters.

By S. Y L V A N U S U R B A N, Gent.

LONDON, Printed for D. HENRY, at ST. JOHN'S GATE.



Prices of Grain.—Meteorological Diary of the Weather.—Bill of Mortality.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from Dec. 11, to Dec. 16, 1780.										COUNTIES upon the COAST.														
Wheat					Rye					Barley					Oats					Beans				
s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.
London	6	4	2	7	2	6	1	6	2	6														
COUNTIES INLAND.																								
Middlesex	6	3	0	0	2	4	2	0	3	0														
Surry	6	1	2	9	2	5	1	10	3	2														
Hertford	6	2	0	0	2	5	2	1	3	3														
Bedford	5	11	3	7	2	4	1	9	3	1														
Cambridge	5	7	3	1	2	2	1	5	2	9														
Huntingdon	5	9	0	0	2	3	1	6	3	0														
Northampton	5	7	2	7	2	1	1	7	2	1														
Rutland	6	4	0	0	2	2	1	8	3	2														
Leicester	5	7	2	1	2	1	1	7	2	1														
Nottingham	5	1	3	3	2	0	1	8	2	9														
Derby	5	8	0	0	2	3	1	9	3	4														
Stafford	5	1	0	0	2	2	1	8	3	1														
Salop	4	9	3	1	2	0	1	6	2	1														
Hereford	4	8	3	2	1	9	1	6	2	4														
Worcester	4	9	0	0	2	1	1	8	3	0														
Warwick	4	6	0	0	2	1	2	0	2	10														
Gloucester	5	1	0	0	2	0	1	8	3	1														
Wilts	5	1	0	0	2	2	1	9	3	6														
Berks	5	5	0	0	2	2	1	9	2	8														
Oxford	5	4	0	0	2	1	1	8	2	1														
Bucks	5	8	0	0	2	3	1	10	2	1														
Essex	6	0	0	0	2	2	1	8	2	9														
Suffolk	5	8	2	5	2	2	1	7	2	6														
Norfolk	5	9	0	0	2	0	1	7	0	0														
Lincoln	5	1	2	8	2	0	1	4	2	7														
York	5	5	3	9	2	2	1	8	3	2														
Durham	5	5	3	4	2	3	1	8	3	8														
Northumberland	4	10	3	3	2	2	1	7	2	8														
Cumberland	4	8	3	4	2	1	1	6	2	8														
Westmorland	5	5	3	2	0	0	1	7	2	1														
Lancashire	5	5	0	0	2	7	1	8	3	1														
Cheshire	5	2	3	5	2	6	1	8	0	0														
Monmouth	5	2	0	0	2	2	1	6	0	0														
Somerset	5	1	1	2	6	1	1	8	2	7														
Devon	6	2	0	0	2	4	1	4	0	0														
Cornwall	5	9	0	0	2	3	1	4	0	0														
Dorset	5	8	0	0	2	1	1	10	3	3														
Hampshire	5	5	0	0	2	2	1	9	2	10														
Suffex	5	9	0	0	2	2	1	8	3	4														
Kent	6	2	0	0	2	5	1	9	2	5														
WALES, Dec. 4, to Dec. 9, 1780.																								
North Wales	4	9	3	5	2	2	1	3	3	5														
South Wales	4	5	3	0	1	1	1	2	2	2														

**B—NK—TS.**  
**R**ich. Woodhouse, Sutton Coldfield, War-  
wickshire, maltster.  
Tho. Staton, Crooked-lane, Lond. gunmak.  
Brown Skelton, Grimley, Worc. dealer.  
Jasber Clarke, Lower East Smithfield, coal-  
merchant.  
James Hall, of Hunstet, Yorksh. butcher.  
Edw. Trelawny, George-street, Lond. coal-  
merchant.  
Tho. Sanbury, Calthorp, Oxfordsh. baker.  
Geo. Slack, High Ireby, Cumberl. drover.  
Jas. Buckham, Wooler, Northumberland,  
druggist and apothecary.  
Sam. Rutter, jun. Red-lion-str. Clerken-  
well, carcase-butcher.  
Tho. Attley, Newcastle upon Tyne, sugar-  
refiner.  
Tho. Daniell and John Wall, Foster-lane,  
Lond. working-goldsmiths.  
Holloway Brecknock, of Aldgate, London,  
linen-draper.  
Rich. Hilditch, Newnham, Glouc. merch.  
John Fletcher, New Broad-street, Lond.  
insurer.  
Edw. James, Wrexham, Denbighsh. merch.  
Rob. Haselfoot Gerrard, Holborn, linen-draper.  
Tho. Payne, Godalming, Surrey, grocer.  
Colebron Hancock, Charing-cr. glass-manuf.  
John Winton, Horsham, Suffex, money-scriv.  
Sam. Daniel, Warford, Cheshire, grazier.  
Jas. Roope, Kingsbridge, Devonsh. ironmon.  
John Esam, of Goodman's Fields, baker.  
Tho. Bewley, of Carlisle, whipmaker.

Maac Gibson, of Egremont, butcher.  
Wm. Somerton, of Bath, carrier.  
Wm. Tuting, Newmarket, Suff. watchmak.  
John Curties, jun. Gressen-hall, Norfolk,  
tanner.  
Rob. Ansell, Edward-str. St. Mary le Bone,  
carver.  
Jas. Clarke, Scarborough, Yorksh. mariner.  
John Barber, Wedington, Warw. miner.  
Roger Crompton, of Manchester, and Elias  
Crompton, Lawrence-lane, Lond. dealers.  
Geo. Sowden, Ratcliff-row, Midd. coal-dealer.  
John Weston, of High-street, Southwark,  
glass-seller.  
Jas. Geo. Snowdon, Holles-str. Hanover-  
sq. stone-mason.  
Stanford Halford, Hendsworth, Staffordsh.  
horse-dealer.  
Rob. Richardson, Fulham, Midd. innholder.  
Fra. Williams, Shoreditch, Midd. innholder.  
Jas. Christmas, Guildford, Surrey, grocer.  
Fra. Byrne and John Jordan, Clement's-ls.  
Lond. merchants.  
Jas. Badnall and Hen. Yeomans, of Leek,  
Staffordshire, button-makers.  
Rich. Coleman, Ludlow, Shropsh. maltster.  
Wm. James, of Bristol, grocer.  
John Hoggey, Shadwell, Midd. dealer,  
John Mulhall, Bartlett's-buildings, Hol-  
born, merchant.  
Cha. Phillips, Warminster, Wilts, draper.  
John Alderson, Hartlepool, Durham, innhold.  
Jas. Ogilvie, Eltham, Kent, mariner.  
Hugh Downman, Plymouth, shipwright.

Bill of Mortality from Nov. 28, to Dec. 19, 1780.										
Christened.			Buried.							
Males	753	} 1462	Males	834	} 1666	Between	2 and 5	149	50 and 60	169
Females	709		Females	832			5 and 10	52	60 and 70	139
Whereof have died under two years old 492					10 and 20		58	70 and 80	91	
					20 and 30		100	80 and 90	51	
					30 and 40		177	90 and 100	5	
					40 and 50		182	100		
Peck Loaf 2s. 7d.										





T H E

# Gentleman's Magazine;

For D E C E M B E R, 1780.

*Debate previous to the second Reading of Mr. Burke's Bill, see p. 505.*



PREVIOUS to the reading the title of the bill, Mr. R--by rose, and repeated what he had formerly said, that there were some parts of the bill of

which he highly approved, and others B which he could by no means give his assent to. He approved of that part of the bill which had reference to the reformation of receiving, auditing the accounts, and issuing the monies at the exchequer; after which he spoke C of his own particular office, the accounts in which were not passed so early as might be wished for, owing solely to the present dilatory method of accounting at the exchequer, a burden D he said which lay heavy upon his mind; for nothing was more painful than to lie under imputations, the ground of which it was not in his power to remedy.

He instanced the case of a noble lord, who, about the time he came into office, was called the grand defaulter of unaccounted millions [Ld H--l--d]. He made it his business to enquire into the cause of the general outcry, and after consulting two persons perfectly acquainted with the business, and of high integrity and abilities [the deputy paymasters], he found that the charge was totally unfounded, and that the fault was not his lordship's, but arose, as has been said, from delay elsewhere. He now stood partly in the same predicament him-

self; and it gave him great satisfaction to find, that a bill for constituting a commission of accounts was in contemplation, by which he hoped some method would be devised for facilitating not only the passing the accounts at the exchequer, but for compelling the payment of the balances.

This was the part of the bill proposed which he approved of; and what he disapproved of was the interference of parliament in the expenditure of the civil list. He said, he had drawn up a motion on this subject, which expressed fully his own ideas, and meant to move it if he had not been precluded by that of Ld G. G--rd--n (see p. 504.); but he would thus far freely confess, that he ever thought, and ever should do, that the civil list revenue was as much his Majesty's as any estate enjoyed by any person present, which was determinable. The civil revenue was settled on his Majesty on his accession for life, his interest in which no power on earth could deprive him of without manifest injustice. E

Mr. J--l--ffe highly approved of the doctrine laid down in the proposition suggested by the right hon. gentleman, but was always averse to meeting abstract questions. F

Ld C--d--sh could not hear without indignation gentlemen maintain that parliament had no controuling power over the civil list revenue; if that doctrine was true, the people of this country were all slaves; there was an essential distinction between private property and that species of interest persons enjoying public emoluments had

had



had in their revenues; men held private property for themselves alone, places of trust and profit for the good of the state; the rule held throughout from the smallest and meanest to the most lucrative and great; it was a condition, from which the tenure of the crown itself was not exempt. The immense revenue of the crown may by ministers be employed to good or bad purposes; if to the latter, who has the power to reform the abuses? Will any one maintain that parliament has no such power? And if it has the power, it implies a most glaring absurdity to say, that it has the power to reform, and not the power to enquire, into the abuse to be reformed, whether real or supposed. I would desire to know from any gentleman who hears me, whether, though the civil list revenue was granted in the gross, it was not supposed to be granted for particular purposes or specific services? If so, if any of those purposes are found to be of no further use, or if unnecessary offices have been created, where is the injustice to abolish them?

Mr. F—x thanked the right hon. gentleman who moved the question, for the opportunity it afforded to both parties to come to issue; it would spare much time and infinite trouble; it militated directly against the bill on the table; for certainly if that House was not competent to enquire into or controul the civil list expenditure, the bill was founded in the most glaring injustice; but when he gave credit for the direct open manner in which the hon. gent. who suggested the proposition had supported his opinions, he must confess, that it involved doctrines of a most alarming nature, and appeared to him to be utterly subversive of the first principles of the constitution. He therefore sincerely hoped, that before the House proceeded further, they would consent to let in the proposition of the hon. gentleman, and proceed to discuss it, for it would be equally nugatory and ridiculous to go into the committee on the bill till the sense of the House were taken upon that question. It must be first got rid of before any one clause in the bill could be taken into consideration. If it should be determined in the affirmative, that parliament had not a right to interfere, to reform, arrange, and, if necessary, to resume the grants they had made to the crown for public purposes; in short, to see to the proper application to the monies they had granted; there was at once an end of the liberties of this country. Give princes and their ministers the exclusive right of disposing of so considerable a part of the treasures of the nation without controul or without account, and our liberties from that instant would be gone for ever: that this was an abstract question, and therefore improper for discussion, he denied. The proposition, as connected with the bill, was no abstract question; because it amounted to a direct and specific denial of its principal, which was a thorough reform in the whole of the civil list expenditure; and goes to a full answer to the petitioners, and a decided opinion on the subject matter of the petitions themselves. What you seek, gentlemen, is improper in itself; no such reform is necessary, or if it be, it is not in our power to give you any relief.

Ld B—ch—p in a short reply said, the proposition suggested by the right hon. gentleman did not go the length which the hon. gentleman has represented; that, without proof of some abuse, it would be unjust to interfere in the expenditure of the civil list; that it did not involve in it a denial of the right to reform abuses; but it asserted, that there ought to be a proof of the abuse previous to the interference. This, he contended, was supported by the constitution, taking the right in the strongest manner to exist; and it would be expected from that side of the House, that the office of secretary of state should be shewn to be useless, before the House could consent to its abolition.

Gen. C—xv—y observed, that the proposition suggested by the right hon. gentleman was of infinite consequence; and, in his opinion, should precede



precede all further discussion either upon the principle or provisions of the bill. It would clear the way, to the full and fair consideration of its several parts; otherwise it would stand in the way like a locked door, or a bar of iron, to shut out or prevent every argument but that of the principle of the bill itself; and would continue to present one of the most idle and ridiculous of all conceivable scenes, a grave and respectable assembly debating upon the propriety of a measure, which they denied, or at least refused to acknowledge, that they were competent to consider or discuss.

The *Attor. Gen.* owned, that he was averse to the discussion of the question, for he could fairly declare, that if it should be put, he did not know whether he could give it a negative or an affirmative.

Mr. *B—ke* begged it might be determined upon, before the House went into a committee upon the bill. The present doctrine, should it be adopted, went equally to the defeating every part of the bill, as well as those provisions which the noble lord in the blue ribbon had avowed his public disapprobation of.

The resolving, however, that that House was incompetent to enquire or controul the expenditure of the civil list revenue, would not, though it might be intended to effect it, destroy the liberties of Britain. The people must do what parliament had refused, or rather what they were resolved not to do, or had declared themselves incompetent to effect; but he trusted that health would follow. The prerogatives of the crown, the highest and most transcendant part of its power, were created, and ought of course to be exercised, for the benefit of the people, who created and conferred them. Every right, therefore, his Majesty enjoyed, as sovereign; was a delegated right, and consequently subject to examination, correction, and controul. It was particularly of the very essence of that House to enquire, to regulate, and controul; and whenever it waved, concealed, or suspended

that right when an occasion offered, then most clearly every object of their meeting and deliberating was at an end; from the representatives of the people, they were no longer the servants of the public who had sent them there; but the corrupt or servile tools of those who paid and rewarded them for their treachery or neglect of duty.

Mr. *D—nn—g* considered the civil list revenue as involving in it a trust subject like every other species of trust to examination if this trust is faithfully discharged or not, which it would be impossible to determine, without enquiring into the expenditure; and equally impossible to enquire to any good purposes, if the power to enquire was not accompanied by a power of controul. To talk, therefore, of the injustice of enquiry without previously proving some abuse, was, in his opinion, as ridiculous as to say that a man ought to be punished for the commission of a crime, but that it would be unjust to try him till you had proved his guilt. He seemed to doubt, whether the right hon. gentleman wished to have the sense of the House taken upon his question.

Mr. *R—by* said, whatever doubts the learned gentleman might entertain of his wish to bring his proposition before the House in the shape of a motion, he had none himself; for he could fairly declare, that as he would not be bullied by one side of the House, so he was resolved not to be cajoled or flattered out of it by the other.

Mr. *M—ssi—d*, who concluded the debate, was clearly of opinion, that the civil list revenue, being an investment made for the good of the nation, and applicable in particular to the maintenance of the dignity and splendor of the crown, no diminution could be made which would not prove injurious to the people. About nine o'clock the question for discharging the order of the day was put, when the House divided, Ayes 205, Noes 199.

Mr. *R—by* himself was the only ministerial member who voted in the minority; upwards of 16 members



most of them nearly connected to him, having voted for the order of the day. As soon as the members returned to the House, it resolved itself into a committee on Mr. Burke's bill, and Mr. Elwes was called to the chair.

When the chairman came to the words in the first clause, for abolishing the office commonly called or known by the name of third secretary of state or secretary of state to the colonies, *Ld B—ch—p* rose, and made a long speech in favour of the office, and against the clause.

He maintained very broadly and roundly, that that House had no right to interfere in the expenditure of the King's civil list revenue, upon any other ground than that of gross abuse previously proved; and even then, consistent with the special positive and vested rights accruing from a legislative act, he doubted much, though it might be legal, whether it would be constitutionally legal, to take from the crown by act of parliament what clearly belonged to it. Most certainly, if abuses were proved, it was competent to that House to point out to their sovereign the proper mode of removing and correcting them; but, in his opinion, that mode was not by passing a law of resumption, which should never be resorted to in any given instance but in that of the last necessity, when every other means had been tried, and had been unsuccessful; that it would give rise to a most dangerous and alarming precedent, as it would go to establish this maxim, that the legislature were the only proper judges of the detailed exercise of the executive power. The principle would affect every establishment already made, or which might be hereafter made; in short, it would divest the crown of one of its most valuable rights and prerogatives, that of discharging the duties vested in it by the constitution, the right of judgement in what manner those duties could most faithfully and effectually be discharged.

*Mr. T. T—nsb—d* observed, that the present bill had two objects in view, the reduction or the lessening the in-

fluence of the crown by abolishing sinecure places, and applying the savings to be made to the exigencies of the state.

The first great consideration then was, the lessening the influence of the crown, which had enormously increased of late years, and particularly so since the accession of his present Majesty; hence the great source of all our present evils. Stop up or cut off that great source, and every part of the political machine would perform its wonted functions in its usual manner. This was the great object, as he observed before. How was this to be effected? By abolishing the means of that influence; by abolishing the establishments that created it. The present circumstances of this country made it likewise necessary to appropriate the annual sums thus lavished in effecting improper purposes, to very proper purposes, in his opinion, the relieving the people of part of their burdens, which the very influence complained of had been instrumental in imposing. This, in his opinion, contained an abstract of the whole subject, and with the permission of the committee he should slightly touch on each of those heads.

Great stress has been laid on the generosity of the crown on his present Majesty's accession, by giving up the civil list revenues or duties, and taking in lieu thereof the stated sum of *£800,000 l. per annum*. This was a plausible argument, but is easily refuted. During the whole reign of the late king, he never came to parliament for assistance but once; and that immediately after a most dangerous and alarming rebellion, carried from the extremity of the island into the very bowels of the kingdom. His Majesty, after reigning twenty years, desired no more than *£450,000 l.*, not as a free grant or gratuity, but merely as a loan, for payment of which *Mr. Pelham*, the minister of the day, proposed that the civil list revenues should be mortgaged. Such was the conduct of the ministers of the late king; his majesty never afterwards came to parliament



liament to have his debts paid; and yet, when he died, there was a sum of upwards of 170,000*l.* due to him from the public, though the average amount of his annual receipts did not exceed 813,000*l.*

What was the state of the civil list revenue since the commencement of this present reign? His Majesty agreed to take 800,000*l.* in lieu of the revenue appropriated to the maintenance and support of the civil list; but after a series of two years war and five years peace, the noble lord in the blue ribbon came to parliament to demand the sum of 513,000*l.* or an average sum of nearly 80,000*l.* *per ann.* more. And upon what pretence? A most fallacious one!

In eight years after, the same noble lord came again to parliament for the sum of 618,000*l.*; at the same time had the modesty to ask for an additional sum of 100,000*l.* a year.

Thus in the course of 14 years, or a period of two years foreign war and two years civil war in America, his Majesty had received from parliament, in addition, and over and above his stated revenue, the enormous sum of 1,131,000*l.*, while George II. in the course of a reign of thirty-two years, in which there was a most dangerous rebellion within the land for one year, and two foreign wars of 14 years continuance, received not a single shilling more than his stated income, having repaid the sum borrowed, as has already been noted.

If this plain undisguised state of facts did not contain the most unquestionable presumptive evidence of the influence of the crown, he meant the diverting its revenues to purposes which dared not be avowed; in corrupting and influencing the members of both houses of parliament, it would be vain to resort to other arguments, for he knew of none more relative or conclusive, nor indeed of any that could be more so; all therefore that remained to be done, in his opinion, was, to apply the principle to established to the particular clause before the committee, the abolishing an use-

less office, that of 3d secretary of state. All he could say farther was, that the country had raised itself to the utmost pitch of national glory; that our possessions had been extended to every quarter of the globe; that our colonies had risen to a degree of wealth,

power, and population, unknown perhaps in the annals of any other country under the sun; and that when we had no more than two secretaries of state; but, on the contrary, the moment a third was appointed, the picture was completely reversed in all its features; we had lost those very colonies, and with them their trade; we had been disgraced in the eyes of all Europe, and now threatened with ruin on every side. He should be ashamed to tire the patience of the committee, to prove what was already sufficiently clear to every unprejudiced man in the House, that the office of third secretary, if not a mischievous office, was an useless office; for which reason he should give his vote for the clause, moved by his hon. friend, for abolishing it.

The *Sec. at War* contended, that whatever the civil list revenue might be, it had not been exercised to effect the purposes on which the present bill was supposed to proceed; and therefore that the House was incompetent to interfere, or controul its expenditure: that the House was not obliged to attend to the petitions of the people, further than the sentiments contained in them accorded with their own judgement: that, supposing the petitions were right in praying for the abolition of all useless and unnecessary places, the office proposed to be abolished by this clause did not come within that description.

In answer to the right hon. gentleman who spoke last, he observed, that immediately after the revolution, parliament settled a revenue of 700,000*l.* upon K. William; and he appealed to every gentleman's experience, if 700,000*l.* ninety years ago was not more than equal to 900,000*l.* a year now. He appealed likewise to the candour of gentlemen to declare openly their belief, whether K. William would



would have suffered any part of the revenue that had once been settled upon him for life to have been resumed. In the early part of that king's reign, the civil list revenue was granted from year to year; and he complained that by that mode he was only king for a year, and threatened to abdicate the throne if not redressed. This induced parliament to settle his revenue for life. Apply this fact to the present argument. If parliament can break in upon his Majesty's civil list revenue this year, they may the next, and so on, till they leave him only a bare pittance, and of consequence the mere shadow of a king. Much stress, he said, had been laid on the œconomy of the late reign, and of the virtues of the late king, for whose memory no gentleman had a greater veneration than himself; but when he said this, he thought it his duty to his present Majesty to affirm, that he was second to none of his predecessors in those princely virtues that add lustre and dignity to the crown he wears.

Mr. B—he reprobated in the strongest terms, the doctrine which in this enlightened age, in this country, and on this occasion, is openly avowed. It is worse, he said, than toryism. It is jacobitism, sublimated and refined into a detestable system of the most humiliating slavery. He could not agree with those who maintain, that work is always done with greater expedition by many servants than by few, for one trusts to another; a groom becomes the favourite of his sporting master, he gets an assistant for his conveniency; the assistant becomes groom, and he himself is straightway advanced into the sinecure place of master of the horses; the new groom gets Tom to clean the stable, Tom grows very handy, and then there is no doing without Tom. The thing happens in higher departments; even in the highest offices of state there are supernumeraries. The late Lord Suffolk was a man of honour; he would not have sitted a year in his bed-chamber, resting his legs on his green box, had he not been convinced in his conscience, that the business of state would be very well managed without him. Nay, after he was dead, his office was buried with him for a year; and when afterwards it arose again, and a successor was appointed, no other reason could be given for its revival than the Irishman's; "the other two secretaries were doing nothing, and a third was appointed to help them." But, say gentlemen, the office proposed to be abolished by the present bill would only be the saving of a few thousand pounds. Granted; but every plan must have a beginning, and he begged that gentlemen would look to the aggregate, not to the items. Trifling, however, as the sum now proposed to be saved might appear to the gentlemen on the other side the House, it would pay a regiment of cavalry; which alone was an object of great concern in our present national distress. He then digressed from the saving to the mischief which, he said, the establishment of that office had done. It had involved the empire into all the miseries of a civil war; it had lost us the American colonies, and brought us into a contest which threatened us with ruin. In 1768 Ld H—sb—h, as the very first act of official power, wrote his famous circular letter in the King's name, assuring the colonies that no taxes would be laid upon them by the British parliament; yet not five years after, the noble lord in the blue ribbon introduced a bill for taxing them, or a conciliary proposition, as he called it, as the intended basis of a law for that purpose. The people of America saw by this, that they could have no reliance on ministerial promises, not even on the word of the King. What has been the consequence? All the horrors of the American war. He then adverted to the late promotion of Ld Carlisle to be first lord of trade as a mere sinecure place; and concluded by observing, that the respective offices of secretary of state united again, would be better executed by fewer hands.



*Ld Adv. of Scotland* observed, that at the revolution, a certain sum was appropriated to the defence of the state, and a certain sum to the king, to which he had as good a right as any individual could have to his private property; that our sovereign was an hereditary monarch, and inherited the rights and property of his predecessors by as firm a right of inheritance as any gentleman in that House inherited his estate from his ancestors. If then the king had not violated the limitations fixed to the exercise of the royal prerogatives at the revolution, it was not in the power of parliament to deprive him of his just and constitutional rights and property. If the King had saved an hundred thousand pounds, and laid it into the hands of his banker, parliament might with equal justice, nay, with greater justice, seize it on any other pretence than the plea they advanced now. He declared he was against voting away any part of his Majesty's revenue, and equally averse to the touching private property, legally and equitably enjoyed.

*Ld G. G—rm—n* insisted, that the King's revenue was his private property, as much as any property held or enjoyed by those who heard him. He believed it would sound mighty odd to gentlemen to be told, "Sir, you can live upon such a sum by turning off such and such servants, and by retrenching such and such expences; but you must do it, and the residue of your income shall be applied to the service of the state." The present bill, in his opinion, went fully to that length; and if applicable to the civil list expenditure, was equally applicable to every single individual in that House, and out of it.

*Mr. F—x* entered fully into the question. There was nothing he wished for more, he said, than for the House to come to a determination upon that very great constitutional question, Whether they were competent or not to interfere in matters that respected the King's civil list? Should the doctrine be established in that House, that the King was to be un-

controuled in his civil list, he should conceive the compact between the King and people totally broken, and this country reduced to the most downright despotism that could be brought into practice. In such a case he would not say which he would do, but he should not think parliament a place in which he should be able to serve the people who knew, he trusted, that they were not born to be slaves. He alluded in very strong terms to an honourable and learned gentleman [*Mr. M—ssi—d*] among others, who was sometimes standing forth as advocate for the crown, and sometimes for the rights of the people. He exclaimed, in the genuine warmth of patriotism, against the pretence that parliament were bound at the revolution not to interfere in the expenditure of the King's civil list, which he called a new and damnable doctrine. Could he possibly think the revolution established so vile a maxim, he should think he and all the people of England were bound to curse and execrate the revolution.

*Mr. M—ssi—d* spoke in reply to his sometimes leaning towards the prerogative of the crown, and sometimes towards the liberty of the people. He declared he held both the one and other equally sacred, but he would not be menaced nor intimidated by the lion gentleman.

*Lord O—g—y* and *Mr. V—n—r* spoke in very strong terms against the motion.

*Ld G. G—rd—n* concluded the debate in favour of the question, and was very severe in his strictures on the conduct of the *Ld Advocate of Scotland* and the new member for Cambridge university [*Mr. M—ssi—d*].

*Mr. D—nn—g* likewise spoke in the above debate.

The committee divided. For abolishing the 3d secretaryship 201, against it 226.

MR. URBAN,

Dec. 12, 1780

*I*N *Mr. Coplady's Posthumous Works* lately published, there is a letter from him to *Mrs. Macaulay*, containing some circumstances of *Mr. H—d's* death, not recorded in the *Memors*. I trust it will be



for your Magazine, to compleat your account of him.

In your Remarks, p. 430, on the head pendent under "Milton victorious," you suppose that Mr. Hollis intended Corles I; but it is, I doubt not, the head of Salmastius.

Yours, &c. J. BOERHADEM.

To MRS. MACAULAY.

Broad Hembury, Jan. 11, 1774.

LAST Saturday I returned from a short excursion to Dorsetshire. Though you can be no stranger to the loss which the public have sustained in the decease of Mr. Hollis; yet 'tis possible, you may not have been apprised of the particulars by an authentic hand.

That friend of the British empire and of mankind was, early in the afternoon of New Year's-day, in a field at some distance from his place of residence at Corscombe, attended by only one workman, who was receiving his directions concerning a tree which had been lately felled. On a sudden, he put one of his fingers to his forehead, saying, "Richard, I believe the weather is going to change; I am extremely giddy." These words were scarce off his lips, when he dropped. He fell on his left side, and being near an hedge, his head was received by the subjacent ditch. The man (I know not whether a carpenter or a common labourer) sprung to his assistance, and raising him from that sad situation, administered what little relief he could. The expiring Patriot was still sufficiently himself to say, "Lord, have mercy upon me; Lord, have mercy upon me; receive my soul:" which were the last words he was able to pronounce. His lips moved afterwards, but no sound was formed. In a few seconds more his spirit was disimprisoned.

The frightened assistant lost no time. Leaving the corpse on the grass, he hastened away for superior help; but in vain, the lancet, when applied, was without effect.

It seems Mr. Hollis always wished that his death might be sudden. Providence was pleased to grant his request. Was I qualified to chuse for myself, and were it lawful to make it a subject of prayer, I would wish for the same indulgence, whenever my appointed change may come. It is, I think, the most desirable mode of departure, where the person is in a state of grace, how happy to be surprized into heaven! and to surviving friends, it is but a single shock once for all.

At the time of his decease, Mr. Hollis was ready booted, intending to ride that day to Lyme Regis. When I was there, it was my melancholy lot to occupy the chamber in which he always slept during his occasional stay in that town, and which had been prepared for his reception two or three nights before; it was at the Three Cups, an inn which he purchased a few years ago.

How black is the ingratitude of human nature! Though this valuable man lived en-

tirely to the benefit of others, and may be classed with the most public-spirited worthies that ever breathed; yet I have seldom known a death so little regretted by the generality. An eminent foreigner was of opinion, that "there is no such thing as friendship in the world." Had he said, "There is not much, he would have hit the mark."

"With Fame, in just proportion, Envy grows;  
"The man, who makes a character, makes  
"foes."

Very exalted virtue is often admired; but not often loved. What is the reason? Because few are truly virtuous. And we must have some virtue ourselves, ere we are capable of loving it in others, or of loving others for it.

You knew and esteemed Mr. Hollis's virtues; nor (which is one of the highest encomiums his memory can receive) was he unworthy even of your friendship.

Allow me, Madam, to express my wish, that the precious Blood and the imputed Righteousness of the adorable Messiah, who lived and died for sinners, may present you, in the hour of death, and in the day of judgement, faultless and complete before the Uncreated Majesty.—But for the sake of those whom in virtue and in knowledge you so greatly surpass, may you be long detained from receiving that crown of life, to which (I trust) the Son of God has redeemed you by the atonement of his inestimable death.

### THE SPECULATOR. N<sup>o</sup> III.

*O fortunati mercatores! gravis armis*

*Miles ait, multo jam fractus membra labore.* HOR.

Broken with toils, with ponderous arms  
opprest,

The soldier thinks the merchant solely  
blest.

FRANCIS.

**W**HENEVER any misfortune or calamity befalls us; or, whenever we invidiously imagine people of different situations in life happier than ourselves; we are then too apt to receive a lasting disgust for our own state, which we earnestly wish to relinquish for some other, from the troubles and perils of which we avert our eyes, open only to its imaginary joys. What can be more ridiculous? Is any condition free from care, anxiety, and disappointment? Do not the rich as well as the poor equally suffer disquietude and vexation? What an unhappy disposition is that which cannot bear adversity but with repining and discontent, on which the least disappointment has the most violent effects! What a miserable wretch is he, who attributes every misfortune to a situation in which he thinks he has been unjustly placed; who vainly supposes he sees conditions exempt from calamity, and attended with uninterrupted happiness! How weak, how blind, is he become! Had the broken soldier beheld the merchant's state in its true light; had he seen him agitated in



in his ship on the tempestuous sea, and just on the point of being overwhelmed by the impending billow; he would not have exclaimed, *O fortunati mercatores!* but, on making a just comparison, would have found both were equally exposed to attendant, inevitable troubles. So likewise had the merchant seen the soldier covered with wounds, and insultingly led captive in ignominious chains, he would not have cried out, *Militia est potior*; for neither speedy death, nor joyful victory, are always the consequences of battle. Hence we see, the principal causes of discontent in our own stations are the false ideas we form of the lives of the rest of mankind, whose sufferings the self-dissatisfied and invidious eye either diminishes or overlooks; whose enjoyments it either magnifies or multiplies.

Would we but consider the many comforts and blessings we have formerly experienced; would we view the affairs of others with the same impartial eye with which we look into our own; and would we compare our own misfortunes with those of others, which are often greater, we should not so easily become dissatisfied with that state in which Providence has placed us. We should then esteem all our misfortunes as the kind corrections of an affectionate Father, to whose will we should ever submit with patience and resignation; without which we shall never be able to *run the course that is set before us*; but must infallibly sink under the weight of our burdens, which we are destined to bear, till Death shall open unto us the gates of that glorious Kingdom, "where joy for ever dwells."

P. R.

MR. URBAN,

Dec. 14.

IN your well-conducted miscellany I doubt not you will give admission to a letter on a philosophical subject. I therefore send you an account of the placid magnanimity with which the Bramin Rajah Nundocomar met an ignominious (God forbid! an unjust) death, condemned in Bengal in 1775, by English laws newly introduced, in an English court of justice newly established, for a forgery, charged to have been committed by him many years before. This Asiatic knew, like André, how to remove infamy even from the gallows. The following authentic relation was written at the time by Mr. Macraby the sheriff:

"Hearing that some persons had supposed Mährajah Nundocomar would make an address to the people at his execution, I have committed to writing the following minutes of what passed, both on that occasion, and also on my paying him a visit in prison the preceding evening, while both are fresh in my remembrance.

"Friday evening, the fourth of August, upon my entering his apartment in the jail,

he arose and saluted me in his usual manner. After we were both seated, he spoke with great ease, and such uncommon unconcern, that I really doubted whether he was sensible of his approaching fate; I therefore bid the interpreter inform him that I was come to shew him this last mark of respect, and to assure him that every attention should be given the next morning, which could afford him comfort on so melancholy an occasion; that I was deeply concerned that the duties of my office made me of necessity a party in it, but that I would attend to the last, to see that every desire he had should be gratified; that his own pallankeen, and his own servants should attend him, and that such of his friends who I understood were to be present, should be protected. He replied that he was obliged to me for this visit; that he thanked me for all my favours, and intreated me to continue it to his family; that fate was not to be resisted, and put his finger to his forehead, "God's will must be done." He desired I would present his respects and compliments to the General\*, Col. Monson, and Mr. Francis, and pray for their protection of Rajah Gourdas†; that they would please to look upon him now as the head of the Bramins. His composure was wonderful; not a sigh escaped him, nor the smallest alteration of voice or countenance, though I understood he had not many hours before taken a solemn and affectionate leave of his son-in-law Roy Radichurn. I found myself so much second to him in firmness, that I could stay no longer. Going down stairs, the jailor informed me, that since the departure of his friends, he had been writing notes and looking at accounts in his usual way. I began now to apprehend that he had taken his resolution, and fully expected that he would be found dead in the morning; but on Saturday the fifth, at seven, I was informed that every thing was in readiness at the jail for the execution. I came there about half an hour past seven. The howlings and lamentations of the poor wretched people, who were taking their last leave of him, is not to be described; I have hardly recovered the first shock while I write this, above three hours afterwards. As soon as he heard I was arrived, he came into the yard, and joined me in the jailor's apartment. There was no lingering about him, no affected delay; he came cheerfully into the room, made the usual salam, but would not sit till I took a chair near him. Seeing somebody, I forget who, look at a watch, he got up, and said he was ready; and immediately turning to three Bramins, who were to attend and take care of his body, he embraced them all closely, but without the least mark of melancholy or depression on his part, while they were in agonies of grief and despair. I then looked at my own watch, told him the hour I had mentioned was not arrived, that it

\* The General, Sir John Clavering.

† Rajah Gourdas, his son.

wanted



wanted above a quarter of eight, but that I should wait his own time, and that I would not rise from my seat without a motion from him. Upon its being recommended to him, that at the place of execution, he would give some signal when he had done with this world, he said he would speak. We sat about a quarter of an hour longer, during which he addressed himself more than once to me, mentioned Rajah Gourdas the general, Colonel Monson, and Mr. Francis, but without any seeming anxiety; the rest of the time I believe he passed in prayer, his lips and tongue moving, and his beads hanging upon his hand. He then looked to me, and arose, spoke to some of the servants of the jail, telling them that any thing he might have omitted Rajah Gourdas would take care of, then walked cheerfully to the gate, and seated himself in his pallankeen, looking around him with perfect unconcern. As the deputy sheriff and I followed, we could make no observation upon his deportment, till we all arrived at the place of execution. The crowd there was very great, but not the least appearance of a riot. The Rajah sat in his pallankeen, upon the bearer's shoulders, and looked around, at first, with some attention. I did not observe the smallest discomposure in his countenance or manner at sight of the gallows or any of the ceremonies passing about it. He asked for the Bramins, who were not come up, and shewed some earnestness, as if he apprehended the execution might take place before their arrival. I took that opportunity of assuring him I would wait his own time. "It was early in the day and there was no hurry." The Bramins soon after appearing, I offered to remove the officers, thinking that he might have something to say in private, but he made a motion not to do it, and said that he had only a few words to remind them of what he had said concerning Rajah Gourdas, and the care of his Zenana\*. He spoke to me and desired that the men might be taken care of, as they were to take charge of his body, which he desired repeatedly might not be touched by any of the by-standers; but he seemed not in the least alarmed or discomposed at the crowd around him. There was some delay in the necessary preparations, and from the awkwardness of the people; but he was no way desirous of protracting the business, but repeatedly told me he was ready. Upon my asking him if he had any more friends he wished to see, he answered he had many, but this was not a place nor an occasion to look for them. "Did he apprehend there might be any present, who could not get up for the crowd?" he mentioned one, whose name was called; but he immediately said it was of no consequence; "probably he had not

come." He then desired me to remember him to Gen. Clavering, Col. Monson, and Mr. Francis, and looked with the greatest composure. When he was not engaged in conversation, he lay back in the pallankeen, moving his lips and tongue as before. I then caused him to be asked about the signal he was to make, which could not be done by speaking, on account of the noise of the crowd. He said he would make a motion with his hand, and when it was represented to him that it would be necessary for his hands to be tied, in order to prevent any involuntary motion, and I recommended his making a motion with his feet; he said he would.

"Nothing now remained, except the last painful ceremony. I ordered his pallankeen to be brought close under the gallows, but he chose to walk, which he did more erect than I have generally seen him. At the foot of the steps which lead to the stage, he put his hands behind him to be tied with a handkerchief, looking around at the same time, with the utmost unconcern. Some difficulties arising about the cloth which should be tied over his face, he told the people, that it must not be done by one of us. I presented to him a subaltern Seapoy officer, who is a Bramin, and came forward with his handkerchief in his hand; but the Rajah pointed to a servant of his own, who was lying prostrate at his feet, and beckoned him to do it. He had some weakness in his feet, which, added to the confinement of his hands, made him mount the steps with difficulty, but he shewed not the least reluctance, scrambling rather forward to get up. He then stood erect on the stage, while I examined his countenance as steadfastly as I could, till the cloth covered it, to see if I could observe the smallest symptom of fear or alarm; but there was not a trace of it. My own spirits sunk, and I stepped into my pallankeen; but before I was well seated he had given the signal, and the stage was removed. I could observe, when I was a little recovered, that his arms lay back in the same position in which I saw them first tied; nor could I perceive any contortion on that side of his mouth and face which were visible. In a word, his steadiness, composure, and resolution, throughout the whole of this melancholy transaction, were equal to any examples of fortitude I have ever read or heard of. The body was taken down after hanging the usual time, and delivered to the Bramins for burning."

MR. UREAN.

Dec. 22. 1780.

**I**N your Magazine for November last you have given admission to some anecdotes (as they are called) concerning the late Archbishop Secker, which are plainly meant to injure the reputation of that great and

\* *Zenana*, properly the apartments of the women; meaning here, in the sense of a Bramin who does not admit of Polygamy, his wife and young children.



good man. Your impartiality therefore will, I doubt not, indulge me also, who have a respect for his memory, with a place for what I have to offer in his defence.

The anecdotes, it seems, are certain choice morsels detached from that superlatively ingenious, lively, elegant, classical, good humoured work, intitled *Memoirs of Thomas Hollis, Esq.* This book, most unfortunately for itself and the public, is too voluminous and expensive to be within every one's reach, or any one's patience; and it is therefore very wise policy in the benevolent compilers to present the world with extracts from the most brilliant parts of it, in order to promote more effectually its general design of committing hostilities on every man who had the misfortune of differing in politics or religion from Mr. Hollis and his friends. It has probably occurred to them that a large army is slow in its motions, encumbered in its march, exposed to general defeats, and after all can only ravage the country through which it immediately passes: whereas by sending out small detachments and marauding parties it may spread confusion and mischief all around it, excite formidable ideas of its strength, and at all events destroy the property and level the dwellings of those who are ill affected to its interests. Upon this principle those worthy personages, who have decreed themselves *the only true lovers of mankind, and staunch friends of liberty* have never carried on their literary incursions without commissioning some light troops to bespatter the conduct and vilify the characters of all their supposed antagonists. The more active *friends of liberty, and enemies of popery*, whom we have been lately blessed with, have gone to work in a more decisive way, and employed some very *cogent* and *forcible* arguments for the conviction of the *living*; while the writing adventurers in the same glorious cause have only diverted themselves with trampling on the ashes of the *dead*. And no one has afforded them more amusement of this sort than the late excellent primate.

They have often been desired to have some regard to their own credit in their method of attacking him. It has been repeatedly shown that their blows have recoiled upon themselves, that their spite was harmless, and their incessant endeavours to lower his reputation ineffectual. But their opinion seems to be that if they do but go on throwing plenty of dirt some will stick, and therefore though they are baffled in every attempt, yet they are not dismayed, but persist with unabating perseverance and unconquerable firmness in their truly generous and Christian-like occupation of insulting the memory of those who are incapable of defending themselves. This last attack upon the good prelate is nothing more than a new edition of old abuse which has been a hundred times repeated and as often confuted: but it may not be amiss just to observe once more in a very

few words that the whole of it labours under one small defect, that is, *a total want of truth.*

*It is not true* in the first place that "the archbishop left Popery; wide-spreading, intolerant, overturning Popery" (as Mr. Hollis most elegantly styles it) "unnoticed"—"That he prosecuted Annet with the bitterest severity"—"That the said Annet was a mere speculative philosopher"—That "the archbishop shewed no affection for liberty of any sort"—and that "he struggled for fame with his own order, who yet would never grant it him."

The real truth is, that he uniformly opposed the progress of Popery with the arms of Reason and Scripture (as his writings abundantly testify) and when necessary of Law, though he was not fond of letting loose upon it the terrors of a mob, or of calling in the assistance of fire and faggot. That he had nothing to do with the prosecution of *Annet*, which is well known to have been set on foot at the instance of another person by an administration with whom the archbishop had no communion of counsels—That *Annet* however was a virulent reviler in his writings of all religion, particularly the Christian, and an instiller of his pernicious notions into the minds of the poor children who frequented a day-school of which he was master.—That the whole tenour of the archbishop's conduct and writings proclaim him a friend to reasonable and constitutional liberty both civil and religious—That the grand foundation of all the obloquy against him was his desire to obtain the latter for the Episcopalians in America—and that there was no need of his struggling for fame with those of his own or any other order, since his virtues and his talents obtained him the esteem and veneration of all men whose good opinion was worth having.

*It is not true* (although it would do him credit if it was) that the archbishop had any concern in *Mr. Rotheram's Essay on Establishments in Religion*. A correspondent of yours (in p. 508), who apparently speaks from authority, assures the public "that the merits or demerits of that pamphlet, whatever they may be, rest solely and intirely with the author himself, and that it was undertaken and executed by him without the counsel, advice, assistance, encouragement, or participation, of any person whatever." This ridiculous insinuation would not have deserved mention, had it not been to shew the wonderful alacrity of the good people in falsifying the most trivial circumstances, and magnifying into proofs every silly tale of the coffee house, or the auction room.

*It is not true* "that Archbishop Secker ever assumed candour for a purpose or a mask—that he ever hated the colonists, or set a spy upon them—or that he ever used any unbecoming methods in the late reign to ingratiate himself either at St. James's, or at Leicester house."



For all these charitable assertions not one shadow of a proof is produced. Mr. Hollis himself acknowledges that several of them were nothing more than *the reports of the times*, and then adds *that they were not absolutely incredible*. Now I do on the contrary affirm, that considering the uniform benevolence, integrity, and dignity of the archbishop's conduct, they are absolutely incredible, and what is more I do on the best authority affirm, they are absolutely false; and let those who can prove the contrary.

If one did not every day see the strange and unaccountable effects of mistaken zeal, and inveterate prejudice, even on the best minds, it would be matter of some surprize, Mr. Urban, how any men who pretend to the character of Christians, of scholars, or of gentlemen, can on such weak and credible grounds as would disgrace a common News-paper, on bare suspicions, surmizes, conjectures, and the rumours of the day, go on fabricating and disseminating without end, and without shame, the grossest calumnies against a man, from whom probably they never received the smallest injury, from whose piety, munificence, learning, and industry, in the highest stations the public has received the most substantial benefits.

I am, &c. VINDEKX.

MR. URBAN, Dec. 4, 1780.

**I** Always understood from Bishop Wilkins, Holder, &c. that the human organs, including those of the Poles, Chinese, Welch, &c. had not made above thirty-three or thirty-four sounds, which is far short of ninety, (see Gent. Mag. p. 508).

The question about Fairies (in p. 515.) is perfectly curious, and well worth the endeavouring to clear up; because Dr. Percy thought himself free to conclude from the *uniformity* of the ballad-writers, &c. that the tenets about Fairies must be old, much agitated, and well known: much like the mythology of the ancients, about which their poets are better agreed than one should expect on such creatures of imagination.

P. 516. That there is such a mode of taking the degree of B.D. by the Cambridge Statutes, is certain; and I remember, in the thirty-four years which I passed in the University, that I heard of one instance in which this method was *intended* to be followed, and its novelty occasioned much speculation: whether it was compleated I cannot say, as I think it happened towards the end of my residence. I am, however, surprized to find it said, that it is now not uncommon. As I have left the place six years, I cannot contradict the writer: though I cannot help doubting the truth of what he has heard: for only consider, the person must be twenty-four years old, and I have a notion, in orders too: and if he is to pay a tutor or sponsor, and college charges, such as a chamber, which under-graduates usually do from the time of

their admittance, the expence will run pretty high, without actual residence. Most people of that age want degrees for the nonce, and upon the spur of the occasion, and do not lay a train that is not to take effect of ten years; especially as the privilege of holding two livings may be obtained in much less time by entering upon the law line, not residing for three years, and then, after three years keeping terms, taking the degree of LL.B. This is a very common practice, but gives no vote indeed; which I should make no doubt the other did, as long as they continue their names on the college boards. All above Masters of Arts inclusively, as long as they keep their names on the college boards, or are inhabitants of the town of Cambridge, under certain forms, with the title of *Commorantes in Villa*, having this right. But however much this privilege has been coveted lately for electioneering purposes, (see Gent. Mag. p. 215, 363), I reckon that very few carry their views so far as to enter upon such tedious arrangements to obtain it, at a distance of time when they can hardly say that they shall be glad to be in the possession of it. I have nothing to say about Oxford.

P. 519, 520. There is now and then some little resemblance of words or sentiments, and how can it be otherwise? Shakspeare had to express himself on a vast variety of subjects: was it possible to avoid the most remote resemblance to every writer that had wrote before?

P. 521. I perceive no resemblance between the three instances and the phænomenon described. I can give some more in point. Some years ago I was riding from Cambridge towards Huntingdon; it was between seven and eight in the morning, and the time of year such that the sun was not very high at that time, but shone very bright over my right shoulder; opposite to it, *i.e.* on the left hand of the road, but much before me, was *as great a fog* as ever I saw; and in it, just in the place where a rainbow might be expected in the usual way, I saw the appearance, exactly as described at A. A. *i.e.* most white towards the ground, where the fog was thickest. I do not remember whether the bow was compleat, but I rather think it was at times: it lasted an hour, and I stopped several travellers, who coming the other way, and seeing how fine it was before them, never suspected how *black* it was behind, or what a phænomenon there was to be seen; accordingly they were greatly surprized. Since that I have seen three or four, but none of equal size, purity, or duration. I have even foretold them, when I have seen the sun bright, and a *black fog* in the proper place. N.B. I never saw any thing in the centre of the bow. When I came and consulted the living and dead learned, I was surprized to find that it was not mentioned, except in Chambers's Dictionary, from *Gassendi* or *Marennus*.



P. 530. l. 28. r. "fifth century." The century was omitted in the original.

P. 531. Browne Willis is said to have taken back some of the coins he gave to the Bodleian Library in his annual visits on St. Frideswide's day.  
CANTAB.

MR. URBAN,

Dec. 7.

THE original letters which you will herewith receive need no other comment than a reference to your Magazine for 1749, p. 195, 196, where the advertisement of Lord Bolingbroke is recorded, and his charge against Mr. Pope obviated. Yours, &c.

EUGENIO.

1. Mr. Lyttelton to Lord Bolingbroke.

My Lord, *Argyle Street, April 14, 1749.*

I AM prevented by unavoidable business from waiting on you this morning, as I intended to do, in order to talk with your lordship upon the subject about which you sent Mr. Mallet to me, which I have thought much upon since, and with no little uneasiness. Any publick mark of your lordship's esteem and partiality for me, as it would be the highest honour, so it would be the greatest pleasure to me. But as I now live in the most intimate connections of friendship with many of the best and nearest friends of the late Lord Oxford, and have even received obligations from some of his family, who would be extremely offended at a work which so severely reflects on his memory, being now published and addressed to me, it is an honour, which, however flattering and agreeable it would be to me in other respects, I am on that account compelled to decline. I must therefore, though with the utmost reluctance, beg of your lordship, if you resolve to publish it now, that you would leave out the part which relates to me. But I should much rather wish, and, if I might presume to judge for your lordship, should think it more eligible for yourself to defer the publication of it to a more proper time. That a very disagreeable use will be made of it, I am sure; and there is a great difference as to the consequences and effects of it in the world, between an imperfect copy of it stolen into print in a magazine, and the avowed and authorized publication which will draw the attention of mankind.

But in this point your lordship must think for yourself. I only entreat you to forgive the necessity which I am under of declining, in my situation, what in any other I should most ardently wish; and to believe me in all situations, with the most perfect respect and most grateful sense of your favours to me, my lord, your lordship's most obliged and most faithful humble servant,

G. LYTTIELTON.

I hope in a day, or two to wait on your lordship.

2. Lord Bolingbroke to Mr. Lyttelton.

Dear Sir, *Battersea, April 15, 1749.*

I WOULD not answer your letter that came

yesterday to my hands, till I could tell you, as I can now do, that every word will be left out of the papers which have given you so much uneasiness, and out of the introduction to them, that may even seem to have been addressed to you. I have had my uneasiness too, that of being forced to reveal the turpitude of a man with whom I lived long in the intimacy of friendship, and that of being obliged by your commands to suppress any marks of my esteem and affection for you. I have obeyed you; and it was reasonable that I should; but I cannot take your advice, nor think it eligible for me to defer the publication of these papers to a more proper time: they should not have been made public at all, if I could have helped it. But since they must be made so, what time can be more proper for me to publish them, than the present? I must either suffer them to be sent abroad uncorrected, in such a manner as I would not have published them myself, and with every thing in them which you are so desirous to have left out; or I must do what I am doing, let them appear corrected and less unfit for the public eye. If any use disagreeable to others be made of this forced publication, I shall be sorry for it. As to its consequences and effects relative to myself, I am under no concern; for though age and infirmities press me hard, and I stand almost alone in the world, yet I find vigour enough remaining, to defend myself against any attack, with truth, reason, and the cause of this country, on my side. Thus I think for myself, and, I hope, not unreasonable.

As to you, I shall continue to think as I have always thought, with true esteem and a sincere affection, in whatever situation you are; and shall profess myself as long as I live, dear sir, your faithful friend and most obedient humble servant, BOLINGBROKE.

3. Extract of a letter of Lord Bolingbroke to Lord \*\*\*.

"I CALL the establishment of the present royal family the millenary year of whiggism, because it is manifest that the whigs intended to make it such; in doing of which, they had great advantages over others, and they improved them to the utmost. I enter into none of those particulars; and you was a witness, as well as I, of the success they had when the late king came to the crown. You may have heard, and it is true, that he set out for Hanover in the resolution of acting a very different part, of taking the whigs into power, but of proscribing no set of men who acknowledged his government, and submitted quietly to it. As soon as he came into Holland, a contrary resolution was taken by the joint importunity of some of the allies, and of some of the whigs; because I have reason to think that others of them advised measures of greater moderation. The Lord Halifax did so for one, by a letter which he wrote to the king in concert to the Duke



Duke of Shrewsbury, as the duke assured me; and I have since been told, that when Lord Townshend came afterwards triumphantly to acquaint Lord Sommers with all the measures of proscription and persecution which were intended, and to which the king had at last consented, the old man asked him what he meant, and shed tears, on a foresight of the consequences of measures so like to those of the Roman triumvirate."

MR. URBAN,

THE conjectural emendation of Mr. Lewis of this passage in *Virgil*

Effodère loco signum . . .  
 . . . caput acris equi. Sic nam fore bello  
 Egregiam et faciliam victu per secula  
 gentem, [Gent. Mag. p. 509.]

is certainly very ingenious and well supported; inasmuch, that one cannot but wish to see more of the like classical strictures from his pen, as he seems to flatter us we may.

The principal objection to his interpretation and correction appears to be this, that *et* is a reading so ancient and universal; all the MSS giving it, even the *Medicean* and *Servius*, as is evident from his commentary. The sense of the place, indeed, has been much controverted, as may be seen in *De la Run's* edition; but why should not we rest satisfied with the exposition of *Servius*, who makes the after-flourishing state of the *Carthaginians* to consist of *two* articles, that of proving excellent warriors, and abounding, through the fertility of the soil, with all the necessities of life, taking *facilem* for *copiosam*, and *victu* for the ablative of *victus*, instead of *victu* the passive supine of *vivo*. I am, sir, your most obedient,

T. ROW.

Letters to and from Mr. GARRICK.

SOON after the late Mr. Garrick had purchased a moiety of Drury-lane Theatre, he discovered the company wanted a considerable recruit of low actors: in the choice of those he generally paid an attention to person and look, more than to genius, for as they seldom had any thing to say, the eye was principally consulted. There was at that time about the theatre a very whimsical fellow, whose name was Stone; he had much humour, but never could be prevailed upon to tread the stage. Mr. Garrick, however, found him something to do, and he was em-

ployed in recruiting about the town for the drama; whenever he brought a person who was permitted to make an essay, whether successful or otherwise, he had a certain sum given him for his trouble; and for three or four years, this man (who had acquired the appellation of the Theatrical Crimp) made in this kind of service a tolerable subsistence. A variety of letters passed between Mr. Garrick and Stone during the course of their negotiations. Four of them we have been lately favoured with by a gentleman, who informs us, that the following were written in the year 1748.

I. "SIR,

Thursday noon.

"Mr. Lacy turned me out of the lobby yesterday, and behaved very ill to me—I only ax'd for my two guineas for the last Bishop\*, and he swore I should not have a farthing. I can't live upon air—I have a few Cupids you may have cheap, as they belong to a poor journeyman shoemaker, who I drink with now and then. I am, your humble servant,

W. STONE."

ANSWER.

2. "STONE,

Friday morn.

"You are the best fellow in the world—bring the Cupids to the Theatre to-morrow. If they are under six, and well made, you shall have a guinea a-piece for them. Mr. Lacy will pay you himself for the Bishop—he is very penitent for what he has done. If you can get me two good Murderers, I will pay you handsomely, particularly the spouting fellow who keeps the apple-stand on Tower-hill, the cut in his face is just the thing. Pick me up an Alderman or two, for Richard if you can, and I have no objection to treat with you for a comely Mayor. The Barber will not do for Brutus, although I think he will succeed in Mat.

D. G——."

ERRATA.

P. 518. For (if I may be allowed to call them imitations) read (if I may not be allowed to call them, &c.

P. 519. For funera, read funere.

For pavifactus, read pavefactus.

For δακρυ, read δακρυ.

For δαλευταιων, read δαλευταιο.

For Unde, read Ande.

P. 320. For βαδν, read βαδν.

For φωνται, read φωνται.

For place, read pace.

For in, read ire.

\* The person here called the Bishop was procured by Stone, and had often rehearsed the part of the Bishop of Winchester in the play of Henry the Eighth with such singular eclat, that Mr. Garrick frequently addressed him at the rehearsal as Cousin of Winchester. The fellow, however, never played the part, although the night of his coming out was announced in the public papers. The reader will soon guess the reason, from the two following letters that passed between Mr. Garrick and Stone on the very evening he was to make his appearance. 3. "SIR, The Bishop of Winchester is getting drunk at the Bear—and swears, damn his eyes if he'll play to-night. I am your's, W. STONE."

4. ANSWER. "STONE, The Bishop may go to the Devil—I do not know a greater rascal except yourself.

D. G——."

MR.







*Roman Comedians.*

*Hercules.*





MR. URBAN, Dec. 2, 1780.

**A**Mongst the other excellencies of the last edition of Shakspeare, I was particularly pleased with the engraving which exhibits a representation of the ancient Morris-dancers. I have since met with (what I take to be a subject of some curiosity) a drawing of Hercules in the proper habiliments of a Roman tragedy, namely, the long flowing robe and the buskins; there is also a group of figures, in the garb and with the socks of comedy, in a variety of humorous attitudes. I am sorry not to be able to give a better account of this curiosity than that it appears to have been delineated at Rome, in 1650, “*ex Museo clarissimi & eruditissimi Domini Cassiani à Puteo Equitis Sancti Stephani.*” If it is thought worthy to be preserved in your valuable repository, you may perhaps hear further from,  
Yours, IGNORUS.

\* \* \* *We hope to be better acquainted with this Correspondent; and are at all times obliged by the receipt of Drawings on curious Subjects.*

MR. URBAN,

**T**HE learned Author of Thelypthora having, in my opinion, omitted many very explicit determinations on the case, not uncommonly, though according to our ecclesiastical laws illegally, practised, of marrying the brother's widow or wife's sister, where no issue survived the father or mother, I beg him, or any other of your learned Correspondents, to state their sentiments on this point, as being of no small importance to domestic decency and happiness. In a “*Treatise on Marriages between near Kindred,*” published by Mr. Fry, and supported afterwards in another by Mr. Alleyne, a barrister, such marriages are strongly defended as consistent with the Divine as well as our Municipal Laws, even, I believe, where issue does survive; but where it does not, I cannot, from the Divine Law, the only rule most undoubtedly for who may marry together and who may not, find on what this prohibition is grounded. “*Thou shalt not take a wife to her sister to vex her in her life-time,*” says the Divine Lawgiver; as polygamy was then allowed, surely these words only plainly command, that, in taking two wives, a man should not take at the same time two sisters; and—“*to vex her*”—seems the reason, in order to prevent domestic uneasiness. “*Thou shalt not uncover the nakedness of thy brother's wife;*” supposing this to be a prohibition of marrying the widow of the brother, if issue survived him; yet, if no issue survived, his brother was commanded to take the widow to him to wife, and perform the duty of an husband's brother to her; and this, under the hazard of the most publick infamy on his refusal. If it then be true, that what God made necessary in some cases to any degree, can in no case be sinful

in itself, since God is holy in all his ways, on what honest principle is grounded the law that contracts that liberty which God for human happiness hath afforded, in express terms, as I humbly apprehend, to mankind? The Author of Thelypthora very justly observes, that a marriage must be settled on the basis only of the Divine Law; if it be totally forbidden, it can in no case be allowed; if it appears that it is no where forbidden, but allowed, it then must be lawful; the contrary position can have no other obligation than the tyranny of custom, sanctified by human law. But, in the case that I now state, the marriage is not only not forbidden, not merely allowed, but peremptorily commanded by God under a peculiar legislation, and therefore surely, unless human wisdom can improve on the divine, ought not under any other to have been restrained as immoral or even inconvenient. On this subject our notions of convenience and inconvenience should be drawn from the lawfulness or unlawfulness of the matter itself, and every union should be binding that is authorized by the Divine Laws; the morality of these for ever remains, and binds us most happily for our ignorance to abide by the award of Revelation. What is a lawful marriage in God's account, and what is not so, was immutably fixed by his Written Laws; and human policy should then as little forbid what they command or permit, as promote what they disallow or discourage. To these it is our bounden duty most implicitly to conform; and to say therefore to those, who, under pretence of purity and holiness, or decency and convenience, dare put asunder those whom God hath permitted to be joined together;—“*What God hath cleansed, that call not thou common or unclean.*”

Whether my sentiments are right on this subject I should be most happy to be informed, as I should be sorry to have any great stress laid on them by those who may be interested in the subject; and, without further enquiry, glad to catch at any favourable assertions as complete proofs. That a marriage with a brother's widow, or wife's sister, even where no issue is left, is by our ecclesiastical laws an illegal or voidable \* marriage, is most certain. As to a case lately stated on it, the answer was, that, even where there were no children, a man was as much prohibited to marry his sister-in-law †, and the woman her brother-in-law, as they were to marry their own natural and lawful brother or sister. The answerer was too great a civilian for me to have the least doubt of his opinion. I beg only, for the interests of my frail fellow-creatures, and the immediate benefit of a few families, to learn on what Divine Law such prohibition is even by implication founded? Yours, A PLAIN MAN.

\* Though irregular, it is not voidable, nor are the children bastardized. The parties are only liable to spiritual censures, which, though they may drain the pocket, do not annul the marriage. EDIT.

† See Domestic Occurrences of this month.



MR. URBAN, *Durham, OE. 30, 1780.*

YOUR Magazine, I suppose, will not lose all its credit with the *Gentlemen*, if you sometimes descend to take a momentary notice of the *Ladies*. A volume has been sent me with the following title-page; "Poems on Several Occasions; together with a Pastoral; by Mrs. S. F. London: Printed, and are to be Sold, by J. Nutt, near Stationers Hall;" a thin 8vo volume. It has no date, but was written toward the close of the last century, or very early in the present. It is dedicated to Charles Lord Halifax, and accompanied with four copies of commendatory verses of a coarse and common manufacture.

"In Virgil, Ovid, Martial, we prefer

Some single gift; but we have all in her."

So says one of her admirers; but admirers are apt to exaggerate, and seldom or never stoop below superlative excellence. I could wish to be informed of the real name—and will note the little traces of her history, that I have happened to collect in a cursory enquiry. By her early attempts in poetry, wherein we have no examples of her proficiency, she disoblige her father, retired from London to a remote country town, but was pursued by a gallant, who had designs upon her virtue, and with whom she expostulates. She married against inclination, and began to be reconciled to her condition but a little while before her husband's death. In her temper she discovers the virago—in her verse she assumes the female Oldham—the structure of her lines is addressed to the fingers, and not to the ear. A gentleman has left on a blank leaf a sort of character from Hesiod:

Ὅσω πλέον ἡμῖν πάντας.

About the time when the volume was published, a poetess was living, of the name of Fowkes. If I hear of no other, whose initials agree with the title, I should fix it upon her. I could wish to obtain the decisive opinion of your intelligent readers, and, for that purpose, request you to insert the preceding account, from

A NEW CORRESPONDENT.

MR. URBAN,

AS your Magazine is open to every enquiry that tends to promote knowledge, I beg you will give me leave to propose a few Queries concerning Magnetism to your numerous readers, many of whom, I make no doubt, can with ease answer them. A few days ago a treatise on that subject, written by a Mr. Lovett of Worcester\*, some time since deceased, came accidentally into my hands. That ingenious author submits to the judgement of the learned world a new system of magnetism, by which not only the different variations of the needle are accounted for, but likewise very consistently with the principles laid down he gives an easy and plain method of finding the longi-

tude. For if the magnetic poles, as he supposes, revolve round the equatorial poles at a certain distance, the needle can point due north and south only when it lies in the meridian that passes through those two poles; and when the needle is distant either east or west from this meridian, its variation is in the same proportion either east or west from the poles of the earth. The mariner then, by knowing the exact variation of the needle, can easily find his distance from that meridian in which the needle points due north and south, and which may be looked upon as the first meridian in longitude. I am afraid that this system, like many others in philosophy, is more specious than true; for if it were founded on fact, its very great utility and perspicuity must have long since introduced it to the notice of the learned.

After I had read over this treatise, some difficulties arose in my mind which I could not solve, and some questions seemed to proceed naturally from the subject, against neither of which the author had provided. I intended to communicate my doubts to the author himself by letter, and to beg an answer from him; but, upon enquiry, I find that he has been some time dead. I am sorry to add, that he lived and died in the same obscurity. The only step I can now take, in order to have my doubts cleared up, is to beg the favour of some of your ingenious readers to answer the following queries:

1. What has been the variation of the needle for these last sixteen years past (the time since the author wrote) at London, Edinburgh, and Worcester, that we may see how far experience, in those places that have been particularly mentioned by our author, confirms his calculation and system?

2. In those places where the variation of the needle has been long known to vary, or to differ from itself, how far has this variation been observed to be regular?

3. How far has the variation been observed to be regular in different parts of the world where later observations have been made?

4. When a ship crosses the equator, and approaches the south pole, does the needle continue its former direction, or does it turn round and point towards the south pole in the same manner as it pointed towards the north pole whilst it was north of the line?

5. If the needle turns towards the south pole when south of the line, are its variations from the meridian the same respectively in southern as in the northern latitudes?

6. Have there been any late experiments or discoveries made that tend to explain the nature of magnetism?

And lastly, What is the latest system of magnetism? And, What is the present opinion of the learned concerning the cause of the variation of the needle?

By inserting this letter, Sir, in your use-

\* A lay-clerk, we apprehend, of that cathedral. EDIT.



ful Magazine, and by giving a ready admission to whatever Answers it may be favoured with, you will much oblige a party of gentlemen who interest themselves in the enquiry.

I am, Sir, &c. U.

MR. URBAN,

Nov. 6.

I Was much amused with the Lucubrations of your Correspondent A. B. from *New College*, in your Magazine for October, p. 462. They have argument and reason on their side to inforce what their wit may recommend to the perusal of your host of readers. The following little anecdote may perhaps come in aid to the liberal design of the *Wyckamist*.

“The untimely application of an ill-favoured joke, however frequent, did on a certain occasion provoke the resentment of the scholars against a birchen-sceptered monarch, otherwise much beloved by his subjects, and which was signified by an universal hiss through his dominions. The case was this: A boy who had not returned at the exact expiration of the holidays, as was required by an unconditional custom then in force, was loaded by his pitying mother with a bribe of a fine ham for Dr. —, together with all suitable compliments on the occasion. The good man received the *Present*, but rejected the *Bribe*, rigid law took its course, the offender was punished; and while the pampered pedagogue was deliberately exercising the rod, he made the smart more pungent by publicly desiring the poor sufferer to convey his compliments in return to his mother, with many thanks for her HAM; but be assured, Sir, concluded he, it shall not save your BACON.”

MR. URBAN,

IF the sketches I have delineated in the subsequent Tour through the Peak can convey the faintest idea of the original scenes, I shall have attained the utmost of my ambition.

Aug. 14, 1779. Arrived at Ashbourn, a neat market-town on the confines of Derbyshire. Rode over in the afternoon to Dove-dale, which receives its name from the Dove, a shallow rapid stream that runs through it. At the entrance stands Thorp-cloud, a conical mountain, spotted with sheep. The dale winds continually, the rocks on each side shooting to a very considerable height in the most fantastic shapes. Those on the left are diversified with wood. Observed several caverns here, one of which particularly attracted our attention, a perforated crag rising just before it, in the form of a magnificent arch. About a mile from the entrance, the dale, suddenly contracting its dimensions, is no wider than the rocky channel of the river; and soon after opens into the meadows,

where the cattle were grazing. Returning, we descended to Ilam, the residence of Mr. Porte, situated at the entrance of a little vale, beautiful as the vale of Tempe. A hanging wood in front forms a noble amphitheatre, and behind towers Thorp-cloud, with a rude chaos of mountain behind mountain. A cliff rises on the right, whence the Hamps and the Manifold emerge, having ingulfed themselves at a considerable distance. They unite in this sequestered spot, and presently flow into the Dove. Above is a seat in which Congreve composed his comedy of “The Old Batchelor.”

Aug. 15. The scene beyond Ashbourn is dreary and desolate, the hedges are of stone\*, and not a tree is visible, except a few circular plantations on the mountains. The celebrated medicinal springs of Buxton rise here in a bleak valley, near which is Pool’s Hole, a cavern above two hundred yards in length. The entrance is small, but soon opens into a lofty vault, decorated with stalactites, spars, and petrefactions. The air, however, within is intensely cold, and the passage craggy and dangerous.

Aug. 16. Having passed Fairfield, we proceeded on the left through inclosures to Tids-well, a singular pool that ebbs and flows. Soon after our arrival, the water gushed from several cavities at once, for the space of five minutes. This phenomenon is occasioned by the discharge of a subterraneous reservoir, supplied by springs, through a channel in the form of a syphon. Hence we directed our course to Elden-hole, a dreadful chasm near eighty fathom deep; not far from which rises Mam-Torr, or the Shivering Mountain, so called from the shivers of stone swept by the wintry storms from its summit. Through a wild and romantic avenue, the correspondence of the opposite sides of which suggests the idea that they have been separated by a convulsion of nature, we at length descended into a fertile valley, encircled by mountains. On the right appears Castleton, near which is a noble cavern, 750 yards in length; the mouth, in which are a few huts, is 40 yards wide, and 14 high. We entered, and, having passed two rivulets, advanced, by a gentle declivity, till we arrived on the banks of a considerable stream, to the surface of which the rock descends. The proprietor of this curious cavity, having concluded from the sound that there is another at no great distance, is endeavouring to effect a communication by gunpowder. It was now dry, but in the rainy season the water rises in it above six feet. The light, faintly glimmering in our return, had a fine effect. Omiah, when he accompanied Mr. Banks and Dr. Solander hither, in the year 1775, broke off a volume of the rock, to preserve as a memorial. On the brow of the mountain above

\* See this expression in Johnson’s Journey to the Western Islands of Scotland, p. 22.



we observed the ruins of a castle. The ascent from Castleton is exceedingly steep; a small vale appearing beneath, in the center of which spires Hope steeple, on the margin of a meandering brook that issues from the cavern. From a precipice on the right, within a mile of the village of Ashford, we saw Monfall dale, green as an emerald, winding between the mountains, and fertilised by the lively river Wye; on the brink of which stands a picturesque farm-house, shaded by a few trees. Passed through Bakewell, beyond which Haddon-hall, belonging to the Duke of Rutland, presents its venerable front on an eminence in a grove of oaks. Arrived in the dusk of the evening at Matlock-bath.

Aug. 17. The scenery of Matlock dale, through which the Derwent thunders in a continual cataract, is inconceivably sublime. Lofty rocks, fringed with foliage of the liveliest verdure, rise perpendicularly on each side. Visited Chatsworth, the seat of the Duke of Devonshire, a grand stone fabric delightfully situated. The shrubbery is disposed with taste, but the jets-d'eau are extremely puerile. The bleak summits of the mountains appearing above the woods form an agreeable contrast.

Aug. 18. Through a pleasant country we proceeded to Derby, situated on the Derwent, in which are a china manufacture, and a silk mill, erected by Sir Thomas Lombe, who imported the model from Italy.

Aug. 19. Rode over to Kedleston, an elegant modern structure, the seat of the Earl of Scarfsdale. The situation, however, is not fine.

S. R.

MR. URBAN, Nov. 28, 1780.

I Proposed immediately paying my respects, through your means, to the generous West Indian in your last Magazine, who so candidly, so nobly reprobates the treatment of the poor negroes in our Colonies; and this, after they have been most unjustly made our captives, and even while we think their labours for us there, in their cruel bondage, so beneficial to the nation. But, as I have been accidentally an unhappy spectator of these things, my thoughts are too agitated and diffuse to be sent to you at present; and I wish some person more able may appear, in your next Collection, to suggest some proper means for restraining these violences as much as possible hereafter; violences so very disgraceful to our country, so unworthy of our boasted constitution; but, above all, so utterly inconsistent with our truly Divine Religion, founded on the wide basis of universal Love and Charity. I am, Sir, your most obedient servant, PUBLICUS.

MR. URBAN,

I N the Forms of Prayer composed for three of the days appointed for General Fasts on account of the war, two collects were directed to be used instead of the collect for the

day; but in the form on the 10th of last February, the second collect which begins with *O Lord God of our Salvation, &c.* was omitted. Dr. Horne, who preached before the House of Commons on that day, has given, in p. 7. of his Sermon, an extract from this prayer, previously observing that it was one of the prayers *used on these occasions*. It certainly occurs in all the forms for the fasts in the wars of 1739—1749, and of 1756—1763, with an exception to the passage relating to America. The Doctor also remarks, that the idea of the vanity of the wisdom and the power of man in all military preparations, without the co-operating aid of God, is delivered in it “with a propriety, dignity, and pathos, which nothing can exceed, nothing can withstand;” and some think they have discovered in the Doctor’s mode of expression a kind of regret at the discontinuance of this prayer.

This omission is imagined to have been owing to a design in the compiler, of curtailing a service, which must be acknowledged to be rather prolix. May not however this end be answered, and the prayer still used? Whilst two distinct offices are blended together, as they are in our Liturgy on Sundays and Holidays, the collect for the day must be read twice within a short space of time, but in the occasional forms of prayer, this repetition is surely needless. In the forms of thanksgiving for the victory of Blenheim in 1704, for the Success of the allied army in the Netherlands the following year, for the union with Scotland, for the peace of Utrecht, and for the anniversary of the king’s inauguration, the collects before the Commandments are not the same with the occasional collects before the Litany; nor are precedents wanting of the like difference in the forms for the fast days during the wars in the reigns of King William and Queen Anne.

I trust I shall not be censured as stepping beyond my private line, if I take the liberty of proposing, that in the form for the ensuing fast, instead of a repetition of the collect, *O Almighty God, who rulest over all the Kingdoms of the Earth, &c.* the prayer commended by Dr. Horne be read in the Communion Office, as it manifestly is well adapted to the humiliating occasion. At the commencement of the present troubles did we not often hear some very hyperbolical, nay even presumptuous epithets uttered? Was it not without reserve, and without palliation, declared, that the British parliament was omnipotent, and that the forces sent to reduce the revolted Americans to an unconditional submission to its laws were invincible? “What God,” says the pious and learned President of Magdalen College, “has joined together, it is the error of the times to put asunder; to think only of our fleets and armies, and to forget our faith and practice.”

W. and D.

MR.



MR. URBAN, Nov. 13, 1780.  
**I**N your Magazine for January 1768, you favoured us with a Meteorological Account of the Weather, commencing the 1st of January 1763, which you have accurately continued ever since. Will you give me leave to recommend to you the insertion of one article, which would make your Weather Journal complete; the article is this, An Account of the Rain which falls every Month. I think there is full room enough in the column to admit of it. If you please you may add in some future Magazine the quantity of rain which has fallen since January 1763.

	inch.	1000th part.
In 1776 there fell	27	: 145
In 1777	24	: 447
In 1778	21	: 787
In 1779	25	: 866

The great advance of the price of bread must affect many poor families; in your Magazine for January 1780, the peck loaf was 1s. 11d.; in last month it was 2s. 4½d. I should be much obliged to you, if you would insert a table relative to the assize of bread, acquainting us with the price of bread from January 1763, and also with the particular weight which each loaf should weigh after it is baked, as well as before it goes into the oven. AMICUS.

#### ORIGINAL LETTERS from the BRITISH MUSEUM.

*A dutiful Letter from a Son to his Parents, in Henry the Eighth's Time. From an old MS.*

**R**IGHT worshipfull fader and moder in as humble and lowly man' as I can I reco'mēd me vnto youe, desyryng to vnderstonde and know off youre p'pyus helth and cōtynual welphar, the wych I pray owr lord Jhūs longe to contynue to hys most blessyd plesauce and your owne hartys comfurth and consolacōne more ou' right instauntely beseechyng and praynge youe off your cōtynuall blessing, which off all treasure vnd' hevyn ytt ys to me most precious & p'fytable, & yff ytt plesse youe to here off my porefore att the persourmyng and making of this sympyll byll I was in good helth off my body, lawde be to Almyghty God, and so my very trust ys that youe be more ou' praying youe to recōmend me vnte all my kynsfolke, & to my good frendys, no more to youe att this tyme butt the holy Trynyte have you in h's keppeyng.

*A dunning Epistle from a Lady to her Debtor, with the latter's Answer. In Henry the Eighth's Time. From an old MS.*

TRUSTY ande welbelouyd friend I recōmend me vnto youe, desyryng to here off yowre wellfare more ouer marvelyng moche that I here no worde nore thydyngs frome youe nore send me nott my monay accordyng to yow p'mys and day the which yowe poyntyd with me, ffor itt ys past the space off

xviii wekys, also youe haue fourfett your oblygacōn made a pone ytt, therfore I woll avyse youe to make provveyon for itt. and bryng itt to me or sende itt by some trusty messyngger, or I shall tempt the law agaynys youe att the next terme, which shall not be ffor yowre p'fett. Amē.

#### The Answer

Honorable and my most worthy lady aft' all humble and due ordre of recomēdacōns I lowly recommend me vnto your ladyshype, shewyng youe reuelacōn & knowlege yt I haue send youe by my saruaunt Joh'n 8 xxvili. in gold, selyd in a bag with my owne signet, which s'm youre ladyshype shulde haue had ore nowe yff I myght haue had so grett leyfer, butt I p'y youe to take no dysplefur. In a nother cause her aft' I hope to content your mynd as knowyth J'hu, whoeu' keppe youe. Amen.

MR. URBAN, Dec. 6, 1780.

**I**AM not a little pleased to find in the lately published "Collection of ROYAL WILLS," (see Gent. Magazine for July, p. 333.) such a fund of entertainment and instruction. It may amuse those of your readers who are not in the way of meeting with the book itself, to inform them of the variety of its contents. I shall begin with (what most materially struck me as curious) an exact delineation of Eton and King's Colleges, at a time when the art of drawing plans was unknown, and the immense revenues left in trust for that purpose—and shall enumerate particulars without any great attention to the order in which they occur; namely,—The amazing riches of Cardinal Beaufort, to be able to lend the King money upon his jewels—his generosity in remitting part of the debt—the manner in which he acquired his riches, namely, by surviving all his family, of which a minute account is printed.—Observations upon the furniture of houses at that time, particularly what was bequeathed by the Princeesses—their quantity of plate—their fondness for beds of state—the number of their jewels, exclusive of all church plate and ornaments.—The strange names of greyhounds and horses are preserved in some of the Wills, as well as the accoutrements and habits of the times.—One testator ordered twenty-five men to be dressed in white, and as many in blue, at his funeral: And a variety of other dispositions will serve to shew the passions of mankind to have been then just what they are now.—Their great love for their domestics and dependents appears throughout, by the legacies they bequeathed for their future maintenance.—The prayers for the soul, being always the first object of Religion at that time, precede every other consideration.

Many modes of domestic life, and many singular customs in the different period therein



therein comprehended, and which (from their being common at the times in which they were transacted) are unnoticed by our old historians, are amply elucidated.

We see the relict of Edward IV. so absolutely distressed, that she had not wherewithal to pay her debts; and, having nothing to give to her Queen her daughter, or to any of her children, directs "her small stuff and goods" to be disposed of for the contentation of "her debts and the health of her soul, as far as they will extend;" at the same time ordering, that if any of her relations had an inclination to purchase, they should be allowed a preference. Her only personal request was, that she might be buried near her husband at Windsor.

One material use of a careful inspection into the legacies to brothers and to other near relations will be the correcting, or at least the confirming, the pedigrees of our ancient nobility, and may fill up some blanks left by the great Sir William Dugdale in his *Baronage*, and will, certainly be of great use to any future edition of any peerage.—Their great concern appears throughout with regard to their heirs at law, so far as relates to the real estates, which they then made subject, in many instances, not only to the payment of their debts, but to the corrodies by them bequeathed to old faithful servants, as well as their own relations.—If any legacies are left to bastards (which was the case in some of them) they appear with a sparing hand; and though they were desirous of providing for them very handsomely in their life-time, there seems throughout a jealousy of their partaking hereafter of any of the family honours, as far as we may judge by these Wills. But, as they were always sensible that their death would be beneficial to the indigent, and fondly presumed on a too literal construction of the apostolic apophthegm, that "charity covers a multitude of sins," their chief care seems to have been directed by a charitable disposition to the poor, men, women, and children—and all this, exclusive of the desire they had of a grand shew at their funeral, the intention of which was to unite ostentation with charity, and the relief and cloathing of the indigent, by providing for those through whose parishes their bodies might be carried for interment. Besides the custom of bequeathing money to the poor, which seems common in most of the wills, the sums distributed to them at funerals of persons of eminence may perhaps be considered, in a political light, as an eligible mode of providing for the poor in general, and particularly for such of their relations as did not belong to their own families, which, with the assistance of the

religious houses, seems at that time to have fully answered the purpose of the poor's rate of the present age. Yours, &c. ET OXONENSIS.

MR. URBAN,

Dec. 9.

I Shall now fulfil my promise of sending you a few particulars of the late Dr JAMES PARSONS. He was a native of Ireland, was educated at Rouen in Normandy; became afterwards a Licentiate of the College of Physicians, and Fellow of the Royal and Antiquary Societies; was intimately acquainted with Dr. Stukeley, Mr. Folkes, the two Mr. Gales, Mr. Baker, and many other eminent members of both Societies; was a learned, communicative, and agreeable man; a good anatomist, eminent as a man-midwife, remarkably kind in his profession to the poor, and in high reputation in many parts of Europe\*. His last publication was "The Remains of Japhet" in 1767, 4to. He wrote many medical and anatomical essays in the *Philosophical Transactions*; and particularly described the rhinoceros, (vol. LVI. art. 6.) on which he was attacked in *Gent. Mag.* vol. XXXVIII. p. 208. and replied *Ib.* p. 269. In the *Phil. Trans.* No 484. he made some physical observations on the case of Margaret Cutting, of Wickham Market, Suffolk, who spoke without a tongue; but this proved a gross imposture, unworthy the regard of the Doctor or his friend Mr. Henry Baker, or Mr. Baker's friend Mr. Benjamin Boddington, that credulous good man, who first introduced her to notice in No 464†. Dr. Parsons's Remedy for the Bite of a Mad Dog is in *Gent. Mag.* 1760, p. 371. He died at his house in Red Lion Square, April 4, 1770, and was buried 17 days after at Hendon. A portrait of him by Mr. Wilson is now in the British Museum; another, left unfinished, is possessed by his widow. Q.

MR. URBAN,

Dec. 14.

Mr. Rudder, in his "New History of Gloucestershire," p. 665, gives the following account of the growth and size of a child the son of Mr. John Collet, a gentleman farmer of Upper Slaughter in that county: "He was not eight years old in February 1777, when this account was taken, but measured over the breast fifty-two inches round, and round the thigh twenty-eight inches. His height I cannot exactly ascertain, but when I saw him it appeared to be about four feet nine or ten inches. He has a jolly manly countenance, and florid complexion; is healthy, active, sprightly, and sensible, and is much displeased with the curiosity of strangers coming to see him."

Perhaps some of your Correspondents may favour you with a further account of this extraordinary production of Nature. Q.

One of his first publications was, "A History of Hermaphrodites, 1741," 8vo. "Description of the Bladder, and Animadversions on Mrs. Stephens's Medicines, 1742," 8vo. It was rather unlucky that the compiler of Mr. Henry Baker's article in the *New Biographical Dictionary*, vol. I. p. 527, should introduce this story in a long note, by way of pa-



MR. URBAN, *N. Walsham, Nov. 15.*

HOW far the following Prose Translation of a noble Ode in Pindar is calculated to give the common reader an idea of the cast of genius peculiar to that celebrated ancient, it ill becomes me to determine. It is, however, much at your service; and your insertion of it will oblige a constant reader.

PINDAR, OLYMPIC II.

“O ye hymns that lead the strains of the harp, what God, what Hero, or what illustrious Prince, shall we celebrate? Pisa is sacred to Jove: the Olympic games were established by Hercules with the first fruits of his military spoils. Next let us celebrate Theron for the victory which he gained in a chariot drawn by four horses: Theron, who is a generous host, the support of Agrigentum, and the ruler of conquered cities. His ancestors, after having suffered many misfortunes, obtained a sacred habitation upon the banks of the river: they became the glory of Sicily, and were blessed with the smiles of Fortune for the rest of their days, which crowned their native virtues with riches and honour. O Jupiter, son of Saturn and Rhea, who governest the sacred seat of Olympus, the most excellent games of Pisa, and the streams of Alpheus, and who delightest in the strains of the Mæse; I beseech thee to cast thy propitious eyes over their native land, and preserve it to them and their posterity. Never can Time, the father of all things, annihilate the actions of men when they are once performed; their virtues and their vices must exist for ever.

“Propitious Fate may cover them in oblivion: the hateful evil dies when it is overcome by the joys of prosperity, and the divine will has sent plenty and opulence. My song makes me recollect the well-throned daughters of Cadmus, who suffered many misfortunes. The grief is severe which succeeds excess of happiness. Semele with dishevelled hair, having been killed by a thunder-bolt, lives on Olympus; and Pallas, sister of Jupiter, and the ivy-bearing Bacchus always love her. They say that Ino has obtained immortality in the sea with the daughters of Nereus. The death of mortals is never fixed, neither shall we end our tranquil day, child of the sun, in unallayed happiness: for successive tides of happiness and misery flow upon human life. Thus that fortune which afforded his father sweet happiness and heaven-descended wealth, at another time (contrary to his former fate) brought upon him the greatest misfortunes: the unhappy son met his father Laius and murdered him, verifying the oracle which was formerly delivered at Delphos. Erynnis, looking sternly, destroyed his warlike race with mutual slaughter: Thersander was lost after the death of Polynices; Thersander, who acquired renown in the juvenile contests and the rage of war, who was the firm bulwark of the family of

the Adrastidae: wherefore it behoves me to celebrate, with lyres and panegyric songs, the son of Ænefidamus, who laid the foundation of that illustrious family: he received the prize at Olympia: he with his brother partook of the prize at Pythia; and the swiftness of their common horses, which ran twelve times round the course, brought them the prize at Isthmia, but he eased himself from anxious cares by endeavouring to obtain the victory. Riches, adorned with virtue, afford a man the enjoyment of all things, sustaining the heavy expence which is unavoidable in the acquisition of honour. They are a splendid star, and a true light to mankind: whoever is possessed of wealth, adorned with virtue, sees into futurity, and knows that the souls of reprobate men shall suffer punishment in a future state. There is a judge in the regions below, to punish the crimes which are committed above in the kingdom of Jove, who, from his unrelenting hatred of wickedness, pronounces irreversible decrees. The good lead a life void of misery and toil, and do not disturb the earth nor the watery sea with their labour, to procure a scanty subsistence: they have a sun which shines upon them by day and by night: the faithful are permitted to live with the ever-honoured Gods, and to enjoy everlasting happiness, free from interruption and sorrow: but some are forced to suffer miseries dreadful to behold. As many as have thrice suffered transmigration, and have abstained from every wickedness, have performed their journey upon the road of Jupiter to the city of Saturn: there the sea-breezes breathe upon the happy islands: there the golden flowers bloom, some upon the earth, some upon the lofty trees, and some are nourished with water: with chaplets and bracelets of these the happy bind their hands. By the just decrees of Rhadamantus, whom father Jupiter the husband of Rhea, who possesses the most exalted throne, has made his assistant, Peleus and Cadmus are numbered amongst the inhabitants of the happy islands, and his mother, after she had prevailed upon Jupiter by her intreaties, brought Achilles thither; and he killed Hector, the firm and irrepugnable bulwark of Troy; and likewise Cygnus, and Memnon the son of Aurora. Within the quiver under my elbow, I bear swift-flying shafts of praise: they are well known and familiar to the wise, but to the vulgar multitude they need an interpreter. He alone is wise who is possessed of extensive knowledge derived from nature: but they who have acquired their knowledge from reading only, like lequacious crows, utter their superficial impertinences against the divine bird of Jove. Oh my soul, direct thy bow to the goal: whom shall I strike, when I send forth a glorious shaft from my benevolent heart? I will aim my bow towards Agrigentum, and swear a faithful oath that no city for these hundred years has brought forth



forth a man more benevolent in his heart, and more beneficent in his actions, than Theron. The envy of malicious men has unjustly attacked his fame, and wickedly endeavoured to disturb his peace, and to consign his illustrious exploits to eternal oblivion. It is impossible to number the favours of the sea: and who can enumerate the favours which Theron has conferred upon his friends?"

H. HANMER.

MEMOIRS of the Life and Writings of the Reverend and Learned Mr. SAMUEL SAY.

MR Samuel Say was born in 1675. He was the 2d son of the Rev. Mr. Giles Say, who had been ejected from the vicarage of St. Michael's in Southampton by the Bartholomew act in 1662, and, after king James the Second's liberty of conscience, was chosen pastor of a dissenting congregation at Guestwick in Norfolk, where he continued till his death, April 7, 1692. Some years after, his son (abovementioned) being at Southwark, where he had been at school, and conversing with some of the dissenters of that place, met with a woman of great reputation for piety, who told him with great joy, that a sermon on Ps. cxix. 130. preached by his father thirty years before, was the means of her conversion\*. Being strongly inclined to the ministry, Mr. Say entered as a pupil in the academy of the Rev. Mr. Thomas Rowe at London about 1692, where he had for his fellow-students, Mr. (afterwards Dr.) Isaac Watts, Mr. John Hughes, and Mr. Josiah Hort, afterwards archbishop of Tuam. When he had finished his studies, he became chaplain to Thomas Scott, Esq. of Lyminge in Kent, in whose family he continued three years. From thence he removed to Andover in Hampshire, then to Yarmouth in Norfolk, and soon after to Lowestoff in Suffolk, where he continued labouring in word and doctrine eighteen years. He was afterwards co-pastor with the Rev. Mr. Samuel Baxter at Ipswich nine years, and lastly was called, in 1734, to succeed Dr. Edmund Calamy in Westminster, where he died at his house in James Street, April 12, 1743, of a mortification in his bowels, in the sixty-eighth year of his age.

In his funeral sermon, preached by Dr. Obadiah Hughes, and afterwards printed, a due elogium is paid to his ministerial abilities; and soon after his death a thin quarto volume of his poems, with two essays in prose, "On the Harmony, Variety, and Power of Numbers," written at the request of Mr. Richardson the painter, were published for the benefit of his daughter, now married to the Rev.

Mr. Toms, of Hadleigh in Suffolk. These essays have been much admired by persons of taste and judgment. And we are glad to have it in our power to rescue from oblivion the following manuscript remarks, by the same judicious hand, written in the margin of a copy of Mr. Auditor Benson's *Profatory Discourse to his Edition of Johnstons's Psalms, and the Conclusion of that Discourse*, 1741 †, communicated to us by a correspondent.

In the preface to his Works we are told that Mr. Say "was a tender husband, an indulgent father, and of a most benevolent, communicative disposition, ever ready to do good, and to distribute. He was well versed in astronomy and natural philosophy; had a taste for music and poetry, was a good critic, and a master of the classics. Yet so great was his modesty, that he was known only to a few select friends, and never published above two or three sermons, which were in a manner extorted from him." Among the modern Latin poets Broukhufius was his favourite; among the English Milton, whose head, etched by Mr. Richardson, is prefixed to his second essay. A letter from Mr. Say to Mr. Hughes, and two from Mr. Say to Mr. Duncombe, with a Latin translation of the beginning of *Paradise Lost*, are printed among the Letters of Eminent Persons deceased, vol. I. and vol. II. His character of Mrs. Bridget Bendysh, grand-daughter of Oliver Cromwell, in the appendix to vol. II. first appeared (without a name) in our volume for 1765, p. 357. In the same volume, p. 423, *The Resurrection illustrated by the Changes of the Silk-worm*, is by the same hand. And some of his poetical pieces are in Nichols's Select Collection, vol. VI.

Mr. Say had collected all the forms of prayer on public occasions from the time of archbishop Laud, which after his death were offered to the then archbishop of York (Dr. Herring), but were declined by him as "never likely to be employed in compositions of that sort for the public, that work being in the province of Canterbury †." See Archbishop Herring's Letters, p. 80.

N.B. The remarks by Mr. Say are between [ ].

P. 6. Ps. xxiii. 1. "The Lord is my shepherd, I shall not want."

*Quid frustra rabiidi me petitis canes? &c. Buchanan.*

"How extravagant is it to begin this elegant pastoral poem with

*Ye mad dogs, why do ye attack me in vain?*

"In Johnston all is natural and easy; there is just as much paraphrase as is necessary, and nothing more.

\* See Dr. Calamy's Nonconformists Memorial.

† "On two unequal crutches propp'd he came;

"Milton's on this, on that one Johnston's name." *Dunciad*, IV. 111.

Lauder ascribed the ill success of his edition of Johnston's Psalms to this couplet, and from hence originated his rancour against Milton. He should rather have been incensed against Pope.

† Yet, "unlikely" as it seemed, this event soon happened.



"Blandus ut upilio, me pascit conditor orbis:  
Ne mihi quid d. sit providus ille cavet." Johnston.  
[What relation have the ideas of *conditor*  
and *upilio*?]

P. 8. Pf. cxxxvii. 2.

"Muta super virides pendebant nablia ramos,  
Et salices tacitas sustinere lyas. Buchanan.

"Here we are told, in the first line, their  
mute harps hung upon the green boughs; in  
the next, that the willows sustained their si-  
lent lyres."

[But the *nablion*, or psaltery, differed from  
the harp:

—— *duplici genalia nablia palmâ*  
*Verrere* ——— OVID.

By which it appears that the harp was  
touched with one hand only, the *nablion*  
with both. And thus also Johnston:

*Desuetas saliceta lyras, et muta ferebant*  
*Nablia* —]

Ver. 5. "Compressor antè meâ capiant me ob-  
livie dextræ,

*Nec memor argutæ sit mea dextra lyre.*

Buchanan.

"Here the poet wishes he may sooner for-  
get his right hand, and his right hand forget  
his harp, than he should forget Jerusalem."

[How beautiful, had Johnston said this!]

P. 9. "Example of an anti-climax in Bu-  
chanan:

Pf. i. 3. & 4. — *sed prodiga lato*

*Proventu beat agricolam; nec flore caduco*

*Arridens, blandâ dominum spe lætat ina-  
nem.*" Buchanan.

[The image is more beautiful, and the  
thought aggravated.]

P. 11. "Fraudum anfractus [a mere Vir-  
gilian word! See below] is enough to frighten  
all the inhabitants of Parnassus.

"Cicero indeed, to conclude a paragraph  
in a full sounding manner, may say, *Quid*  
*opus est circuitione et anfractu?* De Div. II. 61.  
But *anfractus* in any line of Virgil or Horace  
is not to be found."

[Except in Virgil's *Æneis*, lib. II. v. 522.  
*Est curvo anfractu vallis accommoda fraudi.*  
See this corrected among the *Errata ad fin.*  
in such a manner as to commit a new fault\*.  
For this alliteration would have been a beauty  
in Johnston. He ought to have confessed  
his rashness or ignorance. But in this cen-  
sure his justly admired Broukhufius is in-  
volved together with Virgil and Buchanan:  
and in lines which all the world must agree  
to admire:

*Ab quoties illo capium modulamine vectam*

*Immemorem ceptæ vidimus ire viæ!*

*Inde tot anfractus — longoque volumina cursu,*

*Dum vitat lentis Nerca vorticibus.*

Lib. XI. Eleg. III.

An Elegy in which there are more beauties,  
and a greater variety of versification, than  
in all the Psalms of Johnston put together.

And yet what a still greater variety may we  
observe throughout the whole fourth book!  
See particularly the sixth and ninth Elegies,  
and especially the twelfth.]

P. 13. Pf. cxxxiii. 1.

*O quibus illecebris pax et concordia fratrum*

*Me trahit, et pia qui pectora jungit amor!"*

Johnston.

[With what allurements do the peace and  
agreement of brethren draw me! Is this to say,  
in the affecting simplicity of the original,  
How good and pleasant it is!]

P. 15. "To obviate the objection of Bu-  
chanan's supposed advantage in using such a  
variety of numbers, because of the various  
subjects which the Psalms contain, an un-  
answerable argument is this: The Psalms  
in the original being all divided into small  
parts, it is not possible to make a good tran-  
slation in Latin verse, and at the same time  
good verse, except in elegiac measure."

[One would think this should be rather an  
unanswerable objection to the performance of  
Johnston: a perpetual and heavy uniformity  
of numbers; the very same in every Psalm,  
and in every part of the same Psalm; the  
same air, and the same laws of versification,  
if the subject be ever so noble or so tender,  
sad or chearful. Not thus Propertius addres-  
ses himself to Virgil to celebrate the tender-  
ness of his Eclogues, or ascends the chariot  
in the very next poem, and in far different  
and more pompous numbers places himself  
the head of the Roman Elegiacs. Nor thus  
did his Callimachus and Philetas set him an  
example, from which if Ovid departed, he  
might have reason. His were plainly *Amours*,  
as we now call them. They were verses of  
gallantry. With reason therefore did Brouk-  
hufius restore the laws of the ancient Grecians,  
and vary the turn of his verses according to  
the variety of his subjects. (See the tender  
lines to Julia, and the very next elegy, in  
which he insults his friend Francius.) What  
I have said here relates chiefly to the manner  
of closing the Pentameter line. But even in  
the Hexameter Johnston is far from imita-  
ting Virgil, as this writer pretends. There is  
more variety in any one page of Virgil, than  
in all the Psalms of Johnston.

P. 17. "I took not long since the liberty  
to offer some remarks of mine to the public  
on this subject† (poetry)."

[These remarks were written with so little  
judgment or real observation of the practice  
of the most ancient poets, that it is plain the  
author never read nor perhaps saw some of  
the poets on whom he remarks. As Hesiod  
was one of the most ancient poets, he takes  
it for granted that he falls into the vice of  
pausing at the syllable after the second move-  
ment, which Virgil does twice, and in many  
places ten times, to one such instance in He-

\* Viz. P. 11. l. 6. after '*anfractus*' add "coupled with such a rough word as *fraudum*."

† "Letters concerning Poetical Translations, and Virgil and Milton's Art of Verse, &c.  
1739," 8vo.



nod. But this gentleman has eyes, or no eyes, to see, as the authors are, or are not, his favourites. The remark which he makes on Buchanan's first Psalm, he might more justly have made on Johnston's, who not once departs from what he calls the common *Cæsura* (or the pause on the first syllable of the third foot) throughout the whole: and but once in a poem thrice as long, set at the front of his version, which this editor has suppressed in both his editions with a greater injury perhaps to his author than to Buchanan. If he replies, "that the sense does not always pause where the verse pauses," let him apply this observation also to Buchanan, and pause it where the voice pauses: *Contemptrixque poli: | subito sed turbine rapti Pulveris instar erunt volucris quem concita gyro Aura levis torquet vacuo ludibria cælo. | Ergo ubi veridicus iudex | in nube serenâ, &c.*

But this author does not know that the *Cæsura* may be the same in many lines, and yet an agreeable variety be still maintained. How different are the sounds, e. g. in *Contemptrixque poli*, and *Pulveris instar erunt*! And that the *Cæsura* is to be governed by the air, and may be the same, or ought to be varied, in every line according to the nature of the ideas and the passions. When all is in motion in the poem, it ought to be so in the verse; and the contrary, when all is calm, sedate, and solemn. Ovid, in his *Metamorphoses*, having little other variety, generally runs his verses into one another. But how uniform, how stately and majestic is the movement, when he makes us, in the very pauses of his verse, view, at leisure, the magnificent palace of the Sun!

*Regia Solis erat sublimibus alta columnis,  
Clara micante auro, flammæque imitante pyropo:  
Cujus ebul nitidum fastigia summa tangebant,  
Argenti bifores radiabant limine valvæ.  
Materiam superabat opus.* Lib. II.

And Milton, on a like occasion, as if he had these very lines in his eye, in the entrance of the same book of his poem:

High on a throne of royal state, which far  
Outshone the wealth of Ormus and of Ind,  
Or where the gorgeous east, with richest hand,  
Showers on her kings barbaric pearl and gold,  
Satan exalted sat——

And farther perhaps our language will hardly permit. But his own Virgil, who in the beginning of the *Georgics* varies (not the *Cæsura* indeed, but yet) the real pauses of the breath in every line, as this writer justly observes, can, on proper occasions, give us 10, 20, 40, or 50 lines together, and scarce ever vary the *Cæsura*, or even the real pause, and then only to give the deeper groan, or paint a ghost still paler, a river overflowing its banks, or unruly horses that run away with the chariot and the driver. See the close of the first *Georgic*, and compare it with all the verses that precede it, from *Quid tempestates autumnæ et sidera dicam* to which they are so beautifully opposed both in sentiments and numbers.]

P. 20. Ps. iv. 1.

*"Tu meus es, genui te bodie: me posce, daboque,  
Opater, O hominum divumque æterna potestas!"*

*Me Dominus clamantem ad se, auxiliumque petentem. Buchanan.*

"Here is one of Virgil's most sublime sonorous verses placed between two of the most miserable, distorted, hobbling lines that ever any mortal wrote."

[As the last of these verses is very beautiful, I know not whether the judgment of this writer is owing to his prejudice or ignorance; though I believe it is owing, in some measure, to both. However, it appears from other places that he knew not that the vowel in *se* was to be elided, and the accent or emphasis to lie on the word *clamantem*; and I dare say, had Buchanan writ the verse that follows *O Pater*, &c. in Virgil himself, he would have judged of it in the same manner, and have laid the same emphasis on *jam* there as on *se* here. *Namque aliud quid sit quod jam implorare queamus?*]

P. 21. "In the first ode of Horace, *Mæcenas atavis editæ regibus*, the soft vowel *e* is iterated five times in four words, and every time in a full sound, that is, at the conclusion of the syllable, *Mæ-ce-e-te-re*," &c.

[He who can thus account for the beauty of Horace's numbers, shews he has not so much as a notion of numbers.]

Ib. "*O et præsidium et dulcè deus meum*. Here the same vowel is again repeated six times, nor must it pass unobserved how much the full rhyme in *præsidium* and *meum* adds to the harmony."

[Had he read either Cicero or Quintilian, he would have seen that it was impossible *præsidium* and *meum* should rhyme to one another to the ear of a Roman: for they both unluckily mention this very word *præsidium*, or *præsidii*, to shew that the last syllable in either is lost to the ear, when it is to judge of numbers either in prose or in verse, if a vowel follows. For with the former, *præsidii aut* is a *criticus*, that is, three syllables only in real quantity to the ear; and with the other, *præsidium est*, used for a dactyl, followed by a long syllable, whatever licence the poets took, was a close he could never approve. *Præsidium et* therefore, considered according to the laws of numbers, are sounds to be excused rather than admired.]

Ibid. "In the same manner, with the same thought, and to the same person, Virgil addresses himself in the *Georgics*:

*O decus, O famæ merito pars maxima nostræ,  
Mæcenas.* Georg. II. 40.

[With what knowledge of ancient sounds does our author make *e* and *ai* or *oi* to be exactly the same to the ear, and to rhyme to each other! What the real sound of *æ* or *ai* was, may be judged by the sound when the diphthong was resolved into its constituent vowels:

*Attonitusque legis terræ frugiferæ.*

Our



Our author, however, was in no danger of being frightened with the noise of such vowels. Yet with like skill he judges that *u* also and *e* are the same in the following instance, *Collēgissē jūva*, &c.]

P. 22. "*Evitātā rotis, pālmāque nobilis*. Here the vowel *a* is repeated four times, and every one is a full sound."

[He is mistaken in imagining that the shorter final *ā* is as full a sound as the *a* which had twice the length. The final *ā* was rather an indistinct and gentle breath, to give a graceful close to the radical sounds, as the French pronounce their final *e*. But enough, and perhaps too much of this; otherwise I might have observed that *tis* (i. e. *teiz*), and *lis* (in *rotis* and *nobilis*, to which our author supposes the harmony is chiefly owing) are such different sounds, that Austin imagines no ear could have borne it, if Virgil had said *Trojæ qui primis ab oris*.]

P. 25. "*Integer vitæ, scelerisque furus*. In this line of Horace there is not one disagreeable syllable, and even one was enough to have spoiled the whole."

[Whatever this writer thinks, neither *ger*, nor *ris*, nor *rus*, would have given any great pleasure to the ear of a Roman.]

*Ibid.* Pl. v. 3. "*Mente non dura, tetricusque tristis*. Buchanan. What a falling-off is here! from a line softer than even Horace, to — *dura, tetricusque tristis*!"

[This author is really complimenting Buchanan all this time. It appears that the sounds in his verses rise out of the sense. Thus the power and the mercy of God are expressed at once in the fuller sounds that begin and the sweeter that close the first line, *O petens rerum, Deus, aure lenis*, and his severity deprecated and dreaded in every sound of the last, *durâ, tetricus, tristis*, which are all equal to the ideas.]

P. 26. "The *ra-tri-trist* [just like *ger-ris-rus*] being brought so near together, as perfectly set the reader's ears on edge, as the four-est crab can his teeth. This is even worse than [Milton's grating our ears with perpetual *r*'s: — when hollow rocks retain

The sound of blust'ring winds [lull  
That rouse the sea, and with hoarse cadence  
Seafaring men o'er-watch'd —  
or those in which we hear the roaring of the  
sea — that parts  
Calabria from the hoarse Trinacrian shore.]

"Here we see now what it is to want art" [and follow nature.]

P. 27. Pl. cxix. 2. *Beth*. "*Qua regant riores juvenēs, habēnam*." *Johnston*.

"This line of Johnston's is alliterated with the same vowel as his master's (*Integer vitæ*, &c.) and almost exactly in the same places."

[And yet how flat at once to the ear and the mind!]

*Ibid* "*Lēx dabit. Tē, Rēx surēru, regavi*. "Here Johnston's line is again alliterated with the same vowel *e* four times."

[Shut your eyes, and ask yourself if such a line can give pleasure to the ear, or that which follows,

*Mētē sincēra: mihi, nē vacillēm.*]

*Ibid*. "The Adonic verse in Johnston, *Dirigē grēssus*, is alliterated twice with the same vowel, which he has carried through the whole strophe" [as well as the same canine growlings, which we hear snarling from the beginning to the end. Thus, I mean, he would probably have expressed himself had Buchanan writ thus.]

P. 28. "*Vōce sublimi, pōpulōs per omnes, Jurā, ceu prāco, tuā publicāvi*." *Johnston*. [How poetical a word! how worthy the mouth of a Virgil or Horace!]

*Ibid*. "*Quam docēs, lēgēm mēditabor; una Hāc meam fūlcit Cynosūra pūppim*." [A name well known, no doubt, to David, who had great experience in the art of sailing, and was well skilled in the Grecian names of the constellations.]

P. 29. "This it is to have the advantage of variety of numbers," (applied ironically to Buchanan.)

[This writer seems to have no other notion of variety of numbers than variety of verse.]

P. 41. note. Pl. civ. 32. [Simple and great.]

*Buchanan*. "*Ille Deus, quo territa tellus Concutiente tremit, montes tangente vaporant, Fumiferā trepidum nebulā testante pavorem*." *Johnston*. *Illius adspēctū tellus tremit [infima;] fumant*

*Ardua cœlesti culmina tacta manu*." [The sublime lost in the circumlocution.] "What a heap of words are got together here, and to how little purpose, by Buchanan! How strong and concise is Johnston!"

[This author has not learned to distinguish between the sublime and the style sublime. See Boileau's Longinus. *Fumant ardua*, &c. do these words convey the immediate connection between the two ideas, *He toucheth the hills, and they smoke*?]

*Conclusion of the Prefatory Discourse, &c.*

P. 4. Pl. i. 1. *Buchanan*. "*Felix ille animi*. "It is no easy matter to fix any sense on this figurative expression, which is borrowed from Angelus Politianus."

[Rather from Virgil's *Infelix animi, Amens animi, Fidens animi, Inops animi, Victus, præstans, dubius animi*, &c. How far out of his depth in criticism does this poor gentleman venture!]

P. 14. "These are trifles in comparison to *scelerata intētas, quicq̃ d'impēty*."

[Like Virgil's *Errare vult*.]

P. 16. Pl. civ. 2 3. "Buchanan has so jumbled these two verses together, in his translation (the natural consequence of using this sort of verse,) that they cannot be considered separately."

[Does not the running of the horse one into another make a considerable part of its beauty and harmony?]

(To be continued)



MR. URBAN,

YOUR attention to natural knowledge induces me to send, what I am confident you will think worth recording, a particular account of the storm which, in p. 537, you have mentioned to have happened at Roehampton in Surrey.

On Sunday, October 15, 1780, about ten minutes past eight in the evening, a whirlwind arose, accompanied with most dreadful thunder and lightning, and continued about twenty minutes, when the wind abated, but the thunder and lightning continued till near ten at night. It first attacked some trees by Richmond park wall, standing upon an eminence near lord Besborough's house at Roehampton, and tore some branches from them; then assailed lady Eggleton's house in a line North, did much damage there, and stripped off great branches from three large elm trees standing in a field behind the last-mentioned house: from these three trees the ground rather declines and sinks into a valley, where the wind ploughed up the earth (here and there) eight inches, or more, deep, for two yards in breadth and sixty yards in length. The ground of this field being very loose by the burrows made by moles, and their hills from time to time being spread and rolled, the wind (it is supposed) penetrated some apertures or holes in the earth, and blew up the ground in the manner above described; and this conjecture was the more confirmed by a gentleman's pointer dog (he happened to have with him) trying a few days after to scratch the moles out of the earth, which then seemed plentiful in the very track of the wind. In the same field stood an extremely large walnut tree, which was whirled up by the roots, and cast eleven yards distant from the place where it grew. The storm then attacked the gable end of the gardener's house in Roehampton Lane, and here Providence seemed to interfere on behalf of a poor woman who was that day brought to bed in the upper room of the house; for had not (as it is thought) a row of elm trees standing near, and which did not suffer, given a turn to the wind that seemed to be coming in a strait line, the stack of chimneys must, in all human probability, have been beat down upon the house; instead of which, the wind coming sideways, they fell obliquely into the garden, and the front of the room fell outwards, whereby the woman escaped unhurt.

At this gardener's, a barn (wherein were eight persons, one of whom was killed, and the others terribly bruised and maimed) and all the out-houses were levelled with the ground: an empty cart standing in the yard, was blown into Roehampton Lane, seventy yards off, the body of which was torn from the carriage part, and lay ten yards further; but it was observed, that the iron-work of the wheels did not appear to be in the least affected. An elm tree, above a yard in circumference, growing in an hedge-row near the above gardener's house, was torn up roots and all, and hurled at least 600 yards dis-

tance on Barnes Common; and more than 200 large elm trees, which grew on each side of Roehampton Lane, were torn up by the roots, and lay in various directions, so as to block up the road entirely.

The parish work-house, lately erected on Barnes Common, was unripped, and a windmill at some distance on the same Common was beaten down, and several large trees near Barn-Elms were torn up. The gardener's house at Mr. Hoare's seat there was much damaged, as were several houses on the mall at Chiswick, and likewise the church and several houses at Hammersmith; a summer house and garden wall there were entirely removed. It may be observed, that from Lord Besborough's, where the storm began, to Hammersmith church, is pretty nearly a direct line, and its progress seems to have been from the South to the North, and the breadth not more than one quarter of a mile.

In the morning of this day the air was very close and sultry, the thermometer above sixty, and rose some degrees during the storm, the wind South.

A. G.

MR. URBAN,

Dec. 4, 1780.

I cannot help thinking the treatment Religion and its Ministers meet with from many in the House, (see *Gent. Mag.* p. 503, 504). and the little respect the whole House shews in their non-attendance on the days enjoined to be kept holy by their own acts, contributes, as much as any thing, to the general indifference so much complained of. I remember, a good many years ago, a petition was presented from St. Margaret's parish, desiring some assistance towards repairing their church. A member stood up and opposed it strenuously, but being replied to, that it was the parish church of the House, and where they went, &c. he answered, that if so, he thought the request should be complied with, but that he knew nothing of that matter, as he never went to any church. If the guardians of our happy constitution in church and state may treat one half of it in this contemptuous manner, of what use are Tests, &c. and why should the vulgar, &c. who are under no ties, keep any measures, as seems to be the case with Hollis and his partisans? — P. 524. What stuff it is to talk of his Grace's spleen, wrath, &c. Take my word for it, Secker will be esteemed when Hollis and his partisans in religion and politics will be execrated by the nation, which will owe its slavery and either atheism or superstition to the labours of these *Reformers*. In the present instance it is stated to be fair and right to say any thing, and in any manner, against establishments; whereas the most decent and polite man could not make a reply but the wrath that set him to work was visible. If poison was conveyed by the newspapers, was it wrong or unbecoming the archbishop to administer an antidote of his own, or his humble friends, by the same channel?

Yours, &amp;c.

L. M.

St. Com.



81. *Common-Place Arguments against Administration, with obvious Answers (intended for the Use of the New Parliament).* 3d Edition. 8vo. 1s. 6d. Faulder.

THE celebrated Author of *Anticipation* has here *anticipated* again, by giving us (as he pretends) “most of the *thoughts*, and many of the *words*, that will be used for and against” the following popular questions, viz. “The late and the new parliament;—complimentary invitations to the young members;—the prophecies of opposition;—annual parliaments\*;—best officers *driven from* the service;—conversation politics;—the praise of party;—the last campaign, and state of the nation, comprising the captures;—Rhode Island, and M. de Ternay;—Lord Cornwallis’s victory;—danger of Jamaica and Halifax;—Portuguese perfidy;—army and navy;—petitions and associations;—miscellaneous eloquence for the gallery;—and, change of the ministry.” On the subject of the captures, opposition, we think, will hardly be so ignorant as to give *Count D’Estaing*† (instead of Don Cordova) the honour of capturing our E. and W. India fleets, or to talk of “the decided superiority of the French and Spaniards in the W. Indies,” when they themselves confess the contrary. But we wish not to know or anticipate what *may be* said, contented if we can learn and communicate what *has been* said, on the subjects in debate. And, in truth, such *jeux d’esprit* in such an important crisis seem to us little better than “Nero’s fiddling, while Rome was in flames.”

82. *Kilhampton Abbey, &c. Part II.* 2s. 6d. (See our last.)

*O tempora! O mores!*

83. *Memoirs of the Rev. Isaac Watts, D. D.* By Thomas Gibbons, D. D. 8vo. 5s. Buckland.

HAVING in our Volume for 1764, p. 321, inserted some memoirs of this truly pious and learned Divine, by Dr. Jennings, we shall only observe on this publication, that it is very copious (some will think prolix), being divided into XII chapters, of which the subjects are, Dr. Watts’s “birth, childhood, and classical education; his academical studies; his occasional poems during his studies, &c.; a review of his life; his character as a christian and a minister; his writings in prose; his writings in

poetry; his improvements on the poetical compositions of others; the honourable notice taken of him while living; his decline and death; the respect paid him at his decease; 57 select letters of his correspondents, &c.” With an Appendix, containing, “1. a catalogue of his writings; and, 2. shewing that a collection of poems, lately published under the title of the Doctor’s Posthumous Works, have been already published, or have been falsely ascribed to him,” being probably written by his father (this imposition was in like manner detected in our last year’s Magazine, p. 381.). To the short memoirs above-mentioned we shall only add (from these), that for the last thirty-six years of his life Dr. Watts resided in the family of Sir Thomas and Lady Abney at Stoke Newington. His correspondents, whose letters are inserted, are Archbishops Secker and Hort, Bishop Gibson, Countess of Hertford, the late and present Lord Barrington, Dr. Doddridge, Mr. James Hervey, &c. The first letter (dated Nov. 18, 1711) is the most curious, as in it Mr. Secker gives an account of his course of studies at Mr. Jones’s academy at Gloucester, “an extraordinary place of education,” as he styles it, into which Dr. Watts procured him admittance. “This very sensible letter,” adds the editor, “was written by Mr. Secker at the early age of eighteen. It does honour to himself, at the same time it pays such distinguished and deserved respect to his learned, vigilant, and amiable tutor, the Rev. Mr. Samuel Jones. Had Dr. Porteus and Dr. Stinton, the authors of the Archbishop’s memoirs prefixed to his works, been acquainted with Mr. Jones’s eminent merits, they certainly would not have passed him over so slightly as *one Mr. Jones, who kept an academy at Gloucester*. But they will undoubtedly give him his just honours in all subsequent editions.” As a specimen of the correspondence, we would have given this letter were it not too long for our purpose. We will therefore add a shorter, written also at the age of 18, by the present Viscount Barrington.

“REV. SIR, *Becket-House, Feb. 22, 1734-5.*

“MY Lady begs you to accept, through my hands, her best thanks for your last kind letter to her. She is fully sensible of the favour you do her, both by the handsome manner in which you speak of her deceased

\* The answer to this is, “Previous Question.”

† “The moment he (*D’Estaing*) had steered from Spain, two of our most valuable fleets were instantly captured.”



Lord, and the excellent motives you propose for her consolation.

“Give me leave, Sir, to return you my thanks for your kind wishes on my account. My late dear father was often commending me in a manner far above what I any ways deserved, and for which I esteem myself entirely indebted to his paternal fondness. But if I was to have chosen to whom I would have been so commended, it should have been to *Dr. Watts* at *Lady Abney's*. I esteem it incumbent on me to come up, as far as I am able, to his account of me, which I shall endeavour to do by the closest imitation of his bright example.

“The desire you express of having my father's head among your collection of learned men, is worthy of a person who had so long an intimacy and friendship with him. I am sensible, that if all the world had the same regard, and so quick a remembrance, of men of merit as yourself, a picture would be entirely superfluous. Yet, if you think that from the inspection of the late Lord Barrington's picture, any may be induced to follow the pattern of virtue and self-denial he has set, it may be easily done. I am, in a very particular manner, Sir, your most humble servant,  
BARRINGTON.”

This letter is the more remarkable, as all that have hitherto appeared by this noble writer have been in his official capacity of secretary at war.

*Dr. Gibbons* seems enthusiastically fond of his subject; we can therefore easily account and allow for his being diffuse; but we cannot so readily explain his withholding from the public an account, which he was so well qualified to give, for 32 years, as *Dr. Watts* died Nov. 25, 1748. A striking likeness of the Doctor is prefixed, engraved by *Caroline Watson*. The painter's name should also have been mentioned.

P. 463. In a note on the ‘*Ichneumon*’ the Editor styles it “a particular kind of fly bred in the bodies of caterpillars,” though all naturalists, from *Pliny* down to *Sir Ashton Lever*, could have informed him, that it is an animal of the cat or badger kind, which destroys the eggs of the crocodile. One of them is exhibited stuffed at *Leicester-House*; and see a description in *Lucan* IV. 724, &c.

84. *A Complete Body of Heraldry. Containing, An Historical Enquiry into the Origin of Armories, and the Rise and Progress of Heraldry, considered as a Science; the Institution of the Offices of Constable, Marshal, and Earl Marshal of England, their concurrent and separate Jurisdictions, Functions, Powers, &c.; the Erection, Creation, and Establishment of Kings, Herald, Pursuivants, and other Officers of Arms, with their several and respec-*

*tive Duties, Badges, Liveries, Wages, Visitations, &c.; the proper Methods of blazoning and marshalling Armorial Bearings, and therein of Ordinaries, Charges, Marks of Cadency, Additions, and Abatements of Honour; Assumptions, Grants, Augmentations, Aliénations, Exchanges, Concessions, and Forfeiture of Coat-Armour; Crests, Coronets, Supporters, Badges, and other Armorial Ensigns; the Arms, Quarterings, Crests, Supporters, and Mottos of all Sovereign Princes and States; as also the Achievements of the Peers, Peeresses, and Baronets, of England, Scotland, and Ireland. An Historical Catalogue of all the different Orders of Knighthood, from the earliest to the present Time; with Descriptions of their Habits, Collars, Badges, &c. The Arms of the Counties, Cities, Boroughs, and Towns Corporate, in England and Wales, and of the Abbies and Religious Houses founded therein; as also those of the Royal Boroughs in Scotland; and of the Societies, Bodies Corporate, Trading Companies, &c. in London. The Arms of Archbishopial and Episcopal Sees in England and Ireland, and of those heretofore established in Scotland; as likewise of the Universities, their several Colleges, Halls, and Schools. A Discourse on the Origin, Use, and Abuse, of Funeral Trophies. Glover's Ordinary of Arms augmented and improved. An Alphabet of Arms, containing upwards of 50,000 Coats, with their Crests, &c. And a copious Glossary, explaining all the technical Terms used in Heraldry. In Two Volumes Folio. Illustrated with Copper-Plates. By Joseph Edmondson, Esq; F. S. A. Mowbray Herald Extraordinary, and Author of the Baronagium Genealogicum, or Genealogical Tables of the English Peers. By Subscription. 3l. 7s. in boards. Dodsley.*

THIS title is so voluminous, that there needs little further account of this elaborate and expensive work. We must however say, that the *Historical Enquiry*, &c. with which it commences, is evidently by the hand of a master deeply versed in the writings and studies of antiquity. Very plausible arguments are adduced to prove, that the use of armories was practised before the commencement of the tenth century. Jests, tilts, tournaments, &c. are introduced and described; and the author seems with reason to conclude, that *hereditary family arms* are of German origin; but when they were first introduced in England is not equally certain.

A few remarks that have occurred to us we will submit to Mr. Edmondson's correction or consideration. Among the English peers, *Wentworth* is styled ‘Earl of Stafford,’ instead of ‘Stratford;’ Earl of *Westmorland's* 2d title is ‘*Burghersh*’ not ‘*Burghett*.’ Among the Irish, the Earl



Earl of Corke's motto is really that of his great ancestor, the first earl, *God's Providence is my Inheritance*, and not *Honor Virtutis Premium*\*, his motto as Earl of Orrery. His patent too (as Earl) was dated in 1620, not 1616. Why the late E. of Holderness's daughter is not inserted as *Baroness Conyers*, we know not. As to Lady Willoughby of Eresby, she has succeeded, we doubt not, to that ancient barony of 1314, since this work was printed. The Lond. Gazette indeed absurdly styled it a creation: Among the baronets, Heron (Sir Richard) is not "of Chilham Castle, Kent," that being the seat of his elder brother. Pigot (Sir Robert) is omitted, that title being granted to his brother the late lord, with remainder, in Nov. 1763†. And Sir Ralph Payne, K. B. is not the baronet, but Sir Gillies.

85. *An Essay on the Population of England, from the Revolution to the present Time. With an Appendix, containing Remarks on the Account of the Population, Trade, and Resources, of the Kingdom, in Mr. Eden's Letters to Lord Carlisle.* By Richard Price, D. D. F. R. S. 1s. 6d. Cadell.

THOUGH the number of houses in London, Westminster, Southwark, and all Middlesex, in 1757, was 87,614, and in 1777, 90,570; our author contends and endeavours to prove, that in that period near 200,000 of our common people have been lost. The causes assigned for this depopulation are; "the increase of our army and navy; a devouring capital; three long and destructive wars; foreign migrations; the engrossing of farms; the high price of provisions; and, above all, the increase of luxury, and of our public debts and taxes." The Essay was first published in 1779, at the end of Mr. Morgan's *Treatise on Annuities, Assurances, and Survivorships*. The Appendix concludes with the following reflection:

"It is often said that the great men in opposition want to force themselves into power. But it is scarcely possible they should be so foolish.—Involved in a most expensive and hazardous contest with two of the first powers in Europe—surrounding nations hostile to us in a degree which leaves us not a friend, or even a well-wisher among them—a considerable part of our strength torn from us, and converted against us—our resources mortgaged beyond the hope or possibility of redemption—a debasing and wasteful luxury destroying public virtue, and producing a dissipation and venality in private life, and

an extravagance in the expenditure of public money, which were never equalled—and, at the same time, a monstrous debt pressing us, and increasing rapidly, without any other support than a frail credit, which the first disaster or panic may break: in such circumstances, wonderful must be that ambition which can render the management of our affairs an object of contention. No enemy of our present ministers can wish them a greater punishment, than their continuance in power to conduct the war a few years must prove. Mr. Eden, indeed, thinks they may succeed, and are still able to extricate us. At a juncture of unparalleled embarrassment and danger, he has undertaken to give us comfort. He exhorts us, taking things as the authors of our distresses have made them, to prosecute the war with vigour, assuring us that we have not upon us any symptoms of decay which should discourage us; that we can bear much more, and have still sufficient resources left.—Entertaining other apprehensions, I have taken another course. The difference between us is great; but there is one circumstance attending it, which, if I have been misled, will give me some comfort.—My representations will not be much regarded; or, if they should, they can do harm only by putting the nation too much on its guard; and leading it to measures for recovering peace, and preserving its existence, which the necessity of its affairs does not require. On the contrary, Mr. Eden's weight in the state and his abilities command attention; and the counsel he gives will be followed. Should it, therefore, happen that he is wrong, and that our situation is perilous in the degree I have represented, he has been urging us towards a precipice, and the consequences may prove fatal.—In this respect, we are like two persons who observe a friend heavily burdened plunging into a deep water, one of whom, believing that he is not in a condition to combat danger, calls upon him to come back: and the other, believing the contrary, advises him to go on. If he takes the former advice, he will, at worst, be only over-cautious. But if he takes the latter advice, and should find himself deceived, he will lose his life.

"After all, did I apprehend that we were in a situation which admitted of no retreat, I should, however I might lament the misconduct which has brought us to it; think myself bound to be silent. But our circumstances are not, I hope, so desperate. A retreat is, probably, still practicable by the same measure which would certainly have saved us not along ago—by withdrawing from that country where all our troubles have originated; and yielding to the colonies that blessing, which we are employing our armies to force from them, but which

\* Among the mottos, *Vivit post Funera Virtus* is assigned him.

† This is corrected in the Additions.



every country values above all blessings, and the loss of which we ourselves are now deprecating, as the greatest calamity that can be the consequence of our present difficulties."

86. *Concio ad Clerum Provinciæ Cantuariensis in Æde Paulina Kal. Novemb. Habita a Gulielmo Cooke, Decano Eliensi et Coll. Regul. Cantab. Præposito. Jussu Reverendissimi. 4to. 1s. Bathurst, &c.*

THE learned Provost, from John xviii. 36. *My Kingdom is not of this World*, has clearly and elegantly defined what is the kingdom of Christ, and shewed that its nature is wholly spiritual. In conclusion, he congratulates the present times on religion and government, church and state, under the auspices of a most pious prince, being happily united and interwoven.

87. *A Reply to the Observations of Lieutenant-General Sir William Howe on a Pamphlet, intituled, "Letters to a Nobleman;" in which his Misrepresentations are detected, and these Letters are supported by a Variety of new Matter and Argument. To which is added, An Appendix, containing, 1. A Letter to Sir William Howe, upon his Strictures on Mr. Galloway's private Character. 2. A Letter from Mr. Kirk [Grocer at Nottingham] to Sir William Howe, and his Answer. 3. A Letter from a Committee to the President of the Congress, on the State of the Rebel Army at Valley Forge, found among the Papers of Henry Laurens, Esq; By the Author of Letters to a Nobleman. 8vo. 3s. Wilkie.*

THIS pamphlet, which is seldom the case, fully answers its title, as, in our opinion, this able and well-informed writer, a much more formidable antagonist than Washington, has clearly disproved all the positions of Sir William Howe, has incontrovertibly established the facts he before maintained, and has driven the General from all his strong holds. We shall confine ourselves to the facts which we have mentioned, p. 53. I. To confute the testimony of Maj. Gen. Grey, in regard to the "impracticability" of the country that he has been in, our author refers him to the plains on Long Island (which he has seen) of 30 miles in length, and from 7 to 12 in breadth, which are without wood or a single obstruction; and to the country between N. York and Trenton, and between the head of Elk and Philadelphia (both which he has also seen), in which there is not a hill but what may be either ascended without difficulty, or avoided by an army in its march; and compared with those between Albany

and Montreal; or with the Allegheny and Laurel ridge of mountains, they are little more than mole-hills; and yet these mountains, though full of ravines and woods, and possessed by an ambuscading enemy, did not intimidate nor obstruct an Amherst, a Forbes, or a Bouquet. If the country, which the General has seen, is *every where covered with wood*, where do those immense quantities of wheat, rye, barley, Indian corn, and buck wheat, which furnish the inhabitants with food, and are exported to Europe, find room to grow? II. The "loyalty" of the Americans our author supports by the testimony of Earl Cornwallis, who avers, that "3 or 400 came in every day for ten days at Trenton and Bordentown" (that is, whilst the troops staid there); and at N. York and Philadelphia they also came in whenever they safely could or dared, Washington being allowed closely to superintend the lines at N. York, and the people in Pennsylvania being ordered to "remain peaceably at their usual places of abode." III. In regard to Sir Wm. Howe's "force," his own returns laid before the H. of Commons last year prove, that he had at Staten Island 24,464 effectives, rank and file, and fit for duty; and, in the whole, 26,980, and, officers added, 31,625 as before maintained, and adding the garrison at Rhode Island, 40,874. Total of the rebel force 18,000. 80,000 was a sham return, whose fallacy the General knew. IV. As to the difficulties of passing the Delaware, which occasioned his long circuitous passage to the Chesapeak, that river (it is here affirmed) is fordable in many places between Trenton and Coryels-Ferry in June, July, and August; and if it was not so, is not 300 yards wide. The ground on the Jersey side commands the other side, and more boats and pontoons than were necessary were prepared and carried from Brunswick. V. As to his requisition of 15,000 men more, the General had then, by his own returns, 31,476, while the whole continental force was not 3500; 7800 were actually sent him; and the expected reinforcement of the rebels, the reason assigned for that requisition, failed in a much greater proportion; more than one half of the force required was sent, and not more than one-fifth of that of the rebels was raised. VI. In regard to the surprise of Trenton, Sir Wm. Howe seems equally without excuse for leaving his frontier posts, which were most exposed, altogether defenceless and unfortified.



tified, and with the smallest number of troops of any of his cantonments. At the same time this writer does ample justice to his military abilities, of which the battles of Long Island and Brandywine (he says) are irresistible proofs, and allows that "knowledge was never wanting whenever inclination called it into action." Of lucrative views he also acquits him; and, on the whole, ascribes his conduct to "factious motives, the same that actuate his confederates in Britain." To confirm this, Mr. Kirk's seditious letter, and the General's answer, are produced, by which it appears that he had pledged his honour to his constituents not to accept of a command which was to *suppress the rebellion*; yet that he accepted it by the advice of those who were averse to the measures of administration, whose "compliments and approbation" he immediately received, and pleads as an excuse for this breach of promise. And he concludes with desiring his friend "to suspend his judgment" on his (the General's) conduct "until the event should prove him unworthy of his support." In Number I. of the Appendix, this writer, who had carefully avoided personal reflections on Sir William's moral conduct, however fair the mark, fully vindicates Mr. Gallo way, whom the General, in a letter to him (here quoted) recommended to his successor with the strongest elogiums on his character and services. Number II. has been mentioned above. And Number III. proves the distressed and starving condition of the rebel army at Valley Forge in February 1778. These are thy triumphs, thy exploits, O Howel!

88. *Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica.* N<sup>o</sup> I. *Containing, I. Queries for the better illustrating the Antiquities of Great Britain and Ireland. II. The History and Antiquities of Tunstall in Kent; by the late Mr. Edward Rowe Mores.* 4to. 5s. Nichols.

THIS is the beginning of a topographical work intended to be published occasionally, not confined to the same price or quantity of sheets, nor always adorned with cuts, collected from printed books and MSS. One part is to consist of republications of scarce and curious tracts; the other of MS. papers. And communications consistent with the plan are requested. The Queries proposed in the first part of this Number are similar to those circulated in our Magazine for April 1755, comprehending them and all others that have hitherto appeared, GENT. MAG. December, 1780.

somewhat differently modified and enlarged. Answers to these are requested, addressed to the Editor, to the care of J. Nichols, Printer. One part of these Queries relates to the situation, church, antiquities, history, &c. the other to the natural history, of each parish. The second part of this Number is printed from the MS. of the late Edward-Rowe Mores, M. A. F. S. A. of whom some memoirs are prefixed, by which it appears that he was born Jan. 3, 1730, at Tunstall in Kent, where his father had been rector near thirty years, and was admitted of Queen's College Oxford in 1746; where he took the degrees in arts. Whether he took orders, or not, seems uncertain. He appears to have been an indefatigable collector; but, besides his few publications, the only papers that he completed for the press are the history and antiquities here first published as a specimen of parochial antiquities, for which he had engraved a set of plates, consisting of the church, the parsonage, arms in the church windows, plan of the church, and an ancient tomb. Mr. Mores died at Low Leyton, Nov. 28, 1778, leaving a son. Of the *History, &c. of Tunstall*, purchased at the author's sale by Mr. Nichols, the principal excellences are; its being a plan for parochial descriptions, and its parish registers being drawn up conformably to the ideas of this industrious antiquary. But due allowance must be made for the *dulcedo natalis soli*. The contents will appear by the titles of the chapters, "I. Of the village of Tunstall, its situation and extent. II. Of its capital lords. III. Of its mesne lords (the present is Sir Edward Hales, Bart.) the church, rectory, &c."

89. *Account of the Prisons and Hospitals in Russia, Sweden; and Denmark. With occasional Remarks on the different Modes of Punishment in those Countries.* By William Coxe, M. A. Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, &c. 8vo. 1s. 6d. Cadell.

THIS is an useful appendage to the Account of Foreign Prisons by the benevolent Mr. Howard (see p. 481), to whose hints and suggestions this owes its rise, and to whom it is inscribed. In Russia the present Empress has entirely abolished torture, and "the Marquis of Beccaria (our author observes) must feel, with inexpressible satisfaction, the advantages which his writings have afforded to mankind. For since the publication of his benevolent treatise on crimes and punishments, torture has been abolished in several parts of Europe; in Russia in



1767; in Sweden in 1773; in Poland in 1776; and in the Austrian dominions in 1777." One of the most remarkable circumstances is the following: "In the prison of the police at Moscow a gentleman is imprisoned for having several of his peasants whipped to death. Close to the door of his prison, an old woman, about seventy years of age, has built a miserable shed, which scarce protects her from the weather: here she lives, out of mere compassion for the prisoner; she was his nurse, and she continues with him in order to render him all the service in her power. Such another instance of affection is not to be met with, for it must be entirely disinterested, as the prisoner, considering the greatness of the crime of which he is guilty, can never have any hopes of being released; nor can she ever expect any recompence but what she derives from her own feelings: upon my giving this poor woman a small piece of money, she immediately delivered it to the prisoner." No crimes but high treason are there punished with death; but death is often the consequence of a punishment apparently more mild, viz. the knout. No signs of a jail-fever were ever discovered in the Russian prisons, which is ascribed to their cleanliness, air, baths, intense cold, quafs, rye-bread, and smoaking of juniper-berries. The foundling hospital at Moscow, founded by the present Empress, seems to be a most complete institution. There are at present 3000 foundlings, and when finished, the building will contain 8000. All are received without recommendation. "The Empress," adds Mr. Coxe, "being acquainted with my researches in relation to prisons, not only gave me permission to visit several at Petersburg, and to address myself to her best-informed governors, but, with a condescension peculiar to her character, deigned not to withhold from me her own sentiments on that subject: she even permitted me to deliver in to Count Ivan Tchernichef, vice-president of the Admiralty, a list of queries, some of which she condescended to answer herself."

The following paragraph will shew that two extraordinary murders, one at Stockholm related by Bp. Huet, the other at Berlin mentioned by Dr. More †, are by no means uniques in the North. "There is a species of criminals common in Denmark, who deserve to be mentioned for the singularity of their crime,

and the efficacious method which the judges have taken to diminish their number. These persons are weary of life; but, conceiving suicide to be an unpardonable sin, murder children in order to get rid of their own existence by the hands of justice, for they think it meritorious to kill a child, whom, according to their wild and dreadful notions, they then save from certain misery in this world, and secure it certain happiness in the next, by destroying it when incapable of actual sin. In order to put a stop to this species of madness, such persons, instead of being punished with death, the object of their desire, are condemned for life to hard labour and imprisonment; and are publicly whipped on the day in which they committed the murder, either on the spot where it was committed, or under the gallows. This punishment, which is invariably carried into execution without mercy, has in a great measure put a stop to this horrid species of murder."

90. *Microscopic Observations; or Dr. Hook's wonderful Discoveries by the Microscope illustrated by Thirty-three Copper Plates, curiously engraved; whereby the most valuable Particulars in that celebrated Author's Micrographia are brought together in a narrow Compass, and intermixed occasionally with many entertaining and instructive Discoveries in Natural History, folio, 12s. Wilkinson.*

DR. HOOK'S *Micrographia* is a work so well known in the learned and philosophical world, that any account or commendation of it from us would be altogether superfluous.

This celebrated production was first published about eighty years ago; and though two editions\* of it have since appeared, the work is now extremely scarce, and sells at a great price.

Fortunately for the public, all the plates of this celebrated work, seven only excepted, were lately met with, well preserved, and almost in as good condition as when they first came from the hands of the engraver, no great number (it is supposed) having been taken from them. The little rust they had received was easily cleared away; and the seven plates that could not be found were supplied by exact copies, little or nothing (says the Editor) inferior to the original.

The engravings thus discovered, repaired, and completed, the present republication was resolved on; not of the whole *Micrographia* at large, but of the *Pictures*, accompanied by such short and

\* The last edition was given by the late ingenious Mr. Henry Baker.

† See p. 30, 31. plain.



plain descriptions of the objects\*, as might prove perfectly to the satisfaction of the reader, without fatiguing his attention by that verbose and diffuse way of writing which was the mode in Dr. Hook's time. The Editor gives us another reason for abbreviating the letter-press part of Dr. Hook's original publication: When this learned author wrote the doctrine of *Equivocal Generation*†, or a spontaneous production of many species of minute living animals, as well as vegetables, without any other parents than accident and putrefaction, almost universally prevailed; but every thing relative to this hypothesis has been judiciously omitted by the present Editor, whose object was clear description, rather than matters of opinion. On the whole, therefore, we recommend this publication as a valuable present to the lovers of microscopical researches, the most delightful perhaps of all philosophical amusements.

91. *The Defence of the Rev. Reginald Bligh, B.A. of Queen's College, Cambridge, against the President and Fellows of that Society, who rejected him as an improper Person for a Fellow, on the 12th of January, 1780, upon the Pretence of his want of sufficient Learning to qualify him for that Station, designed to clear him from the unjust Suspicions of his Friends, and the malevolent Insinuations and Aspersions of his Enemies, which the Event has naturally brought upon him.* 8vo. 1s. 6d. Almon.

*LOSING Gamesters*, it is said, *have a right to complain*; but seldom have we seen a complaint preferred with less foundation than the present. If every candidate disappointed of a fellowship were to appeal to the public, the press would need no other employment; but, in general, they are aware, and this writer should learn, that such appeals are *coram non iudice*, and that "Evil on itself will back recoil." Personal abuse can only reflect on its employer, and were we to judge of Mr. Bligh's abilities *as a divine* from his perversion of scripture, (Isaac the Weaver‡ *bath done me much evil, &c.* *This man speaks so as man never yet spake*), or of his talents *as an English scholar* from his talking of 'setting down

quietly,' and "setting for a fellowship," we should conclude that the President and Fellows of Queen's, and the Moderators of the University, have not done him wrong.

92. *Burn's Justice of the Peace, and Parish Officer. Fourteenth Edition, 4 vols. 8vo. 1l. 10s. Cadell.*

A Work so well received, and so often republished, it would be impertinent to recommend, and needless even to mention, but for the sake of the additions, which now bring it down to the Statutes of the 19 Geo. III. Two Appendixes are also added, I. concerning the office of Justices of the Peace in Scotland: and II. giving an account of the Statutes of the last session (20 Geo. III.) with some adjudged cases, one of which, as a curiosity, under the head GAMING, we will add:

"T. 11. Geo. III. *Earl of March and Pigot.* A verdict having been found for the plaintiff, it was moved on behalf of the defendant for a new trial; the cause was, on a contract made at Newmarket. A wager was originally proposed between young Mr. Pigot the defendant, and Mr. Codrington, to *run their fathers* (to use the phrase of that place) each against the other. Sir William Codrington, the father of Mr. Codrington, was then a little turned of fifty; Mr. Pigot's father was upwards of seventy. Lord Ossory computed the chances, in the proportion of 500 to 1600 guineas, according to the ages of their respective fathers. Mr. Codrington thought the computation was made too much in his disfavour; whereupon Lord March [now Duke of Queensbury] agreed to stand in Mr. Codrington's place: and reciprocal notes were accordingly given between Lord March and Mr. Pigot. It happened that at the time of this transaction Mr. Pigot's father was dead, unknown and unsuspected by any of the company. He died in Shropshire, 150 miles from London, at two o'clock in the morning of the said day on which this bet was made at Newmarket after dinner. On the trial, the jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff, with 525l. damages. It was moved for a new trial. The objection was, that the contract was void, as being without any consideration; for there was no possibility of the defendant's winning (his father being actually dead), and therefore he ought

\* We must not omit to remark, that the Editor has likewise inserted many new observations and discoveries, made since Dr. Hook's time, on the several subjects which the figures represent: so that, on the whole, a great variety of natural history is conveyed to the reader in a moderate compass and at a small expence.

† Those who would see the doctrine of Equivocal Generation refuted, in a masterly manner, are referred to a Letter to Sir Robert Southwell, printed at the end of Whitlocke Bulstrode's Essays.

‡ The Rev. Mr. M——r, tutor of Queen's, who, "before he came to College, served an apprenticeship," we are told, "to a Weaver in Yorkshire."



not to lose: it was a contract *in futuro*, manifestly made upon the supposition of a then future contingency. — *By Lord Mansfield*: The question is, What the parties really meant? The material contingency was, Which of these two young heirs should first come to his father's estate. It was not known that the father of either of them was then dead. Their lives, their healths, were neither warranted nor excepted. It was equal to both of them, whether one of their fathers should be then sick or dead. All the circumstances shew, that if it had been then thought of, it would not have made any difference in the bet; and that there was no reason to presume that they would have excepted it; the intention was, that he who first came to his estate, should pay this sum of money to the other who stood in need of it. — And the Court unanimously discharged the rule for a new trial." *Bur. Mansf.* 2802.

93. *An Ode to the Memory of Captain James Cook, of His Majesty's Navy. By a Sea Officer.* Dublin, 4to.

THIS Ode, we understand, is by Sir Alexander S—, to whom it can be no disparagement to say that we doubt not he is a better Officer than a Poet.

## THEATRICAL REGISTER.

### DRURY-LANE.

- Oct. 23. The Discovery—Comus.  
 30. Love in a Village—The Elopement.  
 31. Way of the World—The Quaker.  
 Nov. 1. Mourning Bride—Cath. and Petruchio  
 2. The Rivals—Bon Ton.  
 3. Every Man in his Humour—Riv. Cand.  
 4. Tamerlane—Fortunatus.  
 6. Jane Shore—The Critic.  
 7. School for Scandal—Comus.  
 8. The Committee—The Camp.  
 9. George Barnwell—Queen Mab.  
 10. The Wonder!—The Padlock.  
 11. Artaxerxes—The Citizen.  
 13. All for Love—The Camp.  
 14. Artaxerxes—The Critic.  
 15. Grecian Daughter—Cath. and Petruchio  
 16. Artaxerxes—Bon Ton.  
 17. Trip to Scarborough—Who's the Dupe?  
 18. Artaxerxes—The Lyar.  
 20. The Miser—Bon Ton.  
 21. Artaxerxes—Critic.  
 22. *Generous Impostor*—Padlock.  
 23. Ditto—Comus.  
 24. Ditto—Critic.  
 25. Ditto—Camp.  
 27. Alexander the Great—The Lyar.  
 28. Rule a Wife and have a Wife—Defenter.  
 29. Othello—The Lyar.  
 30. School for Scandal—Comus.  
 Dec. 1. Artaxerxes—Harlequin's Invasion.  
 2. *Generous Impostor*—The Quaker.  
 4. Douglas—*Deaf Indeed!* [and DEAD!]  
 5. *Generous Impostor*—The Elopement.  
 6. Macbeth—The Citizen.

7. Love for Love—Fortunatus.  
 8. The Stratagem—Harlequin's Invasion.  
 9. Provok'd Husband—Queen Mab.  
 11. Douglas—The Critic.  
 12. The Tempest—The Jubilee.  
 13. Generous Impostor—Critic.  
 14. School for Scandal—Queen Mab.  
 15. Zara—The Critic.  
 16. Love in a Village—High Life below Stairs  
 18. All for Love—Fortunatus.  
 19. Old Batchelor—Harlequin's Invasion.  
 20. The Way of the World—Comus.  
 21. Douglas—The Critic.  
 22. School for Scandal—The Jubilee.  
 23. Maid of the Mill—The Camp.  
 26. Macbeth—The Jubilee.

### COVENT-GARDEN.

- Oct. 27. The Mistake—Tom Thumb.  
 30. Henry IV.—Humours of an Election.  
 31. The Jealous Wife—Tom Thumb.  
 Nov. 1. Merry Wives of Windsor—Ditto.  
 2. Merchant of Venice—Love a-la-Mode.  
 3. Duenna—Humours of an Election.  
 4. Tamerlane—The Exciseman.  
 6. Merchant of Venice—Love a-la-Mode.  
 7. Jealous Wife—Humours of an Election.  
 8. Belle's Stratagem—Ditto.  
 9. Merchant of Venice—Love a-la-Mode.  
 10. Othello—Tom Thumb.  
 11. Belle's Stratagem—Ditto.  
 13. Ditto—Comus.  
 14. Earl of Warwick—Ditto.  
 15. Love in a Village—The Touchstone.  
 16. Merchant of Venice—Love a-la-Mode.  
 17. Belle's Stratagem—Tom Thumb.  
 18. Duenna—Touchstone.  
 20. Macbeth—Ditto.  
 21. Belle's Stratagem—Tom Thumb.  
 22. Love in a Village—St. Patrick's Day.  
 23. Merchant of Venice—Love a-la-Mode.  
 24. Theodosius—Upholsterer.  
 25. *The Islanders*—The Apprentice.  
 27. The West Indian—Tom Thumb.  
 28. The Islanders—Norwood Gypsies.  
 29. Ditto—St. Patrick's Day.  
 30. Merchant of Venice—Love a-la-Mode.  
 Dec. 1. The Islanders—Deaf Lover.  
 2. Ditto—Norwood Gypsies.  
 4. Ditto—The Lyar.  
 5. Ditto—The Englishman at Paris.  
 6. Ditto—Humours of an Election.  
 7. Merchant of Venice—Love a-la-Mode.  
 8. Duenna—Three Weeks after Marriage.  
 9. Belle's Stratagem—Golden Pippin.  
 11. The Islanders—Norwood Gypsies.  
 12. Spanish Fryar—Thomas and Sally.  
 13. The Islanders—Englishman at Paris.  
 14. Merchant of Venice—Love a-la-Mode.  
 15. The Islanders—Catherine and Petruchio.  
 16. Belle's Stratagem—Jovial Crew.  
 18. Spanish Fryar—Norwood Gypsies.  
 19. Jane Shore—Golden Pippin.  
 20. The Islanders—Norwood Gypsies.  
 21. Spanish Fryar—St. Patrick's Day.  
 22. The Mistake—Humours of an Election.  
 23. Belle's Stratagem—The Upholsterer.  
 26. Richard III.—Humours of an Election.



MR. URBAN,

THE copies of Dr. Beattie's celebrated and truly beautiful stanzas, intituled "The Hermit," which have been generally circulated, being inaccurate and imperfect, give me leave to recommend to a place in your valuable repository the following exact transcript from the author's own publication of "The Minstrel, with some other Poems," London, 1779, 8vo. As Signor Giordani has set a defective copy of "The Hermit" to music, it is much to be wished that either he or some other eminent master would set the whole from this now communicated by your occasional correspondent, ACADEMICUS.

AT the close of the day, when the hamlet  
is still,  
And mortals the sweets of forgetfulness prove,  
When nought but the torrent is heard on the  
hill, [grove:  
And nought but the nightingale's song in the  
'Twas thus, by the cave of the mountain afar,  
While his harp rung symphonious, a Hermit  
began;

No more with himself or with nature at war,  
He thought as a sage, though he felt as a man.

"Ah why, all abandon'd to darkness and  
woe,

Why, lone Philomela, that languishing fall?  
For spring shall return, and a lover bestow,  
And sorrow no longer thy bosom inthrall.  
But, if pity inspire thee, renew the sad lay;  
Mourn, sweetest complainer, man calls thee  
to mourn; [away:

O sooth him, whose pleasures like thine pass  
Full quickly they pass—but they never return.  
Now gliding remote, on the verge of the sky,  
The moon half extinguish'd, her crescent dis-  
plays:

But lately I mark'd, when majestic on high  
She shone, and the planets were lost in her blaze.  
Roll on thou fair orb, and with gladness pursue  
The path that conducts thee to splendor again.  
But man's faded glory what change shall re-  
Ah fool! to exult in a glory so vain! [new!

" 'Tis night, and the landscape is lovely no  
more; [you;

I mourn, but, ye woodlands, I mourn not for  
For morn is approaching, your charms to re-  
store, [with dew.

Perfum'd with fresh fragrance, and glittering  
Nor yet for the ravage of winter I mourn;  
Kind Nature the embryo blossom will save.  
But when shall spring visit the mouldering urn!  
O when shall it dawn on the night of the gravel!"

'Twas thus, by the glare of false science  
betray'd,

That leads, to bewilder; and dazzles, to blind;  
My thoughts wont to roam, from shade onward  
to shade,

Destruction before me, and sorrow behind.

"O pity, great Father of light," then I cry'd,  
"Thy creature who fain would not wander  
from thee!

Lo, humbled in dust, I relinquish my pride:  
From doubt and from darkness thou only  
canst free."

'And darkness and doubt are now flying away.  
No longer I roam in conjecture forlorn.  
So breaks on the traveller, faint, and astray,  
The bright and the balmy effulgence of morn.  
See Truth, Love, and Mercy, in triumph de-  
scending,  
And Nature all glowing in Eden's first bloom!  
On the cold cheek of Death smiles and roses  
are blending,  
And Beauty immortal awakes from the tomb.'

## EPILOGUE TO THE ANDRIA.

Said to be written by Mr. HAYES; and spoken  
at Westminster School, 1780.

M Y S I S loquitur.

Composita est Chrysis, civis nova, nupta  
reperta est

Atque audit parto foemina honesta viro.  
Hem quid Ego? ut forex ruituras deserit aedes,  
Inveni quantum prospiciendo novum.  
Haud Mylis—Vestina vocor—Zonemque de-  
core,

Induta hanc roseam, prodeo Diva salus.  
Nec longe hinc Dominus, mediis bene notus  
Adelphis,

Ille electricus ac ignipotens medicus  
Ceruleâ geminus veste, immanique Galero  
Molegigas lustos servat utrinque fores.  
Nec minus interius nitet admiranda supellex,  
Tota salutifero fulmine plena domus.  
Hinc varias vires, varios depromit in usus,  
Omnibus hæc morbis sola medela venit.  
Nil Siphone opus est, si quis sit hydrophicus,  
ultra

Flammis, ut par est cedere, cedit aqua,  
Quod tamen hoc rarum magis est, si Febre  
labores,

Igneâ confestim Febris, ab igne fugit.  
Corpora nec tantum curamus, quin tamen  
omnes,

Ingenii morbos hæc mea virga levat.  
Qui pingui gravis est cerebro, crassaque Mi-  
nervâ

Adveniat, doctum hunc, hunc lepidumque  
dabo.

Cumque adeo est hodie cordi fecundia plebi.  
Hinc vir, et hinc mulier quæque sit apta,  
foro.

Quin adsit tumidus ventre Aldermannus obeso,  
(Artis nec specimen certius esse potest)

Extemplo bellus cultusque videbitur, et qui  
Fudit in os epulas, fundet ab ore jocos.

Ipse etiam Prætor paulo si ignavior esset,  
Aut dubiis trepidus rebus, inersque nimis,

Corporis hinc sumet vires, animique vigorem,  
Nil aget imprudens, nil timide aut temere

Grandis arcanum restat, referabitur illud  
Electis, grandi at non nisi cum Pretio

Lectus stat mediâ positus genialis in aulâ,  
Quo non, crede mihi, lectus amabilior.

At si forte novo persuasus dogmate, quisquam  
Uxores secum vellet habere duas

Hinc erit Aureolis pro quinquaginta puella,  
Illi si centum vult numerare, puer. [valete

Nunc quid opus medicis, medici genus omne  
En sese in terras detulit ipsa salus.

E P I.



## EPILOGUE

To Lady CRAVEN's "Miniature Picture."

Spoken by the Hon. Mrs. Hobart at Newbury,  
And by Mrs. Abington at Drury-lane Theatre.

Written by Mr. Jekyll.

THE men, like tyrants of the Turkish  
kind,

Have long our sex's energy confin'd;  
In full-dress black, and bows, and solemn stalk,  
Have long monopoliz'd the Prologue's walk;  
But still the flippant Epilogue was our's,  
It ask'd, for gay support, the female powers;  
It ask'd a flirting air, coquet and free,  
And so to murder it, they fix'd on me.

Much they mistake my talents—I was born  
To tell, in sob's and sighs, some tale forlorn;  
To wet my handkerchief with Juliet's woes,  
Or tune to Shore's despair my *tragic nose*.

Yes, gentlemen, in education's spite,  
You still shall find that we can read and write;  
Like you can swell a debt or a debate,  
Can quit the card-table to steer the state,  
And bid our Belle Assembly's rhetoric flow,  
To drown your dull declaimers at Soho.  
Methinks, e'en now I hear my sex's tongues,  
The shrill, smart melody of female lungs!  
The storm of Question, the Division calm,  
With "hear her! hear her! Mrs. Speaker,  
Ma'am!

"Oh Order! Order!" Kates and Sufans rise,  
And Marg'ret moves, and Tabitha replies.

Look to the Camp—Coxheath and War-  
ley Common,

Supplied, at least, for every tent, a woman;  
The cartridge paper wrapt the billet-doux,  
The rear and picquet form'd the rendezvous;  
The drum's stern rattle shook the nuptial bed,  
The knapsack pillow'd Lady Sturgeon's head;  
Love was the watch-word, till the morning tide  
Rous'd the tame Major, and his warlike wife.

Look to the Stage—to-night's example  
draws

A female Dramatist to grace the cause—  
So fade the triumphs of presumptuous man!  
And would you, ladies, but complete my plan,  
Here should ye sign some patriot petition,  
To mend our constitutional condition.  
The men invade our rights, the mimic elves  
Lisp and nick-name God's creatures, like our-  
selves.

[fret,  
Rouge more than we do, simper, flounce, and  
And they coquet, good Gods, how they coquet!  
They too are coy, and, monstrous to relate,  
Their's is the coyness in a *tête à tête*.

Yes, ladies, yes, I could a tale unfold,  
Would harrow up your—cushions were it told;  
Part your combined curls, and freeze—pomatum  
At griefs and grievances, as I could state 'em.  
But such eternal blazon must not speak;  
Besides, the House adjourns some day next  
week.

This fair Committee shall detail the rest,  
Then let the monsters, if they dare, Protest.

## PROLOGUE TO "DEAF INDEED."

Written by M. P. ANDREWS, Esq.

And performed ONCE at Drury-lane Theatre,  
Spoken by Mr. KING.

WHAT! more forc'd humour, and  
unmeaning mirth!

Shall Folly only give to Laughter birth?  
Must more deaf gentry court your approba-  
tion; [tion?—

Fellows that cannot hear their own damna-  
Better at once decree the stage be dumb,  
Nor write French farces, nor re-write Tom  
Thumb:

No actor then could make the critic surly—  
All would be perfect, like my good Lord  
Burleigh: [ye—

No bard again with wretched stuff could bore  
But hold! to prove the point, I'll tell a story—  
Once on a time—it hits the case exact;  
No—now's the time—and so I'll tell a fact.—

In these choice days of general reforma-  
tion, [nation:

A certain deafness runs through half the  
Should some proud peer a sinecure inherit,  
Highly he talks of independence, spirit,—  
But, should the public bid, resign, be free,  
"What is't they say," he cries—"do they  
speak to me?"

And if all parties roar, *secede, secede*,  
Why then his Grace is very deaf indeed.

Yet times there are, our contradiction's  
such,

When want of hearing may assist us much;  
If while the Colonel's forward tale is told,  
My Lady Thingum would affect a cold.

Bless me, how strange! I cannot hear a word—  
That prudent deafness would befriend my lord:  
His lordship too, in spite of kind advice,  
He could by no means hear the rattling dice,  
If no Club Eloquence could move—his hand,  
His fame might tumble, but his oaks would  
stand; [ing,

If smiling Miss too, somewhat hard of hear-  
Should lose a little of her lover's swearing,  
If when he talk'd of vows, the answer'd—go,  
If when he mention'd Scotland, the cry'd  
—no— [stood,

What though the swain were hardly under-  
The lady's fortune might be full as good.—  
Suppose I do but joke, the courtly tribe,  
Turn'd a deaf ear and frown'd—at what? a  
bribe;— [pother!

Lord, what surprize! what bustling! what a  
How we should stare, and grin at one another!  
But soft, let wiser heads these points discuss—  
On no account I'd have ye deaf to us.

IMPROMPTU, by a Gentleman, on reading the  
Chapter of Polygamy, in Mr. Madan's  
Thelyphthora.

IF John marries Mary, and Mary alone,  
'Tis a very good match between Mary and  
John. [what scratches!  
But if John weds a score, oh! what claws and  
It can't be a match—'tis a bundle of matches.

THE



## THE INDIGNANT MUSE.

To the avaricious Sons of PLUTUS; or  
An Address to the Covetous, Miserly, and  
Hard-hearted.

**Y**E narrow-soul'd wretches, whom Fortune has cramm'd  
With riches above your deserts:  
I tell you from scripture, you all will be damn'd,  
Unless you reform your hard hearts.  
Your purses are heavy—and so is your guilt,  
Because they so heavy continue:  
Your hope of salvation on nothing is built,  
No ground of salvation is in you.  
You thrug up your shoulders, and think yourselves warm,  
For, oh! "you've a sweet coming in!"  
Alas, your in-coming will do you but harm,  
For the want of out-goings is sin.  
You plead 'tis your duty your children to bless,  
And hard for their fortunes you labour:  
And is it not duty the wants to redress  
Of a starving and desolate neighbour?  
"But 'tis for the great ones, (you cry) to do  
For they have great riches to spare. [good,  
For what we have gotten, 'tis well understood,  
Was gotten with labour and care.  
And was it then gotten to muck by your side?  
And rust in your coffers unseen?  
Your wiser descendants will make it their pride  
To shew us what fools you have been.  
Your souls are as base as the dunghill you tread,  
Your conscience is rotten as rags.  
One object alone has the lease of your head,  
And that is the dross in your bags.  
Humanity mourns that you breathe in her form  
Of upright ostensible stature:  
Much fitter to creep as a grub or a worm,  
That has nothing but dirt in its nature.  
You see not the children of want in the street,  
You hear not the cries of the poor:  
The gold in your hand is the lead in your feet,  
And the pulleys that fasten your door.  
Divine Sensibility's heart-warming power,  
Ne'er kindled compassion in you.  
You have in effect but one sensible hour,  
And that's when your interest falls due.  
You squeeze the poor labourer down to the dust,  
And screw him to save an odd penny;  
You beat down his wages to less than is just,  
And grudge that you're bound to pay any.  
The doors of affliction you never unbar,  
Nor visit the houses of grief. [afar,  
The groans of the wretched you hear from  
But never draw near with relief.  
Hear LETSOM the Great!—he will teach you  
the way  
Your tempers and souls to refine.

See LETSOM the Good!—lo, he shines like  
the day!

While Charity shouts "he is mine!"\*

You feel not the joys of benevolent souls:  
Ye know not their gladness of heart:  
No moving emotion your stupor controuls,  
But when with a penny you part.  
Because you are true to the church and the king,  
You think you are wonderful good!  
But this to your virtue no honour will bring,  
For there you would wrong—if you cou'd.  
The rust of your riches your flesh shall consume,  
And shew you how great your delusion.  
The gold of the Miser shall poison his tomb,  
And rise to his utter confusion.  
Marshfield, Dec. 3, 1780. W. O.

## A TRUE STORY.

**A** Virgin, beautiful and gay,  
A frequent guest was seen,  
Where wounded fore by Rebels lay  
A youth of gallant mien.  
His limbs, so active once, a load  
Of piercing anguish bore;  
And paleness dimm'd his cheeks that glow'd  
With ruddy health before.  
To sooth with smiles the damsel strove,  
And chearful chat his smart,  
Till child of gentle Pity, Love,  
Had stole into her heart.  
O then she left, with him to stay,  
Soft Pleasure's sportive train;  
By swains to sprightly dance or play,  
Solicited in vain.  
His faded cheek, his feeble frame,  
With fondness she survey'd;  
While modest sense conceal'd the flame  
That on her bosom prey'd.  
A close attendant near his bed,  
On every look she hung,  
And all his wishes heedful read  
Or e'er they met his tongue.  
To him she brought the healing balm,  
His anguish to assuage;  
For him she pour'd the draught to calm  
The burning fever's rage.  
Oft to his ruffled mind repose  
Her sweet persuasion gave;  
And oft to heaven her vows arose,  
His doubtful life to save.  
But when at last a cure was wrought,  
By means her care applied,  
The youth restor'd, his country sought,  
The maid forsaken died.  
Ah! had this generous youth but known  
What pangs her heart would prove,  
He ne'er had left her thus alone,  
To pine with hopeless love.  
Then let the tale attention find,  
These faithful lines relate,  
Lest chance some fair, of heart as kind,  
Should meet as sad a fate.

S. D.

\* See a very affecting account of a timely relief given to a miserable family, in a letter from this worthy gentleman, in our Magazine for January last, p. 25.



## HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

Oct. 30.

**V**ICE Admiral d'Estaign set sail this Morning from Cadiz, with all the French ships in that port, to which were added the ships that Admiral Guichen brought from the West Indies.

Nov. 21.

John Trumbull, Esq. see p. 541, was re-examined by the Justices Wright and Addington, when three letters were produced and read, one to his father, John Trumbull, governor of Connecticut, in recommendation of a Mr. Temple, whose residence in this country, he says, has been essentially serviceable to the American cause; that the Duke of Richmond, Mr. Hartley, Dr. Price, and names of similar dignity and principles, are Mr. Temple's acquaintances here, &c.

Another from Dr. Franklin's grandson, dated *Passey*, Oct. 3, 1780, in which young Franklin acknowledges the receipt of a letter from him [Trumbull] by the favour of Mr. Hartley, and presents complements from his grandfather to himself and a Mr. Tyler.

The other letter is from a Mr. White of Lyme in Dorsetshire, who mentions going to America by the way of Ostend, and France, of providing "camp equipage in the kingdom of our dear and good ally," and of joining with him [Trumbull] in any plan that he and Waters may adopt; hoping to God that their expectations may not be disappointed.

Mr. Trumbull's answers to the interrogatories of the Justices amounted to what follows: That he was the son of John Trumbull, Esq. now governor of Connecticut, an office his father had enjoyed previous to the breaking out of the American war; which being elective without his Majesty's approbation, was continued to him under the American Congress; that he himself soon after the commencement of the war was made deputy adjutant-general of the American forces, but that he threw up his commission in 1777, and embarked for Europe on board the *Nerefs*, Capt. Landoff, with Mr. Tyler a major in the American service; and that they were landed at Nantz in May, the same year; from thence he and Mr. Tyler went to Paris, where soon after he confessed to have been well received by Dr. Franklin, and to have been upon very intimate terms with Mr. W. T. Franklin the Doctor's grandson; that last summer he and Mr. Taylor took a passage on board an Ostend packet and arrived in England in the beginning of July. That the profession he had in view on his arrival was that of painting, of which Mr. B. West, the historical painter, could inform the Bench fully, as well as the manner how he usually spent his time. That he and Tyler lodged together in George-street, York-buildings; and that the man's name to whom his letters were addressed was not **Waters** as appeared upon the superscription,

but Digges; that he had very little connection with Tyler since their arrival in England, their dispositions being widely different, Mr. Tyler being a man of pleasure, and he of a quite contrary turn. He owned to having had general interviews with Mr. Temple since his arrival in England. As to Mr. White, he knew nothing further of him than a common-place acquaintance whom he accidentally met at Vauxhall, not having even learned his profession or connections. All things therefore being duly weighed, he conceived he was entitled to his liberty. But the Bench being of a contrary opinion, signed his warrant of commitment for New Prison, on account of the present unrepaid state of Newgate. Tyler, the associate of Trumbull, has absconded.

Nov. 23.

Was held a General Court of Proprietors of the East India Company, to take into consideration the state of the Company's affairs, and to appoint a successor to Sir Geo. Rumbold. General Smith moved, that a successor might be chosen from among those who had already served the Company in India; but Mr. Watson moved an amendment, that the choice of a successor might be left to the Directors, as the executive part of the corporation, which was carry'd.—Mr. Edm. Burke (for the first time) took a circuitous view of the Company's affairs in India, in which he stated a most iniquitous transaction of some of the Company's servants, in lending 1,300,000l. at an exorbitant interest, in China, and sending an armed ship under the pretence of government's orders to compel the payment of it; another transaction he mentioned as still more ruinous to the Company, was, the establishment of a fund of no less than four millions transferrable stock, partly the money of the Nabob of Arcot, and partly that of the Company's servants, productive of an annual interest of 280,000l. which is more by 80,000l. than the interest of the Company's capital at home; a circumstance that threatened the annihilation of the Company's authority.

Nov. 24.

The *Secretary at War* opened the army budget. He stated the number of British troops at the close of last year to be 113,951; and the expence of supporting them at 2,700,674l. but this year proposed a reduction; viz. that all companies nominally of 100 men, but who mustered only 85, be reduced to that number; and that those companies nominally of 70 men, but mustered only 56, should likewise be reduced to 56; by which reduction we should this year have 10,791 men less than last year, and consequently a saving of 130,521l. would accrue; [but this, Col. Barré said, he could by no means believe.] The Secretary however went on with his estimates; and with the militia forces and foreign troops mounted the whole number up to 172,000 effective men in  
British



British pay, for the year ensuing. And the whole expence to 4,400,000*l*. To these estimates many objections were made; but they were all obviated, and the whole sum voted.

His Majesty's ship *Berwick* of 74 guns, Capt. Stewart, arrived at Portsmouth in a shattered condition, having met with a hurricane in her passage home from the West Indies.

*Nov. 27.*

Mr. Parker Coke moved, "That the thanks of this House be given to Sir Henry Clinton, K. B. commander in chief of his Majesty's forces in America; and to lieutenant general Charles Earl Cornwallis, for the eminent and important services rendered by them to his Majesty, and this country, against the rebels in America; particularly in the reduction of Charles-Town, by the arms of Sir Henry Clinton; and the glorious successes gained by the army under Earl Cornwallis at the battle of Camden, in which the bravery of our troops equalled their character in any age."

To which Lord Beauchamp moved by way of amendment, "And to Mariot Arbuthnot, Esq. commander in chief of his Majesty's fleet in America."

To these motions Mr. Wilkes declared himself an irreconcilable enemy. In civil wars, he said, the Romans never granted a triumph to any general; and he particularly reprobated the idea of voting the thanks of the House to Lord Cornwallis, who had signed a protest against the assumed right of Parliament to tax America, and yet had drawn his sword in support of a system which he himself had condemned.

Lord North defended Lord Cornwallis. He said, the protest alluded to was only against the rights of taxation; whereas the contest now is for the sovereignty of this country over America.—After warm debate the vote of thanks was carried without a division, but not without a negative.

His Majesty went in state to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to the following acts:

Land Tax and malt acts.

Act for detaining persons suspected of high treason.

— for indemnifying sheriffs and gaolers.

Two inclosure, and two naturalization acts.

*Nov. 28.*

Being the day appointed for the election of a representative for the city of London, in the room of Mr. Alderman Kirkman, deceased, Mr. Alderman Sawbridge was elected without opposition.

*Nov. 29.*

George Bishop, a letter-carrier, and Margaret M'Loughan, were executed at Tyburn.

A Committee of Merchants trading to North America waited on Lord Carlisle and Mr. Eden, with an Address of Thanks for

their spirited efforts in favour of the commercial interests of this country; and were very politely received. The answer concludes with expressing the just sense which men in power must ever entertain of a body of merchants whose gratitude is given in return for the protection and assistance which they have a right to claim.

*Nov. 30.*

The following address of this day's date has appeared in the several news-papers printed within the diocese of a Prelate not less universally respected for piety and benevolence, than for his high rank in the republic of letters.

"To the Reverend CLERGY of the Diocese of LITCHFIELD and COVENTRY.

"Reverend Brethren,

"ATTEMPTS having been made of late, to introduce irregular and illegal marriages, and particularly such as are declared to be within the prohibited degrees of affinity, I do hereby give you warning, to be upon your guard against continuing in any way, or being, on any pretence whatever, concerned in solemnizing such marriages. The bold license of these times calls for the utmost care and circumspection in the established clergy. Not doubting of your zeal to perform your duty in this, as well as in every other instance, I am,

Reverend Brethren,

Your affectionate and faithful servant,

RI. LITCH. and COV."

*Dec. 1.*

Late last night Major Harnage arrived in town with dispatches from Gen. Clinton and Major-gen. Phillips, of which the following is the substance: that the fleet from England with recruits and stores were safe arrived at New York, under convoy of the *Hyæna* and *Adamant*.

That Major-gen. Leslie was seen entering the Chesapeake on the 18th, so that he would probably be in James's river on the 20th, with orders to act under Lord Cornwallis, and would consequently interrupt Mr. Gates's communication with Virginia, and oblige him to retire from those provinces; that he [Gen. Clinton] had seized the present opportunity to transmit to Lord G. Germaine some dispatches lately intercepted in a rebel mail; that Washington still remained at or near Trapan; that he had not yet dispatched a single man to Gates, who cannot, according to Arnold's account, have above 800 continental troops with him; that the French were not moved from Rhode Island; and that Admiral Arbuthnot was watching *Monf. Ternay*—Thus far Gen. Clinton.

The intercepted letters mentioned above are, one signed by seven of the general officers who sat on the trial of Adjutant-gen. André. There is, say they, no ground of hope that the enemy will relinquish their hope till they find the country prepared to defend itself. . . . Our present condition promises them the speedy accomplishment of their wishes. An

army



army consisting of a few inadequate thousands, almost destitute of every public supply, tables once abounding with plenty and variety, subsisting, month after month, on one bare ration of dry bread and meat, and that, frequently, of the meanest quality; their families looking up to them for their usual support; their children for the education to which they once had a title. Our enemies know human nature too well to apprehend they shall have to contend long with an army under such circumstances.

In faithfulness to our country we make this representation, without the solicitation or knowledge of those officers who are the chief subjects of it: they, we are assured, are generally determined to resign their commissions at the close of this campaign; indeed it is impossible for them to continue, let their virtue and inclination be ever so great; and we cannot but express to you, that we shall consider the loss of the present body of officers as little short of the dissolution of the army.

This letter is addressed to the President of the Council of New Hampshire, and seems by the style to be circular.

Another intercepted letter is from Lieut. Col. Hamilton, Aid-de-Camp to Gen. Washington, to Isaac Sears, esq. and is nearly to the same effect:

It is impossible, he says, the contest can be much longer supported on the present footing. We must have a government with more power. We must have a tax in kind. We must have a foreign loan. We must have a bank on the true principles of a bank. We must have an administration distinct from Congress, and in the hands of single men under their orders. We must, above all things, have an army for the war, and an establishment that will interest the officers in the service.

The letter from Major-gen. Phillips, that accompanied this dispatch, chiefly relates to a negotiation for an exchange of prisoners, which he hopes will terminate in the exchange of all officers, prisoners of war, on both sides. This exchange will likewise comprehend an equivalent of British and German soldiers, prisoners of war, for those of the enemy now at New York; and one effort more will be made for the exchange of those of the convention.

*Sunday 3.*

Adm. Hood, with all the outward-bound fleet under his convoy, took his departure from the Edystone with a fine breeze from the eastward.

*Monday 4.*

A petition from 650 of his Majesty's subjects in Bengal, complaining of the inadequate administration of justice under the system of judicature established by the late act for regulating the courts of justice there, was presented to parliament, read, and ordered to lie upon the table.

Sir Hugh Palliser and five other new members took the oaths and their seats in the house.

In the Committee of Supply the estimates of the navy for the ensuing year brought on a spirited debate, which became rather personal than national. The affair between Keppel and Palliser was the subject, which terminated in two motions, both made by Sir Robert Smith, and seconded by the Earl of Surry; one, that the minutes and proceedings of the court-martial upon Admiral Keppel be laid before the house; the other, that the minutes and proceedings of the court-martial upon Vice-admiral Palliser be laid before the house.

John Cuthbert, of Groombridge, Sussex, shot a heron that measured, with his wings extended, upwards of six feet. On his being opened, there was found within him a trout near a foot long, which appeared to have been very lately gorged.

*Thursday 7.*

Edmund Burke, esq. was unanimously chosen member for Malton.

*Friday 8.*

The mail was stolen between Epping and London, containing 23 bags, of which the Norwich and Cambridge were the principal.

*Saturday 9.*

The sessions at the Old Bailey, which began on the 5th, ended, when 10 convicts received sentence of death, viz. Patrick Madan, John Bailey, and William Cheatham, for privately stealing gold chains and rings out of the shop of Mr. Storey, in Sidney's Alley, value 40l. Lawrence M'Dermot for shop-lifting; Joseph Cook (a boy) for robbing a woman in the street; John Price and Francis Mapple for privately stealing; Samuel Blaken and William Colours for house-breaking; and Mary Carpenter for stealing plate.

*Tuesday 12.*

At a general assembly of academicians at Somerset House, the following premiums were adjudged: A gold medal to Mr. John Farrington, for the best historical picture in oil colours, the subject from Shakspeare's Macbeth. A gold medal to Mr. John Deare, for the best bas-relief, the subject from Milton's Paradise Lost. Three silver medals to Mr. Edward Francisco Burney; to Conrad Martin Metc; and to Mr. Christian Burkhard. A silver medal to Mr. John Hippeley Green, for the model of an academy figure. A silver medal to Mr. William Newman, for a drawing in architecture of the front and spire of St. Martin's church.

After the medals were adjudged, the President delivered a discourse to the students, relating more particularly to the sculptor's art, of which we shall give the substance in some future Magazine.

The assembly then proceeded to the election of officers, when those of the preceding year were continued.

Sir



Sir Joseph Yorke presented another memorial to the States General, in a more peremptory style than any before presented. He observed, that the complaint he made was the complaint of an offended sovereign; that the offence for which he requires an exemplary punishment, is a violation of the Batavian constitution, of which the king is guarantee; that his majesty has put the punishment and the reparation into the hands of their High Mightinesses; and that it is only in the last extremity that the king will take it upon himself.

Friday 15.

The cause between Mr. Langdale plaintiff, and the Sun-fire office defendant, came on to be tried before Lord Mansfield, when a verdict was given against the plaintiff, there being an exception in the policy of assurance against fires *occasioned by civil or military commotions, &c.*

Saturday 16.

By an order of council, all ships from Dantzick, or any other port of Ducal Prussia, Pomerania, or from any port in Courland, Simogiera, or Livonia, are to perform quarantine, certain advice having been received that the plague is broke out in the Ukraine and in Volgaria.

Three passengers in the Leeds Diligence were robbed on Finchley Common about eight this evening by two most desperate highwaymen, who, besides a tolerable booty in money, got from a young officer a gold watch which had cost near fifty guineas.

Sunday 17.

Two Jew ladies of eminence were baptized at the King's chapel, St. James's, by the Rev. Dr. Bailey.

Monday 18.

The Lord Chancellor sat at Lincoln's-Inn-Hall, to hear the revived motion on the part of Mr. Morris, to set aside an order granted in the chancellorship of Lord Bathurst, to bring in the body of Miss Harford, with whom he had eloped in her infancy; and also a subsequent order to arrest his person for contempt in not obeying the former order. Mr. Morris produced the sentence of the Ecclesiastical Court, dismissing the libel preferred in the Ecclesiastical Court by the friends of the lady; but his Lordship discharged the application, leaving the young lady's friends to proceed in the best manner they can, to restore her to that respect and happiness, of which, he said, she had been cruelly deprived.

A Society of Antiquaries was instituted this day at Edinburgh. An association of this nature has long been a favourite object of the Earl of Buchan. His lordship communicated the plan he had formed to some of the most accomplished and respectable gentlemen in this country, and was happy to find that it not only received their approbation, but excited the strongest wishes to see an institution, which promised so much uti-

lity to the nation, established on a firm and permanent basis. Emboldened by this encouragement, his lordship ventured at last to invite a number of persons, whom he thought qualified to be members of such an association, to meet at his house on the 14th of November last. To these gentlemen he read a discourse, containing a view of the principal objects in the History and Antiquities of Scotland, which required elucidation, and of the regulations to be observed in the proposed Society; both of which received the unanimous approbation of the members present. At a subsequent meeting, his lordship was prevailed on to permit the discourse to be printed, that the public might have proper ideas concerning an institution so interesting to the nation. It was then agreed, that a meeting should be held on Monday the 14th inst. for the purpose of electing Office Bearers. The members accordingly met, and the business of election being finished, a paper was read, giving an account of various Roman weapons discovered in dragging the Marle from the bottom of Duddingston Loch; and we learn that the worthy proprietor, Sir Alexander Dick, is to give specimens of them, to be preserved in the Society's Museum.

The following is a list of the Office-Bearers:

"President, the Right Hon. the Earl of Bute; 1st Vice President, the Right Hon. the Earl of Buchan; 2d Vice President, the Hon. Sir John Dalrymple Hamilton Macgill, Bart. 3d Vice President, John Swinton, of Swinton, Esq. 4th Vice President, Alexander Wright, Esq. Advocate; 5th Vice President, Wm. Tyler, of Woodhouselee, Esq. Treasurer; Sir William Forbes, of Pitligo, Bart. Secretary; James Cummyng, Esq. Keeper of the Lyon Records."

Wednesday 20.

Was published in the London Gazette Extraordinary, a Manifesto against the Dutch, in which his Majesty declares, that "since the satisfaction we have demanded is not given, we must, though most reluctantly, do ourselves the justice which we cannot otherwise obtain." Then follows an order of council, That general reprisals be granted against the ships, goods, and subjects of the States General of the United Provinces; so that as well his Majesty's fleets and ships, as also all other ships and vessels that shall be commissioned by letters of marque or general reprisals, shall and may lawfully seize all ships, &c. belonging to the States General and their subjects, and bring the same to judgment.

By the above Manifesto it appears, that a treaty with his Majesty's rebellious subjects was signed so long ago as September 1778, by the express order of the Pensionary of Amsterdam and other principal magistrates of that city, the first article of which is:

"There



"There shall be a firm, inviolable, and universal peace, and sincere friendship, between their High Mightinesses the Estates of the Seven United Provinces of Holland, and the United States of North America, and the subjects and people of the said parties; and between the countries, islands, cities, and towns, situated under the jurisdiction of the said United States of Holland, and the said United States of America, and the people and inhabitants thereof, of every degree, without exception of persons or places."

*Friday 22.*

By an order of council his Majesty has been pleased to declare his royal intention to allow all ships belonging to the Dutch now in any of our ports to depart with their cargoes, except such as have contraband goods on board, provided the Dutch pursue the same line of conduct.

*Sunday 24.*

The West India fleet sailed from Spithead under convoy of the *Licorne*, *Santa Monica*, and *Portland*.

The greatest part of Admiral Darby's fleet arrived at Spithead.

*Monday 25.*

Being Christmas day was observed at Court as a high festival.

*Tuesday 26.*

Letters this day received at the Admiralty Office from Commodore Hotham and Commissioner Laforey, dated at St. Lucia, Oct. 23, bring an account of the effects of a dreadful hurricane which happened there on the 20th, in which the *Egmont* of 74 guns, the *Endymion* of 44, the *Deal Castle* of 24 guns, and the *Cameleon* of 24 guns, were driven to sea, and were missing. Several other ships of war suffered considerably, particularly the *Amazon*, that was miraculously saved with the loss of 20 of her men. A convoy of above sixty sail of French ships bound for Martinico were dispersed, and most of them supposed to be lost. Both the English and French islands have suffered irreparable loss by this tempest, which blew with irresistible fury. A more particular account of this hurricane will be given in our Supplement.

*Wednesday 27.*

A new comic opera, called "The Lord of the Manor," supposed to be written by a celebrated general officer, and set to music by Mr. Jackson of Exeter, was performed for the first time at Drury Lane.

*Thursday 28.*

A proclamation was issued, by authority, for granting the distribution of prizes during the present hostilities with the United Provinces.

*Saturday 30.*

Resolves of Congress, Sept. 21, 1780.

From a circular letter found in an intercepted mail, and directed to the governor of Rhode Island.

Resolved, That the regular army of the United States, from and after the first day of January next, consist of

- 4 Regiments of cavalry, or light dragoons.
- 4 Regiments of artillery.
- 49 Regiments of infantry, exclusive of Col. Hazen's regiment.
- 1 Regiment of artificers.

That each regiment of Cavalry or light dragoons consist of six troops, and that each troop consist of 64 non-commissioned officers and privates, with the same number of commissioned officers as at present.

That each regiment of artillery consist of nine companies, and that each company consist of 65 non-commissioned officers and matrosses, with the same number of commissioned officers as at present.

That each regiment of infantry consist of nine companies, and each company of 64 non-commissioned officers and privates, and that the regiment of artificers consist of eight companies, and each company of 60 non-commissioned officers and privates.

A letter from Holland assures us, that Admiral Count de Byland's Squadron in the *Texel* is ordered to be augmented to ten sail of the line, with the addition of two 20 gun ships, and that he is to convoy the East Indiamen and troops as far as the lat. of 25 N. on their passage, in concert with the men of war destined for India.

An inflammatory paper has been handed about at the Hague, greatly tending to alienate the affections of the people from the Stadtholder, disclaiming all hereditary right, and holding their captain general as a useless and unnecessary load on the public. Strong hints are given that his removal would be neither a work of difficulty or injustice. Diligent enquiry is making after the authors of this publication.

P. 539. col. 2. l. 45. and 48. read "America would treat, &c." not break.

P. 541. l. 4. The comic opera of "The Islanders" first appeared Nov. 25.

P. 543. l. 1. read "At Bath, Mrs. Gideon, at the house of Dr. De la Cour, physician;" the Doctor being in good health.

#### BIRTHS.

LADY of the rev. Dr. Powys, brother to the member for Northamptonsh. a daug. Nov. 28. Lady Boston, a son.

Dec. 4. Lady Galloway, a daughter.

5. Dutcheffs of Buccleugh, a daughter.

6. Lady of Geo. Chamberlain, esq; of Merton, a daughter.

Lady of John Whitbread, esq; of a son, which died soon after its birth.

10. Lady Eliz. Foster, a son.

21. Lady of Sir Tho. Egerton, a son.

22. Lady Harriot Foley, a son.

#### MARRIAGES.

Lately, in Dublin, Rich. Musgrave, esq; of Towreen, M. P. for Lismore, to Miss Cavendish.

Nov. 19. At Ypres, in Flanders, John Peter, esq; his Britannick Majesty's consul at Ostend, to Miss E. Herries, sister to Sir Robert.

23. Rev. Mr. Barry, R. of Hatherley, to Miss Ellis.



28. Mr. Robt. Harris, druggist, St. Paul's Church-yard, to Mrs. Wright, of Beaconsfield.  
29. John Powell Lorymer, of Porthyre, Monmouthshire, esq; to Miss Mary Langdale, dau. of Tho. Langdale, esq; of Hampstead.

Andr. Stainforth, esq; to Miss C. Wilton.

At Richmond, Surrey, rev. W. Bishop, vicar of Wedmore, Somersetsh. to Miss Huson.

30. Tho. Scrope, esq; of Coleby, Lincolnsh. to Miss Clay, of Burgage-Hill, in Southwell, co. Nottingham.

At Stockton, Wm. Hoar, esq; of Durham, to Miss Ann Wilkinson.

Dec. 2. Hen. Atherton, esq; of the Middle Temple, to Miss Byrom.

His Excellency Baron De Kutzleben, the Hessian minister, to the hon. Miss Dorothy Wrottesley, niece to the dutchess of Bedford, and sister to the dutchess of Grafton and Sir John Wrottesley.

5. Rev. Mr. Ripley, late of St. John's Coll. Camb. to Miss Sophia Pemberton.

7. Wm. Williamson, esq; of Shrewsbury, to Miss C. Atkinson, of Hatton-street.

11. Rev. Mr. Beck, to Miss Foot.

At Maddington, rev. Mr. Legg, to Miss Gibbs.

12. At Eton, near Windsor, rev. Mr. Bayley, to Mrs. Roberts.

13. By special licence, at Bedwell Park, Herts the right hon. Lord St. John of Bletsoe, to Miss Emma Whitbread, second dau. of Sam. Whitbread, esq; M. P. for Bedford, with a fortune of 30,000l.

By special licence, Horatio Robson, esq; to Mrs. Webb, relict of — Webb, esq;

Rev. Mr. Tate, to Miss Moore.

Sir Geo. Borlace Warren, bart. to Miss Caroline Clavering, you, dau. of the late Sir J. Clavering.

14. Mr. Lloyd, of Lyons-Inn, to Miss Waring, niece to the late Mr. Jas. W. coach-master at Enfield.

Joah Bates, esq; a commissioner for victualing his Majesty's navy, to Miss Harrop.

15. Right hon. Ld George Murray, second son to the late Duke of Athol, to Miss A. C. Grant, daughter of Lieut. Gen. Grant.

17. Robt. Wheethouse, esq; to Miss Jarvis.

19. Rev. Edm. Ferrers, rector of Chariton, Hants, to Miss Birmingham, daugh. and sole heiress of J. B. Birmingham, esq;

Edward Barnard, esq. of Highbury Place, to Miss Green, of Ouston.

20. Gerard Noel Edwards, esq; to Miss Middleton.

#### DEATHS.

AT Virginia, in North America, where he was a prisoner, from the convention at Saratoga, Lieut. Cha. Williams, of the 24th reg.

At Sanfide, Wm. Innes, esq; captain in the Su'herland fensible regiment.

Mrs. Pryce, wife of Wm. Pryce, esq; of Watford, Glamorganshire.

At Barbadoes, Capt. Tho. Mawhood, of the Earl of Huntingdon's reg. of foot.

At Stainton, Cumb. Mrs. Smith, aged 104.

At Braughing, Herts, the rev. Dr. Spry, prebend of Durham, and vicar of Potterne, Wilts.

At Eboft, in the Isle of Sky, H. Maclean, esq; of the Isle of Monk.

At Bath, where he had retired many years, George Clive, esq; brother of the late Judge Clive; a gentleman of extensive learning, and one of the first classical scholars of the age. His philosophic disposition supported him under various afflictions with a resignation and cheerfulness which evidenced the goodness of his heart; his affable disposition rendered his company agreeable to all ages. In his friendships he was firm and sincere. He received the first principles of education under that great master of all literature Dr. Andrew Snape, the headmaster of Eton in his time; whom he celebrated with uncommon praise for his learning, his authority, his politeness; and on mention of whose name he ever paid the grateful tribute of a sigh. He was in the strictest intimacy with Mr. Ince, one of the writers in the Spectator, who left him a fortune, which enabled him to enjoy the remainder of his days in comfort. He was likewise visited, esteemed, and respected, by Mr. Melmoth; and the Literati in general thought themselves honoured by his acquaintance.

At Ware, Mrs. Reynolds, relict of Mr. R. many years master of a flourishing academy there.

At Newbury, Mrs. Brickenden, widow of Mr. B. late of that town.

In Germany, Capt. Edw. Sheldon, in the Hanoverian service, brother to Ralph S. esq; of Weston, Warwickshire.

Dr. Adams, physician, of Beckington, Som.

At Nottingham, Robt. Blunt, esq; cornet in the blues.

Cardinal Colonna Pamfili at Verona, in his way to Venice.

Mr. Jer. Arnold, baron Mahoney, lord of Rockels and Hengelo, a colonel in the service of the republic of Holland.

Suddenly, Mr. Figgitt, the King's body-coachman.

Mrs. Chitty, widow of Mr. C. coal-merch. in Lombard-street.

At Carrickfergus, in Ireland, Mr. James O'Brien, aged 114. He served as a paymaster serjeant in the wars in Ireland, in the reign of James II.

Near Buxton, Derbyshire, Sam. Fidler, aged 105. He walked from his own house to Buxton, within three days of his death, which is upwards of five miles. He has been for three years past a constant attendant at St. Anne's Well in Buxton, and was supported chiefly by the company who resorted there to drink the waters.

Sir Chris. Traes, colonel of the Cornish militia.

At Chingsford-Hall, Essex, Major Clarges, of Bin in Ireland.

At Liverpool, Tho. Keggan, aged 107.

Rev. Mr. Wm. Crawley, rector of Gravesend in Kent, and Flaxley, Gloucestersh.

At Northampton, Mr. Alder. Edwards.



At Alfreton, Derbyshire, John Stewardson, aged 102.

At Wilmington, in Kent, aged 77, Mrs. Denne, relict of the Rev. Dr. Denne, Arch-deacon of Rochester. She was the youngest daughter of Bishop Bradford, of that Sec.

In Great Newport-street, Mr. Fra. Vivares the celebrated landscape engraver.

Nov. 19. At Exeter, aged 47, James Tol-dervy, esq; lieutenant and paymaster of the Hereford militia.

At Lyons, on his way to Nice for the recovery of his health, Jocelyne Deane, esq; He was returned in the present parliament for Helston, in Cornwall, and member in the late and present parliament of Ireland for Baltimore.

Sir James Stewart Denham, of Colterefs and Westfield, bart. author of many works of genius.

20. At Forrester, Mrs. Helen Duff, Lady Braco.

25. At Chelsea, aged 70, Mr. Jas. Potter, many years head manager at Ranelagh.

At Scriven, Yorksh. aged 82, Sir Savile Slingsby, bart. He is succeeded in title and estate by his nephew, Tho. T. Slingsby, esq;

26. In Morden College, Mr. Wm. Pallaid, formerly British Consul at Barcelona.

27. At Kensington, John Grant, esq;

At Lenox Love, the hon. Miss M. Stuart.

At Wimbledon, John Brown, esq;

At Liverpool, Mrs. Stanley, relict of the rev. Dr. T. Stanley, late rector of Winwick, and mother of T. Stanley, esq; one of the representatives for Lancashire.

At Radbourne, Derbyshire, in his 63d year, Edw. Sacheverel Pole, esq; formerly colonel of the Welch fusileers.

28. In Margaret-str. Brabazon Ellis, esq;

At Tottenham Court, London, the Rev. Dr. Jenkins, late tutor of the academy at Carmarthen. His great abilities and extensive learning, his activity and diligence in discharging the duties of his station, his readiness to do good to persons of all sorts to the utmost of his power, his uncommon sweetness of temper and deportment, his meekness and patience under the most injurious treatment from men, and above all his piety and resignation to God, rendered him the object of admiration and delight while living, and makes his memory dear now dead to every lover of real excellence that knew him.

29. Near Bloomsbury-squ. T. Warren, esq;

At Leyden, aged 76, Dr. Jerome David Gaubius, professor of medicine and surgery of the university of Leyden, first physician to the Prince Stadtholder, and member of most of the academies and societies of the learned.

At Vienna, the Empress Queen of Hungary, mother to the present Emperor of Germany, and to the Queen of France.

30. David Waterhouse, rector of Langley, near Maidstone.

Dec. 3. Mr. Ald. Parker, chamberlain of Canterbury.

Lady Mary Leslie, youngest daugh. of Dr. Pepys and the countess of Rothes.

At Hoxton, Mrs. Esther Willet, a maiden lady worth 60,000l.

4. Mrs. E. Wynn, sister to the late Sir John Wynn, bart.

5. At Clapham, Mrs. Nelson, relict of the late alderman.

At Levethan, Cornwall, Sir Chris. Treise, bart. colonel of the militia.

Near Hallet's Cove, Col. Blackwell.

6. At Sevenoaks in Kent, aged 23, Miss Frances Ewer, dau. of the late Dr. Ewer, bp. of Landaff.

At Withington, Staffordsh. Maj. Milward, of the 50th reg.

7. Geo. Lewis Scott, esq; commissioner of excise and of the board of longitude, F.R.S. and Latin preceptor to his Majesty.

In Mount-str. Philip Groves, esq; aged 92.

At Worcester, Jas. Thompson, esq;

At Plaistow, Mrs. Barwick.

Mr. Binks, master of Green Park coffee-h.

8. Capt. T. Heathcote, of the royal reg. of artillery.

Mrs. Mary Lane, aged 81, only surviving daughter of Sir Rich. Lane, who formerly represented the city of Worcester in parliament.

In Broad-str. Stephen Tessier, esq;

9. Mr. Bowley, wholesale woollen-draper in Aldermanbury.

At the Hot-Wells, Bath, rev. Mr. Thorpe, vicar of Marshfield, Gloucestershire.

At Canterbury, Miss Aflong, only child of the right hon. Lady Frances Aflong.

10. At Langley-Broom, Bucks, the rev. Dr. Cutts Barton, dean of Bristol; clerk of the closet to the late prince of Wales, which he held for life; and rector of St. Andrew's, Holborn, which he had enjoyed 46 years, and was the oldest rector in the city of London. This valuable living is worth from 300l. to 1000l. per ann. and consequently the best in London, next to St. George Hanover-square and Marybone, (the latter of which is peculiarly valuable, as being a perpetual curacy). It was held by Dr. Barton's father and grandfather; and is now given to his son, by the duke of Montague, the patron of the living. The late duke, we are informed, to guard against the presentation's lapsing to the crown, received a bond from Dr. Barton, to pay 10,000l. if he should ever accept a bishoprick.

At Llewenny-Hall in Denbighshire, far advanced in years, the right hon. the countess dowager of Shelburne. Her ladyship's large jointure devolves upon her eldest son, the right hon. the earl of Shelburne; and her real and personal estate, being very considerable, she hath given to her youngest son, the hon. Tho. Fitzmaurice, and appointed him sole executor.

In U. Grosvenor-str. J. Smyth, esq; aged 79.

11. In Hatton-str. Joseph Green, esq; late one of his Majesty's council at Boston in New England

In Henrietta-str. Jacob Hinde, esq; æt. 60.

12. Mrs. Haywood, wife of Col. Haywood.

Mr.



Mr. Williams, surveyor of Bridewell and Bethlem Hospitals.

Rev. Mr. Hemmet, of Clutton, Somerset. At Cleeve-Hill, W. Bromley Chester, esq; member for the county of Gloucester.

At Ashburton in Devonsh. aged 80, John Dunning, esq; father to the celebrated counsellor of that name, the present recorder of Bristol, and M. P. for Calne.

Mr. John Chandler, F.R.S. aged 80, elder brother of the late rev. Dr. C. many years an eminent apothecary, in partnership with Mess. Smith and Newtown, at the corner of King-str. Cheap-side, and author of the "Treatise on the Disease called a Cold. 176."

13. At Hammersmith, after a few days illness, Mr. Serjeant Davy.

In Great Russell-str. Geo. Thornbury, esq;

14. At Bath, the lady of David James, esq; of Amphill, co. Bedford.

Rev. John Aikin, D.D. tutor in divinity to the academy, Warrington.

15. Dr. Stephens, who had been organist and instructor of the singing-boys of Salisbury cathedral 34 years.

In Charles-str. Westminster, Mr. Ignatius Sancho, grocer and oilman; a character immortalized by the epistolary correspondence of Sterne.

16. At Knightsbridge, Cha. Morton, esq; of the royal reg. of horse guards blues.

17. Jacob Rawlinson, esq; formerly a Virginia merchant.

At Hereford, Geo. Terry, esq; receiver-general of that county.

Near Stevenage, Herts, Jos. Manniag, esq;

Dr. Gustart, one of the physicians to the general hospital at Bath.

18. In Bedford row, Jer. Spooner, LL.D.

Near Dunstable, Bedfordsh. Wm. Hale, esq;

19. At Windsor Castle, the right hon. Lady Colerane.

Mr. Cooling, attorney, vestry-clerk of the parish of St. Martin, Ludgate, and ward-clerk of Farringdon Without 47 years.

20. In Hanover-squ. Sir James Barnaby, bart. aged 72.

21. Mrs. Dury, relict of the late Major-general Dury.

Suddenly in his chair without a groan, universally respected and regretted, the rev. Dr. Powell, of Nanteos, Cardiganshire, aged 75.

At his house in the Close, Salisbury, in the 72d year of his age, after a long illness, which he bore with great calmness and resignation, James Harris, Esq. F. R. S. Trustee of the British Museum, and Member for Christchurch, Hants, which he represented in several successive Parliaments.—In the year 1763 he was appointed one of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and was soon after removed to the Board of Treasury. In 1774 made Secretary and Comptroller to the Queen, which post he enjoyed till his death. He was the son of James Harris, Esq. and the Lady Elizabeth Ashley his wife, third daughter of Anthony; 2d Earl

of Shaftesbury, and sister to Anthony, 3d Earl, the celebrated author of the *Characteristics*; whose elegance and refinement of taste and manners Mr. Harris inherited. In the theory and practice of music he had few equals. He was a native of the Close, and educated there under the Rev. Mr. Hele, in the grammar-school now kept by the Rev. Mr. Skinner, from whence, in the year 1726, he went to Wadham College, in Oxford. He married Elizabeth, daughter of John Clarke, Esq. of Sandford, in Somersetshire, by whom he had several children, three of whom are still living, viz. Sir James Harris, K. B. his Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary at the Court of St. Petersburg, Katharine Gertrude, and Louisa Margaret Harris. The world is indebted to him for several very ingenious and learned publications, particularly three treatises, published in 1745, on Art, Music, Painting, and Poetry, and Happiness.—In 1751 he published a second volume, called *Hermes*, or a Philosophical Enquiry concerning Universal Grammar. Of the latter *inftar omnium* is the following elogium by Bishop Lowth, in the preface to his *English Grammar*: "Those who would enter more deeply into this subject, will find it fully and accurately handled, with the greatest accuteness of investigation, perspicuity of explication, and elegance of method, in a Treatise entitled *Hermes*, by James Harris, Esq. the most beautiful and perfect example of Analysis that has been exhibited since the days of Aristotle." In 1775 his Philosophical Arrangements made their appearance. It is with great pleasure that we learn this gentleman had finished, just before his death, another ingenious work, entitled *Philological Inquiries*, which is printed, and we hear will be soon published. His good qualities as a man are well known to a large circle of his friends and acquaintance in this country; and his great abilities as an author acknowledged and esteemed by the literati throughout Europe.

22. Rt. Hon. John Lord Viscount Downe.

Of an inflammation in bowels, Mr. Hopkins, prompter of Drury-lane theatre during the greater part of Mr. Garrick's management.

At Brompton in Kent, Mr. Hen. Maudsley, cabinet-maker, and scavenger to the barracks at Chatham.

At Ridgeford Hall, Berks, Fra. Calvert, esq; aged 67. He was formerly in the South Sea House.

23. At Richmond, advanced in years, Mrs. Houblon, aunt to T. Pennant, esq.

24. At All Souls College, after a few days illness, the rev. and learned Dr. Benj. Buckler, fellow of that society, and custos archivorum, in the university of Oxford.

25. At Greenwich, in his 81st year, Lieut. Gen. Wm. Skinner, his Majesty's chief engi-

At Enfield, Mr. Searle, formerly an oilman in Canon-street, and brother to Mrs. Reynolds, of Ware, before-mentioned.



neer of Great Britain, having served 61 years as an engineer, 23 of which as chief.

At his apartments in the victualling-office, Tho. Colby, esq; accountant of that office.

26. In Harpur-street, Dr. John Fothergill, one of the people called Quakers, æt. 69. He was born near Richmond, in the county of York, studied at Edinburgh, and came to London about the year 1740, without any other patron than his own merit, which brought him rapidly into a most extensive practice. He was a fellow of the royal college of physicians at Edinburgh, of the royal and antiquarian societies in London, and a member of other learned as well as medical institutions, in this and foreign nations, in which his great reputation as a physician is universally established. The exertion of his great abilities was not confined to the practice of medicine and the study of nature, but was unremittingly employed to the promotion of the general good and happiness of mankind: and as his extensive knowledge, public spirit, and many virtues, were not less eminent than his medical skill, he will be deservedly ranked among the illustrious characters of the present age.

Near Canterbury, Sir A. Manwaring, æt. 96.

27. Near Bath, Phi. Stephens, esq;

#### GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Nov. 28. **M**AJOR William Crobie, to be barrack-master general to the army in North America.—Dr. John Hunter, physician to the forces in Jamaica.—Colonel James Murray, colonel of Fort William.—Alexander Ross, esq; commissary of stores and provisions.

Dec. 5. John Beresford, John Monk Mason, Rich. Townsend, esqrs. James Lord Clifden of the kingdom of Ireland, and Sir Hercules Langsh, bart. his Majesty's commissioners of the revenue of excise in Ireland; and the same persons, together with Robt. Ross and John Parnell, esqrs. his Majesty's commissioners of customs, and chief commissioners and governors of all other his Majesty's revenues in the said kingdom, except the excise.

#### CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

**N**icholas Donithorne, esq; a commissioner of the lottery, in the room of — Morrison, esq; deceased.

Dec. 5. A patent passed the great seal, to W. Cornwallis, esq; captain of the royal navy, of an annuity of 564l. per ann.—A grant to Wm. Adam, esq; of the office of treasurer and paymaster of his Majesty's office of ordnance.—A grant to James Adam and James Paine, esqrs. of the office of architect of his Majesty's works.—A grant to Tho. Sandby, esq; of the office of master carpenter of all his Majesty's works in England.—Also a grant to Robert Taylor, esq; of the office of his Majesty's master mason.

7. Cha. Garth, esq; a commissi. of excise.

James Buchanan, esq; a commissioner of customs in Scotland.

The Duke of Montague, master of the horse to the King.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

**R**EV. Mr. Stevens, preacher at Park-street chapel, presented by his Majesty to the living of Walpole, Norfolk.

Rev. David Myers, Barton V. co. Lincoln.

Rev. Mr. Egerton, installed prebendary of Durham.

Rev. Matth. Woodford, Tadmarton R. co. Oxford; admitted on his own petition as patron.

Tho. Starkie, M.A. Blackburn V. Lancash.

Rev. Rich. Snowe, St. Anne Aldersgate R. London.

Rev. John Swaine, A.M. Elm cum Emneth V. in the Isle of Ely.

Rev. Wm. Groffsmith, A. M. Staunton on the Wold R. co. Nottingham.

Wm. Tancourt, A. B. Riscley V. co. Bedf.

Rev. Mr. Woodburn, Romsey V.

Rev. Mr. Hands, archdeacon of Dorset.

Rev. Edw. Isham, Barking V. Essex.

Rev. Mr. Kennedy, Langley R. co. Kent.

Rev. Mr. Barton, to succeed his father in the rectory of St. Andrew's Holborn. By this promotion two preferments become vacant, the living of Dean, in Northamptonshire, worth 400l. a year, and the place of clerk in orders at St. Andrew's, worth 200l. a year.

#### DISPENSATIONS.

**J**oseph Guest, M.A. Stanton upon Arrow and Madley VV. co. Hertford.

Hamlyn Harris, M.A. Ashby Ledgers V. co. Northampton, with Exton V. co. Rutland.

John Benson, D.D. St. Michael Royal College Hill R. Lond. and Boxley V. co. Kent.

Wm. Nance, LL.B. Harbledown and Great Chart RR. co. Kent.

Rev. W. Holcombe, M.A. Coshelton R. together with Marthrey V. with Granston and St. Nicholas annexed, co. Pembroke.

Rev. Cha. Morgan, M.A. Whitborne R. with Sellack V. with King's Caple, Marston, and Pencoyd annexed, co. Hereford.

#### PRICES of STOCKS.

Dec. 15.	Dec. 26.
Bank Stock, 111 $\frac{1}{4}$	—
India ditto, —	shut
South Sea ditto, —	shut
Ditto Old Ann. —	—
Ditto New Ann. 58 $\frac{3}{4}$ a $\frac{3}{8}$	shut
3 per Ct. Bk. red. 58 $\frac{3}{4}$ a $\frac{7}{8}$	—
3 per Ct. Conf. half	60 $\frac{5}{8}$ a $\frac{3}{4}$
Ditto 1726, shut	shut
Ditto 1751, 58 $\frac{1}{4}$	shut
India Ann. —	—
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Ct. 1758, shut	shut
4 per Ct. Conf. 58 $\frac{3}{4}$ a $\frac{7}{8}$	58
Ditto New 1777, 72 $\frac{7}{8}$ a 73	71 $\frac{3}{4}$ a $\frac{7}{8}$
India Bonds, 10s. Pr.	9s. a 11s. Pr.
Navy & Vict. Bills, 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ per ct.	11 $\frac{3}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$
Long Annuities, shut	shut
Short ditto, —	—
Scrip. —	—
Omnium —	—
Annuity. 1778, shut	shut
Lottery Tickets, 281.	60l.
Exchequer Bills 6s. Prem.	5s. a 6s. Pr.



# S U P P L E M E N T

For the Y E A R 1780.

Embellished with a Miscellaneous Plate; representing Seven Ancient COINS or MEDALS; Three Diagrams illustrative of a curious Letter by the late Dr. BRADLEY; and Fragments of old Inscriptions taken by the late EDWARD-ROWE MORES, Doctor of the Sorbonne.

And enlarged with Eight Pages of Letter-Prefs extraordinary, containing

(Besides copious and accurate INDEXES, a GENERAL TITLE, and PREFACE)

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March 13.



ORD N—th moved for leave to bring in his bill for establishing a commission of accounts; which, after some warm altercation between his Lordship and Col. B—ré, Ald. H—rl—y and Sir Wm. M—d—h, was agreed to.

Mr. F—x then read the Westminster petition, which was ordered to lie on the table.

The order of the day was moved, for the House to go into a committee on the clause in Mr. Burke's bill for abolishing the board of trade.

Mr. Ed—n (one of the lords of trade) rose, to state his objections against the general principle of the bill, that the hon. gentleman who framed it might have no reason to complain of taking him unprepared. He said, it was contrary to parliamentary usage for the House to interfere in controlling the ordinary course of administration, till full proof had been given of some abuse in the executive government. That this doctrine was most ably maintained by the author of a pamphlet, intituled, *The*

*Cause of the present Discontents\**; whose opinion, he trusted, would have particular weight with the framer of the present bill. On this clear ground he made no doubt but the hon. gentleman would acknowledge the propriety of adducing evidence from the most authentic documents of the board, during a period of 180 years. He assured the committee, that the records to which he referred consisted of 2300 folio volumes, containing the most authentic and important information concerning the subject in debate, though the hon. gentleman, who knows nothing of their contents, thinks himself justified in representing them as so many monuments of unprofitable labour; and chusing rather to call his witnesses from the dead †, than to take the pains to consult the unerring testimony of recorded facts. In these volumes he might have found the names of Locke, Addison, Prior, Moleworth, and the late Mr. Charles Townshend, with other respectable personages, who at different periods enjoyed seats at the board of trade. That respectable statesman, indeed, the Earl of Suffolk, could not have been found; but he might have indulged his sportive fancy round the tombs of Locke and Addison, without calling to painful recollection the last agonies of a departed husband, a

\* The Pamphlet here referred to was written by Mr. B—ke.

† Alluding to what Mr. B. said relative to *Ld Suffolk* in a former debate. See p. 552.  
brother,



brother, or friend. He lamented the necessity of referring to that part of the hon. gentleman's speech on a former occasion, in which he had sacrificed his humanity to the wantonness of his eloquence. The hon. gentleman, he said, might to the documents of office have added, if he had pleased, the living A evidence of a gentleman of unquestionable veracity [Mr. J. Pownall], who had spent 30 years of his life at that board, and who had now no interest in upholding it.

Mr. B—ke expressed his astonishment at hearing himself charged with sporting with the feelings of widows, mothers, or friends, of the deceased. If any thing improper had fallen from him in the wantonness of eloquence, as the hon. gentleman was pleased to express it, it ought to be corrected in the coolness of recollection. In talking of the late Ld Suffolk, he had directed his ridicule at the office, not at the person, of his lordship; and there could not be a gentleman in that House simple enough to misconceive his meaning. He thanked the hon. gentleman for referring him to 2300 folio volumes, the labour of 180 years, as unerring evidences of the utility of the board of trade, but begged to be excused from examining one of them. They might serve, however, as a monument under which both he and his clause might be buried, and form a funeral pile for them as large as one of the pyramids of Egypt. [Here he sported for some time with the dull, senseless, sluggish contents of the 2300 volumes, which he contrasted with the transcendent abilities of those great and venerable characters who were called as witnesses to stamp authority upon folly, to give currency to stupidity, and induce the committee to believe, that what was laborious was useful; and then launched into panegyric on the shining talents of the present commissioners.] As a board of trade, he said, he detested the office his clause went to abolish, but as an academy of belles lettres he was ready to bow his head in reverence before it. The public exercises of the academicians did it honour, and rendered it an object of public admiration, and public applause. In concluding his ironical encomiums, which he enlivened with H images full of fancy and abounding with wit, he took occasion to pay an elegant compliment to Locke, Addison, and Prior; but much as he admired their writings, he could not undertake to study the 2300 volumes, to which he had

been referred, as partly of their production. He revered literature, but did not wish to be overwhelmed with it. A great volume was to him a great evil; and the small volume of common sense, the ideas he had already got and registered, were, he thought, sufficient to guide him in so plain a business, without troubling his brain with 2300 volumes, the dead authorities to which he had been referred, any more than he should consult the living testimony of Mr. John Pownall, who had made a fortune by his 30 years continuance in that office, to know, whether he thought that office useful or not.

Mr. Ed—n begged leave to reply, and began with complimenting the hon. gentleman [Mr. B—ke] with speaking infinitely better upon books which he had never seen, than he himself could ever hope to do upon materials which he had carefully examined. He then went largely into the history of the board of trade, traced its first institution as early as 1636, and shewed its powers and proceedings in its progress; that it was no idle or useless office; that its proper business consisted in answers and reports to parliament, in representations to the king, in reports to the privy council, in correspondences with the secretaries of state, with the treasury, with foreign consuls, with governors and civil officers in the plantations, with corporate bodies, and with individuals. Such, he said, was the board which the hon. gentleman had condemned by a single dash of his pen; he acknowledged the powers of that pen, but could not in this instance acknowledge its deliberation, wisdom, or judgment.

Mr. B—ke rose again, and after shewing that the whole system of our trade laws, the establishment of our colony governments, the granting of charters, &c. had been effected, while no board of trade existed, by commissioners who received no reward whatever for their services, proceeded to prove, that a board was no sooner constituted by parliamentary authority than it gradually began to decrease, till at length it has dwindled into a mere useless sinecure office; and the business which was usually transacted in it is transferred to the office of 3d secretary of state.

With regard to the several matters which the hon. gentleman had enumerated as properly belonging to the board of trade, admitting the facts as he has represented them, was it not incumbent on the hon. gentleman to appeal to those proofs



proofs of their affection and industry in the discharge of those duties which he was so ingenious to find out; he expected from the hon. gentleman, when he informed the committee of the 2300 volumes, that he would have at least referred to, or acquainted the committee with some of their voluminous contents. Had not the hon. gentleman time to extract out of his vast mass of information, some of the late answers and reports to both houses of parliament? Some of the reports to the king in council, or immediately to his majesty himself; some of the correspondences carried on between the treasury and admiralty boards with the secretaries of state, and the great trading and commercial companies? No; not a syllable; he sends the ignorant and curious to the same 2300 volumes. He has declined to quote a single line of correspondence held with the foreign consuls, with governors; or a single application or instruction conveyed to our ambassadors, through the medium of either of our secretaries of state. But what of that? he guides with friendly hand the anxious enquirer to his 2300 volumes.

After treating of other matters mentioned by the hon. gentleman (Mr. Eden) with a vein of ironical pleasantry, he then proceeded to the question at large, in which, in a very able manner, he endeavoured to shew, that the office of the board was useless; that Mr. Grenville, and almost every other minister, for the last forty years complained of it, as attended with a very heavy expence, and totally unnecessary; and that Mr. Charles Townshend, from his experience while at the board, had often held it up as an object of ridicule.

Gov. P-wm-ll entered seriously into the first great principle, viz. the right the parliament had to enquire into and controul the expenditure of the king's civil list: he said, that attending to the arguments of others had convinced him of the impropriety, both in point of policy as well as justice, of interfering by an act of the house in any part of the civil list applied to his majesty's personal dignity or the support of the royal family or household.

But these arguments did not apply or extend to the establishments of the state; there was an essential difference between the one case and the other. In the one, the arrangements of the establishments were made by his majesty, as his immediate and personal concern. In the other case, the arrangements of the state, the civil establishments, respected the king-

dom and people at large: and the legislature had not only a right to make regulations in them, but had in many instances done it. In this light he considered the subject of the present debate. The board of trade was a parliamentary arrangement, begun as an experiment, and had at different times taken different shapes.

After this he proceeded to examine the several points which Mr. Eden had stated, respecting the power and authorities given to the board of trade, as also the several points contained in the account given by Mr. Eden of the duties of that board. Under the first head of their powers and authorities, that of their general superintendency of trade, and their interfering in every branch of it, either by encouragement or discouragement, he said, their best merit was, that they had done nothing, and had not been mischievous, as the execution of those powers would naturally have led them to have been. Under the next head, pursuing the course in which Mr. Eden had mentioned them, the several powers, authorities, and duties of that board; he shewed, that the greatest part (since the separate establishment of the secretary of state) was done by that officer; that another main branch of their business was done by reference from the said officer, to the crown, and to the council. That the business which they did, by reference from the privy council, might be done at any time by one clerk of the council.

That the only business which seemed to remain with them was, the hearing complaints of the Colonies against the governors, and other officers of the crown; but that in this branch also they had been superseded by the privy council; for when the complaints against the late governor of the Massachusetts Bay were preferred by the legislature of that province, the council, and not the board of trade, took cognizance of it, heard it, and gave judgment upon it.

One branch mentioned by Mr. Eden, as their business, was, that they were to form plans of treaties of commerce for ambassadors. He begged to know, when the commissioners were sent as ambassadors to America, whether they received any instructions from that board? if any such existed, he was sure the hon. gentleman (Mr. Eden) could produce them.

Another branch mentioned was, to superintend the trade between Great Britain and Ireland. He wished to know, whether on the late occasion which parliaments



liament had to take that matter into consideration, the board had taken any part in that business?

Mr. Eden had stated, that the regulating the constitutions, legislature, and judicature of the Colonies, was in the department of that board. Upon this head he said he could speak as giving evidence, that the board never did interfere, without creating disputes with the Colonies, in which the authority of the crown, being unequally committed, was always impaired.

As to their superintendence over the settlement of Africa, and the affairs of the East India Company, he should say nothing; for the very mentioning of it, would be to libel and caricature the board.

That one of their duties was said to be the forming plans of government for new colonies. He should take notice only of two, West Florida and the Ceded Islands. The first was so framed, that it created a civil war in the province, and the governor took one of his own forts by storm from his majesty's troops. As to the other, that of the Ceded Islands, the dispute which arose about admitting Roman Catholics into the legislature, was fresh in every body's memory; and it was very well known, that the first revenue which their plans of government established, was superseded and abolished by the Court of King's Bench. He concluded, that it was not a question now, whether that board should be abolished; for by appointing a secretary of state for the Colonies, and separating that secretary of state from the board of trade, that board was *ipso facto* abolished, and remained in a state of annihilation.

Mr. Adam spoke chiefly to that part of the principle of the bill that regards the civil list. His arguments went to shew the dangerous tendency of impairing the prerogative of the crown relative to the appointment of executive officers.

The hon. gentleman (Gov. Pownall) had made a distinction, he said, between executive officers, and the officers of the household; that the former might be curtailed, the latter ought not. If he (Mr. Adams) were to make a distinction at all, it would be to reverse that proposition. The king was certainly the only proper judge of what officers were necessary to carry on the executive business of government; and to take from him the power of appointing such persons, was breaking in upon one of the principal supports of the crown. Upon the

whole, he insisted, that every invasion of the legislative power on the property of the crown, would be introducing a change in the constitution; that our constitution stood upon a nice equipoise, with steep precipices and deep waters on all sides; and by removing it from leaning to one side, we run a risk of overturning it on the other.

Ld *W-est* said, he had had the honour of serving his majesty as governor in two respectable situations (Jamaica and S. Carolina) as well as the hon. gentleman who spoke lately (Gov. Pownall), and likewise as his majesty's representative at a foreign court (Portugal); and he would say, that so far from finding the board of trade an useless and inefficient board, he had frequently derived great assistance from it, in the capacity he had last alluded to. He then entered into a detail of the duties of the board, and was satisfied in his own mind, that no part of the public expenditure, which he knew of, was better, or more beneficially applied, than the 8000*l.* per annum, stated by the hon. gentleman, as the annual expence of that board.

Sir *J. M-urphy* threw out a hint, that in all parliamentary enquiries, it had been usual for the members, that were the subject of it, to retire from the house; and that therefore when the question should be put, he hoped the lords of trade would be pleased to retire.

Sir *Edw. De-ng* adverted to the conduct of a right hon. gentleman (Mr. R-uby) respecting his principle, *that the House had no controul over the king's civil list*. He was sorry, he said, that the hon. gentleman had started a question, and ordered his friends to vote for the order of the day, to prevent its being put; he should not have wondered to have heard him say to the minister, "You are a very honest clever sort of a man, and I like you very well; but I could wish to get you turned out, that I may put a man of my own into your place."

Mr. R-uby observed, that the gentlemen in opposition only endeavoured to irritate him to what they did not desire to meet. When he said, the parliament had no controul over the king's civil list, he never meant to say, that they had no overruling power in any case whatsoever. They certainly had. But there ought to be some abuse of the civil list first proved.

Mr. *F-x* wished instantly to meet the hon. gentleman on that ground, and to decide upon it.

He



He called upon Sir Fl—r Nor—n, as the highest legal authority in the kingdom, to give his opinion, whether there was not, in the constitution of parliament, an inherent right in the representatives of the people to controul the exercise of any power in the crown, that tended to support the government by influence and corruption against the voice of the people, against the redress of every national grievance, and in subversion of the freedom and independence of parliament.

Sir Fl—r wished to be excused from giving any opinion respecting matters which came before that House: his duty and inclination led him to wish it; his duty, left from the respectable and honourable station he filled, his mixing in debate might be supposed to create an improper influence in some of his hearers; and his inclination forbade him, because he knew from experience, that whatever he might support as an individual member, might be apt to bias his judgment in his other character, that of speaker, when he came to preside in the House.

After thus apologizing, the hon. gentleman entered largely into a vindication of his own conduct, which he understood had given some persons great offence: he then considered the bill so far as the principle of it was connected with the proposition suggested by the right hon. gentleman (Mr. R—by); and, lastly, he adverted to the question put to him by Mr. F—x, giving it as his opinion, that parliament had an inherent right vested in it of controuling and regulating every branch of the public expenditure, the civil list as well as the rest; but then, as the civil list revenue was a positive legal vested right, the necessity for retrenchment ought to be fully, clearly, and satisfactorily proved, before parliament should offer to interfere; when, however, the necessity was clearly made out, it was not only the right, but the duty of parliament, to interpose, and no less the duty and interest of the crown to acquiesce. After this declaration, the hon. gentleman deviated from the subject, and entered into a personal complaint against the behaviour of the minister towards him, who, ever since his reporting the sense of that House, upon presenting the money-bills at the bar of the other, had withdrawn even

the appearance of all friendship and confidence from him; and he was still at a loss to guess what was the first cause of offence he had given. What he had done was to the best of his judgment, in discharge of his duty\*: if he acted wrong, it arose from error, not from design; and, whatever others might think, he had the satisfaction of having his conduct unanimously approved of by that House. But such, he said, had been the noble lord's conduct in a recent transaction, as must henceforward put an end to every appearance of mutual friendship between them; adding, that, if the noble lord did not do him justice, he would state the particulars to the House, and submit to it, how far he was bound to remain in a station when the performing the duties annexed to it was made the pretext of doing him a gross and flagrant injury.

Lord N—th declared his total ignorance of what was now alluded to, or what grounds of offence he had given to the right hon. gentleman, which could induce him thus openly to complain of the ill treatment he had received at his hands. If he had done any thing which justified the threat now thrown out, he protested it was entirely unknown to him; and had no doubt but the right hon. gentleman would be convinced, that he had proceeded upon misinformation and mistake. If any negotiation was carried, or carrying on, it was more than he knew of.

Sir Fl—r rose in warmth; and said, he would not be trifled with; he would state every particular circumstance relative to the transaction to which he had been alluding.

Lord N—th said, if he had any discovery to make of what ought to be revealed, he should ever disclaim the idea of wishing to stifle or conceal it; for he had nothing personally to hope or fear upon the occasion.

Sir Fl—r gave the House to understand, that, previous to his accepting the Chair, he had been applied to by a noble lord then at the head of administration (Duke of G—ton), upon the death of the late speaker (Sir J. C—st), to accept of the very honourable situation he then held. He had, indeed, been strongly solicited to accept of it, before he did consent; because he was no stranger to the great weight necessarily to be done by whoever filled that chair. But an hon.

\* Alluding to his speech. See page 609; and Vol. XLVII. p. 561.



gentleman then in his eye (Mr. R—by) being sent to prevail upon him to accept of the nomination of the minister; his answer was, if he should consent, it must be understood, that he by no means meant to be taken out of the line of his profession; and that consequently the way, whenever an opportunity offered, **A** should be kept open for his return to Westminster Hall; adding, by way of justification, that when his character, his standing, and his general pretensions, were considered, he believed it would not be deemed arrogance or vanity in him to say, that he was then at the head of his **B** profession as a common lawyer.

It was farther stipulated, that till he was provided for in the way of his profession (for that was the precedent condition of every thing which followed) he was to have the sinecure place he then enjoyed [lord chief justiceship in eyre]; these were the terms offered, and upon these terms he accepted the place of speaker; but he had lately heard what, he must say, greatly surprised him, that there had been a negotiation on foot, (he had it indeed from the best authority, no less than the first law officer of the crown) to remove a certain chief judge (Mr. De G—y) upon pension, and to put another in his room (the attorney-general). He had no doubt of the hon. gentleman's abilities; but, considering every circumstance that applied to that hon. gentleman and himself, he did not think **E** he went beyond what the assertion would bear him out in, when he affirmed, that, neither in point of standing or professional reputation, the person to whom he was alluding stood fairly between him and the claims he had upon those who induced him to quit those habits of life and professional views which were incident to his then situation.

He could assert, and was ready to prove, that money had been proposed to be given and received, in order to bring about the arrangement to which he now referred; and, whenever a proper time came, he would undertake to prove it to **G** the satisfaction of that House.

Mr. R—by spoke to the original transaction, which the right hon. gentleman had, to the best of his recollection, stated with all possible candour and correctness to the House; but, as far as he could charge his memory at this distance of **H** time, he never understood that any of the particulars came regularly or properly to the knowledge of the noble lord in the blue ribbon.

Lord N—th declared, that he neither

knew of the transaction at the time when the terms were made, nor looked upon himself bound, when he did come to know it, by any such agreement. As to that other assertion of the right hon. gentleman, that there was a negotiation on foot, such as he had described, and that money had been proposed to be given and received, he assured the right hon. gentleman, that he had been grossly misinformed; and, as he was accused of being one of the acting parties, he was entitled to say, that no such negotiation was on foot as had been stated by the right **B** hon. gentleman.

A long personal altercation now ensued, consisting of a number of assertions and contradictions, till at length

Mr. Dun—g rose to the question; and in a short but masterly speech proved, that the board of trade was useless; that **C** it was no more than a mere appendage of administration, no matter who or what the principles were of those who composed it; and that consequently it ought to be abolished.

Attorney-gen. Wedd—ne (now Lord **Loughb—gh**) observed, that while the conversation which the committee had just heard between a learned gentleman and the noble lord near him was going on, had he attempted to rise, some gentlemen might have imputed it to a desire of stopping what it was neither his interest nor his wish to suppress. But the conversation being now over, he could no longer remain silent, nor suffer the committee to go away with an impression, that he wished them to suppose him altogether unconcerned in what had been said. The committee had heard a great deal about negotiations and promises relative to places: he begged leave to assure them, that he should never accuse the noble lord of breach of promise, because he should never negotiate for emolument out or in the line of his profession with the noble lord, or any other minister; that he never should solicit it, but that, as it had hitherto happened, he would not go to it, it should come to him; that he would not so disgrace the profession he belonged to, so demean his own character, and betray the interests of his country, as to seek for sinecure emoluments as a compensation for quitting a profession by which he could maintain himself independent without any expence to his country.

He said, he knew the great respect due to the character and situation of the right hon. gentleman, and was ready to bow before him; nor was he insensible of the justice



Justice of his remark, with respect to himself, when compared with the transcendent abilities of the right hon. gentleman. In that respect, he was as ready to allow his superiority, as the learned gentleman had been eager to assert it. But when that gentleman quitted Westminster-hall, to slide first into the enjoyment of a great sinecure place, and afterwards to be exalted to the high situation he still held, he left behind him many who continued to labour with industry and assiduity, in hopes that the line of preferment would be open to them, as a reward for their labours, and a gratification of their ambition. It was rather hard, therefore, that the right hon. gentleman should, in addition to his other advantages, throw his mantle over those he had left behind him to toil in the profession; that he should check their preferment, and secure an exclusive claim to himself to return to that profession, not for the purpose of joining in the toil of it, but merely to enjoy those posts of dignity and honour which other men had, in the uniform pursuit of business, laboured to merit, and hoped to receive, when their turn came.

He concluded his animated speech by assuring Lord N—th, that as long as his lordship's political life and his went on together, he never would remind him of any promise he might have made to him—that he never would accuse him of breach of promise—that he never would be so forgetful of his own character, as to make private differences matter of public complaint; and that he would not so degrade himself, or be so lost to the decorum that was due to that House, as to call upon them to interfere in a private negotiation; nor would he so humble himself, as to make a difference with a minister the ground of his opinion upon a great and important political regulation.

At a quarter past two o'clock in the morning the committee divided,  
 For abolishing the board of trade 207  
 Against it . . . . . 199

Maj. for abolishing the board of trade 8  
 which is the exact number of the board.

March 13.

*On the second part of the Budget.*

Ld N—th began with lamenting the evil of the day, and hoping that gentlemen would not add to it by unnecessary declamation on matters of personal abuse. An hon. gentleman [Mr. H—t—y] had said that the country had been brought into its present situation by his plans and his pursuits; and that the heavy burthens now to be imposed were the natural result of his measures and his crimes. He should

not, he said, enter any farther into his own defence at present, than to say, that he had formed no plans, nor pursued any measures, but in concert with the majority of that House; that the plans that had been pursued were solely calculated for the support of the dignity of the crown, and the just rights of the people, these being all along his motives, he felt every wanton effort of faction to traduce his character with no other emotion than that of contempt. He was conscious of his innocence, and, armed with that shield, whenever an enquiry was moved for against him, he would meet it with confidence, and defend it with fortitude. In the mean time, he wished that all imputations might be suspended for that day at least, as the real business of the day would be sufficient to engage the attention of the House.

His lordship then proceeded to lay open the taxes, which have already been noticed, see p. 130. and already been severely felt.—Some slight objections were made, on the ground of hearing and granting the prayer of the petitions of the people before voting the taxes: and Ld G. G—d—n insisted on dividing the Committee, when the numbers were 135 in favour of the motion, to 9 against it.

March 16,

The House went into the order of the day, for hearing witnesses on a complaint against Ld N—th for corrupt practices committed by him, or by agents pretending to act under him, tending to influence the borough of Milbourne Port against the next general election. The complaint was moved by Mr. T. L—t—l, who, in the opinion of the House, failed in bringing the evidence home to his lordship, on which a motion being made and the question proposed, "That it appears to this House, that there have been divers undue and corrupt practices respecting the election of members to serve in Parliament for the borough of Milbourne Port, at the approaching general election," an amendment was moved, by S—lici—r G—r—l W—ll—e, to add, at the end of the question, these words, "committed by the Rt Hon. Ld N—th, first Ld Commissioner of his Majesty's Treasury, or others as acting as his agents in the said transactions," which was agreed to; and then the question, thus amended, being put, it passed in the negative.

March 20.

Mr. T. L—t—l, complained of the partial manner his witnesses had been allowed to give their evidence, and gave notice, that after the recess he meant to bring the charge before the House.



House in another shape, when he hoped to be able to bring the charge home to those persons whose names had been so frequently mentioned in the course of the former day's enquiry.

Mr. *F—lar—n* then rose and declared he was unacquainted how to act in a matter that had given him great uneasiness, and in which he had felt his honour wounded by a noble Earl, who in the other House had made an attack upon his character in a manner the most illiberal. He had not only mentioned him under the contemptuous appellation of clerk, declaring that he ought not to be trusted with a regiment, but had asserted, that he and his regiment would be as ready to draw their swords against the liberties of their country as against her enemies. He therefore left it to the House to judge whether he ought to feel himself hurt or not.

Earl *Nu—nt* declared, that personal animosities ought to be checked in each House of Parliament; and after some conversation on the subject, in which the House seemed to coincide with his lordship's opinion, the matter passed off for the present.

Sir *F—t—r N—r—n* rose, and apologized for having improperly brought forward a matter foreign to the subject in debate when the Committee last sat, (see p. 597.) though he did not mean to retract a syllable.

Mr. *De G—y* seized that opportunity to vindicate a venerable character against an unjust aspersions that had been thrown out, by which he thought himself highly injured. A report, he said, had been circulated, that, upon the resignation of the Chief Justice two years ago, a sum of money to the amount of 7 or 8000*l.* was paid out of the Exchequer by Lord *N—th*, and actually lodged in the hands of a banker, for the use of the Chief Justice, in lieu of a reversion to a particular office in the Court of Common Pleas, which the Chief Justice would have had a right to the disposal of, if it had fallen while he continued at the head of that court. This report, Mr. *De G—y* said, he would take upon himself to declare, was utterly false.

Ld *N—th* rose, and confirmed what Mr. *De G—y* had asserted; and the matter passed off, on

Mr. *B—ke*'s moving the fifth clause in his bills, relative to the Treasurer of the Chamber, Treasurer of the Household, Cofferer, &c. (see p. 151). He proposed putting all these separate offices into one office, and after the words "Treasurer of the Chamber" the words "be abolished" should stand [The next clause, enacting that his Majesty's household should be served by contract, he proposed to omit.]

Mr. *E—s*, Mr. *P—w—l*, Sir *J—n W—tt—y*, Sir *E—d D—r—g*, and other members, expressed their strong disapprobation of interfering with his Majesty's household.

Mr. *B—ke*'s observing the turn which the debate was likely to take, declared that if the clause, as he had moved it, was lost, all was gone. In the Treasurer of the Chamber lay his dependence; the Treasurer of the Chamber was the first office of the Household that he had laid his hands upon, and if that slipped through his fingers, he despaired of availing himself of any of the rest; if the doctrine, just laid down, *that the King's Household should not be touched*, extended to the Treasurer of the Chamber, the remaining clauses all turned upon the same hinge, and if one was to be excluded, there was an end to all the rest. He had no design, as gentlemen had asserted, to limit the expences of his Majesty's table. His Majesty might contract for his table at a hundred guineas a head, and invite 100 people to eat at it. All he meant, and all he wished for, was, that what was expended should be wisely and honestly laid out. He asserted, that by the present system of Economy introduced into his Majesty's kitchen, a rat could not have cheated the cooks, scullions, &c. of a scrap of cheese, but at the same time nothing was saved, because the expence of paying cheats to watch cheats was so great that it amounted to more than it could possibly cost his Majesty if he was handsomely cheated at once. He enforced the clause by considering the nature of the office, and shewing the inutility of it upon the true principles of economy; and concluded with repeating what he had said before, that, if the question was carried against him, he should take no more pains to fight it through clause for clause and line for line, but would leave it to the people to go on with it, and let them judge by the issue how far their petitions would be able to procure them redress.

*Attor. Gen.* [*W—d—b—e*] thought it was treating the Committee too cavalierly to declare the whole bill necessarily gone, if the clause for abolishing the Treasurer of the Chamber should be carried against the hon. gent. who patronised it. There were many of the principles of the bill, which, he said, he highly approved; there were others which he thought equally absurd; among the latter he instanced *that* for serving his Majesty's Household by contract. He asked the hon. gent. if by his declaring, that if the clause in question was not agreed to the bill was gone, he meant to treat that House like the Parliament of Paris, and



and to tell them in so many words, that the bill was his edict, and he would have it registered.

Mr. D—*st—r* in reply said, that what his hon. friend [Mr. B.] had said warranted no such interpretation. But what the noble Ld. in the Blue Ribbon had *done* was exactly in point. Let us proscribe the Americans, says his lordship, and strait the Americans are proscribed. Let us make war against the Americans, and strait war is declared. Let us pursue the Americans with fire and sword, says his lordship, no sooner said than done. Let us continue the ravages, says his lordship, and the horrors of the war continue with unabated fury. If he wants money for the purpose, millions are instantly voted.—If men, the country is depopulated to supply his demands.

The question being called for, it passed in the negative, 215 against 158.

Mr. B—*ke*, having lost the question, declared his indifference to the rest of the bill.

Ld N—*th* moved the House, that the Speaker give notice to the East India Company, that, in the course of the three years that their charter has to run, Parliament intend to pay off the money due to the Company, and to take the trade into their own hands.

Mr. F—*x* treated the motion with a mixture of seriousness and pleasantry. He asked the noble Lord if he was in earnest, or only meant to intimidate the East India Company. If the former, where was he to get the money to pay 4,200,000*l.* principal and interest? If the latter, whether he thought the proprietors were all fools, and could not see through his lordship's finessè? If he meant it as a threat, it was the idlest of all threats, because he was unable to carry his threat into execution.

Ld N—*th* denied that it was intended as a threat. It was a necessary step on the part of the public, towards securing a reversion to which the public were entitled, and without which the public could not legally be put in possession.

Mr. B—*ke* treated it as the most wicked, absurd, abandoned, profligate, mad, and drunken scheme that ever was formed; declaring, that, like a new Mississippi scheme, it was only fit for such a projector as Mr. Law.

Mr. G—*g—y* expressed his wishes, that the matter might be considered with coolness and deliberation. It was, he said, a great question of state, and ought not to be treated with levity and indecorum. It involved the interest, power, and dignity of this nation, and should not be precipitately determined.

Several gentlemen delivered their sen-

timents on the propriety of giving the Company warning; and the majority upon a division were for approving it.

Mr. F—*x* moved for a list of the persons who subscribed for this year's loan which was granted.

March 22.

Sir J—*s L—t—r* called the attention of the House to an affair of honour (as it is commonly called) which had that morning been decided, in consequence of words spoken in both Houses of Parliament. He observed, if this practice should go on, and the House not interpose its authority, there would soon be an end of all free debate. If, in the discussion of public measures, the fair representation of facts is to be interpreted into a personal attack upon every occasion, we shall no longer be a Parliament of England, but a Polish Dyet, where every member must come prepared to defend his opinion with the point of his sword.

Mr. A—*m* rose, and apologized to the House for an affair of a like kind to that alluded to by the hon. gent. in which he himself had been concerned. He said no man could regret it more, nor wish less for occasions to gratify the momentary impulse of certain principles of honour implanted in his nature than he did; and he trusted that no man, who had the least knowledge of his conduct through life, could for a moment harbour a thought so intolerably injurious to him as to imagine that motives so mean, so infamous, so much beneath the adoption of a gentleman, as had been imputed to him in almost every newspaper, could possibly enter or influence his mind in the affair he felt himself under the necessity of alluding to. He called God to witness, he had no motive whatever but the conviction that he could not exist with honour without taking the step which he had taken; and he had one comfort, he said amidst the unwelcome sensations occasioned by recalling to his mind that unfortunate affair, that it enabled him to do justice in the face of the House to the character of the hon. gent. with whom he was engaged, and in whom he found all that spirit, that manliness, that honour which it was before supposed the hon. gent. possessed, and which might be expected from one whose powerful abilities in other respects had rendered him the admiration of that House.

Sir A—*m F—g—son* rose, in justification of Mr. F—*r—n*, of whom he spoke in terms of the warmest friendship; he declared his utmost detestation of those personal invectives which of late had prevailed more than ever in the course of the



the debates of that House; and appealed to the candour of gentleman who introduced the subject, whether it will be fair to proceed to the discussion of it in the absence of the gentleman who principally gave rise to it.

Sir J—s L—t—r declared he had no intention to enter any farther into the subject, than just to shew the tendency of a practice that was beginning to take place, and which manifestly militated against that freedom of debate which was essential to the very being of a British senate.

Other gentlemen spoke upon the subject, and it was the general opinion of the House, that matters of the kind that had happened that morning should rest undisturbed. Duels had happened time after time since the beginning of the world, and would so continue to the end of it, and no law or regulation of that House could prevent one gentleman calling another gentleman out (as the term is) if he felt, or thought he felt, his honour injured. They were therefore matters which every man must lament, but that no man or set of men can restrain.

The report of the Committee of ways and means respecting the taxes came next under the consideration of the House, and after some warm expostulation with Ld. N—th was agreed to; and then the House, adjourned to the 4th of April.

On that day the list of subscribers to the loan for 1780 was laid before the House pursuant to order.

The list being read, Ld. N—th moved the order of the day for the second reading of the bill for establishing a commission of accounts, which was agreed to; and then

Mr. Sec. at War moved the army estimates, that they be referred to a Committee. This was strenuously opposed by Sir P. J. Cl—rke, Right Hon. T. T—wnsh—nd, and others, chiefly on the ground of the new levies, and the partiality to the Scotch; and particularly to the regiment raised and commanded by Mr. Fullarton, a gentleman who had never been in the army, and who knew nothing of a military life. It was represented as, a cruel injury to the army; and a most unjustifiable matter in itself.

Mr. Sec. at War justified the appointment on the ground of necessity, said the regiment was wanted for a particular service, and none other offered. To avoid repetition, see p. 200.

April 6.

This being the day appointed for taking the petitions of the people into consideration, the titles of those that had been presented (40 in number) were read;

and Mr. D—nn—ng rose, and, after shewing the nature and tendency of those petitions, reduced the general tenor of the whole into two propositions necessarily dependent on each other, namely, to introduce a reform in the public expenditure, and to limit and restrain the increasing influence of the Crown. These two propositions, he said, were fairly reducible into one. If the public money was faithfully and frugally applied, the undue influence of the Crown would of consequence cease; and, if the influence of the Crown were restricted within due bounds, that would naturally lead to a proper application of the public money. The means to accomplish these two objects was the task which he had this day undertaken to point out. In order to this, he proposed to frame some resolutions to serve as a basis on which he might afterwards erect a system of measures to meet the wishes of the petitioners at large. But, previous to what he had himself in view, he adverted to what had already been done by others, to shew that no redress was meant to be given to the petitioners by the modes already tried, and at the same time to point out in what particulars those who are supposed to lead the majorities of that House are determined to defeat every other mode. An hon. gentleman, he said, had produced a Bill framed partly upon the plan of the petitions; a bill, which, on its first being proposed, had, he believed, the united approbation of every member of that House, and forced, even from the minister himself, the warmest eulogiums: but what was its reception when it came to be carried into an act? A shew of candour was necessary to be preserved, but every object that it proposed to attain was combated step by step; the first clause, which went to abolish the office of third secretary of state as an useless office, was combated by the noble lord in the blue ribbon, who endeavoured to prove that it was an useful office, though no such office had ever existed for any length of time before the year 1758. At the same time it was insisted, that the influence of the crown was not too great, that it was constitutional, and that, with respect to the expenditure of the money appropriated to the civil list, the House was not competent; by these arguments and these evasions the first clause of the honourable gentleman's bill was lost. The next clause, that for the abolition of the board of trade, could not be supported, and the member was forced to yield to the force of truth. But what was the fate of the next clause, that of a reform in the King's household: that was opposed on principle;



ple; and it seemed to be the opinion of this House, that useless places which relate to the functions of the state may be abolished, but the king's revenue for the support of his household is the king's personal revenue, with which parliament have nothing to do. Thus the hon. gentleman's bill received its death's wound, and little good, after all the labour and pains bestowed upon it, is to be expected from it.

The next attempt to answer the prayer of the petitions was made by his hon. friend [Col. B—rre], who proposed an efficient committee of accounts composed of independent members of that House: but the noble lord in the blue ribbon dreading to meet so formidable a test, without any communication with the hon. gentleman, snatched that rod out of his hands, and in its room proposes a softening lash of his own invention, by which all the balances are to be bundled up and bound round in such a knotty manner as never to be unfolded to any useful purpose. Thus every effort that has hitherto been made to obtain redress in the great objects prayed for in the petitions have by the finess of administration been defeated. It remains, therefore, to bring the matter fairly to the test, and by framing two propositions, abstracted from the Petitions on your table, to draw forth the sense of the committee in a clear and direct negative or affirmative.

It may be asked, he said, are your propositions to be worded in the language of the petitions on the table? by no means. Let it suffice that my propositions will not differ from any as to the principles, though copied from none.

Prop. I. That the influence of the crown has increased, is increasing, and ought to be diminished.

Prop. II. That it is competent for this House to reform the civil list, or any part of the public expenditure.

He supported his propositions on the ground of notoriety, leaving the proof to the consciences of every man who heard him; but took upon him to name fifty members in that House who voted constantly with the minister, who had declared out of the House that the influence of the crown was increased and dangerously increased.

Ld. N—th objected to the propositions as not strictly founded on the petitions of the people, and recommended it to the hon. gentleman to take up the specific prayer of some one petition, or to frame them so as to make them an aggregate of the whole, otherwise they must be con-

sidered in no other light than as the individual opinion of the learned gentleman.

Mr. D—nn—ng assured his lordship, that nine out of ten of the petitions justified the principle contained in his propositions; that some of them went farther; but the length that he meant to go, was to the prayer of every petition, but to contradict none.

Ld N—g—nt thought the resolution now moved was clearly an abstract proposition; he contended that abstract questions, to be decided by that House, ought to be accompanied by a full explanation of the measures to be grafted on those questions, otherwise the House might be led to approve the question, and to reject the measure; whereas, if the measure of correction were to accompany the fact of abuse, gentlemen would then see the way clearly before them, without being liable to any mistake. He declared from his own knowledge, that the proposition was unfounded; he had long sat in parliament, and he never recollected a period in which the influence of the crown was less than since his noble friend in the blue ribbon came into his present situation; but allowing the fact to be true, was this a time, he asked, to attempt a diminution? when, by a series of disappointments, followed by a war with France and Spain, great loans, heavy taxes, and all the unpopular consequences incident to such a state of things, to contend that the influence of the crown was increasing and ought to be diminished, was in his opinion to the last degree preposterous. In the course of his speech he took occasion to acknowledge the American war a wrong measure as it has proved, and that the provinces were lost, irretrievably lost; but added, that if things could be restored to the same state as before, and he had no fore-knowledge of what would happen, he would most certainly act as he had done before. To the assertion of the hon. gentleman, that there are gentlemen who vote for the minister in the House, and hold a different language when out of it, he had only to say, that, if there are such abandoned wretches within these walls, they ought to be held in the utmost contempt.

Sir Fl—tch—r N—rt—n combated the position of the noble lord, that the question before the House was an abstract question; but

Gen. P—wn—I placed it in the most conspicuous point of view. He observed that the proposition was not an abstract proposition detached from the nature of the business before the House. It was drawn



drawn from the petitions, in every one of which it was to be found. It was an allegation of the people of England as to a notorious fact on which they grounded the prayer of their petitions. It was an allegation of the people of England as to a fact which the learned gentleman had moved the committees upon consideration to agree with the people in, as the ground to proceed agreeable to their petitions in the redress of grievances. That the thus drawing out from the petitions the sense of the petitioners, in order to make declaration of that sense of the people to the House, was so far from being contrary to the proceedings of parliament, that it was a proceeding conformable to a case in point as that case and proceeding stood in the journals of the House.

There never was, he said, but one period when there were so many petitions of this sort presented to the House as at present; that was now just 140 years ago. In the year 1640 there were petitions of this kind presented in this manner to the House. If instead, he said, of suffering ourselves to be told that we are now going on contrary to the proceedings of the House, we look to the precedent of that time, we shall find that the House on the 10th of November appointed a committee to draw out of the petitions presented to the House some such declaration as may be a fair representation of the sense of the petitioners. Now, said he, what the learned gentleman has done is exactly and minutely conformable to this precedent. And he ventured to assert, that the committee would hear no more of these objections, of the propositions being a mere abstract question, and the like; nor of the proceedings of the committee being contrary to the usual mode of proceedings in parliament.

In the progress of this debate, which was one of the most interesting during the session, Mr. P—t asserted, that it was to the regular, uniform, unremitting struggle of opposition to the fatal measures that had marked the noble lord's administration, which had kept his lordship steady in his place.

Ld. N—th replied, if it was true, as the hon. gentleman had asserted, that he was kept in office by the efforts of opposition, it certainly was as true that he was kept in place by the efforts of those who formerly contended against the rights of Great Britain, and who were now pursuing measures likely to overturn the constitution. [Here his lordship was called to order, and considerable confu-

sion ensued.] As soon as the tumult ceased, his lordship rising to explain, said, he was far from acknowledging himself under any obligation to the gentlemen in opposition; and if it were to their efforts that he owed his permanency in place, it was because the people at large considered them as dangerous to their liberties, and dangerous to the constitution.

Mr. P—t did not think his meaning could have been so much mistaken. What he meant to say was, that, had his lordship pursued the line pointed out to him by opposition, he would no longer have been acceptable at a certain place, but he was aware that the only line that could procure his lordship favour was that which he pursued, and which opposition repudiated, and which has since been found to involve this country in every species of national distress.

*See the conclusion of this Debate accurately stated in our Magazine for March last.*

\*\*\* *The Debates in the Session for 1780 will be occasionally continued and concluded in our future numbers.*

MR. URBAN,

IN your Magazine for September you have entertained the public with a character of the late excellent Mr. Hollis. The least favourable trait of that character, *i. e.* the assertion of his never resorting to places of public worship, I can from the best authority (the authority of Mr. Hollis himself) assure you is unjust. Mr. Hollis declared to a gentleman of my acquaintance, that he was *in principle* a Dissenter; that when in London he constantly attended divine service among the Dissenters, but when at places of public resort (at one of which they then were) he generally attended public worship, one part of the Sunday amongst the Dissenters, and the other part at the established church, as an expression of his charity. It is probable (but I speak this from conjecture only) that Mr. Hollis did not attend public worship constantly during his occasional residence at his estate at Corscombe; as every body knows by what sort of clergymen and in what manner too many of the curacies in country villages are served, and that devotion so conducted could not be agreeable to a man of Mr. Hollis's sense and goodness.

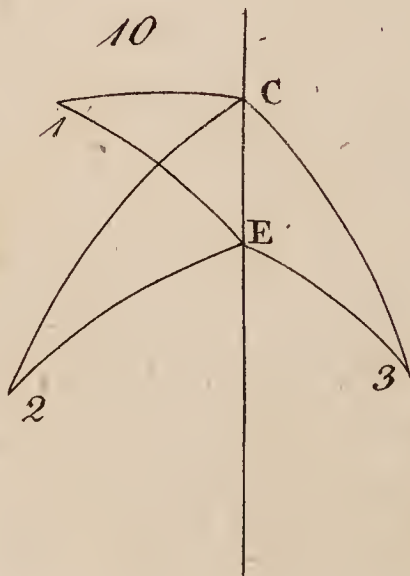
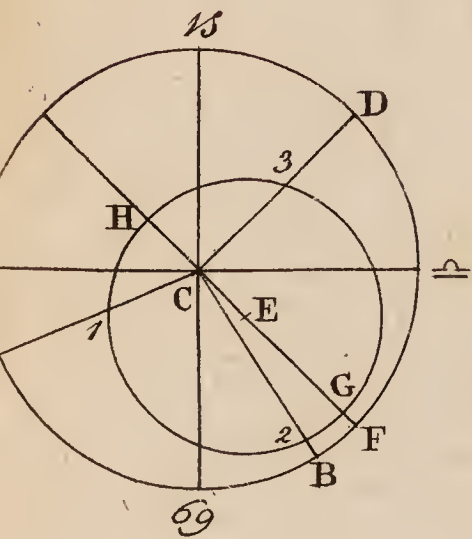
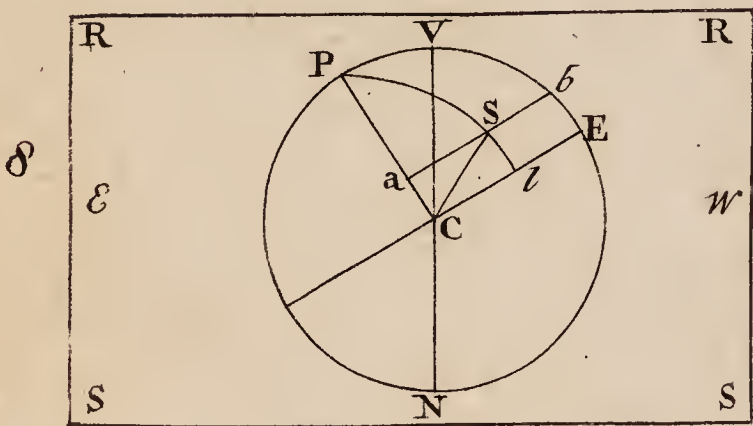
An admirer of Mr. HOLLIS.

\*\*\* *Our Correspondent J. B. seems to have mistaken the New Norwich Husbandry, which is totally different from the Tullian. The former recommends planting in single or double grains; the latter drilling. So much has already been said on the Tullian Husbandry, that the subject is quite exhausted.—Tyro and M. S. are both on subjects we wish to have done with.—Scrutator in January.*









Handwritten text in a large, stylized Gothic script, likely a title or a long inscription, running vertically down the right side of the page.



MR. URBAN,

Dec. 14.

BY inserting the inclosed figures of some ancient medals in my possession, for an explanation from some of your ingenious correspondents, you will greatly oblige,

Yours, &c. L. L.

The Saxon coin, No. 1. is of copper, and about half the size of the drawing. All the rest are copper, and the size of the drawings, except No. 7, which is silver. No. 4. is a reverse of the Emperour Constantine the Great. [See the plate, fig. 1—7.]

MR. URBAN,

Dec. 27.

AMONGST the papers of a late eminent Antiquary, I found a plate of a rude inscription, which I am totally at a loss to decypher. It was engraved for private use, at the expence of the late Mr. Rowe Mores; and, if thought worth copying, may contribute to the amusement of your many learned readers. Yours, &c. EUGENIO.

\*\*\* We are equally unable with our Correspondent to decypher this inscription, or rather (as it appears to us) these fragments of various inscriptions. We have contrived, however, to have it hitched-in to a Miscellaneous Plate, and shall be glad to see it explained. [See fig. 11.]

MR. URBAN,

THE enclosed, original letter, of the late Rev. Dr. Bradley, Astronomer Royal, to Mr. Nash, fell into my hands by chance. The subject is curious; and the easy method which is pointed out in it, both for making the observations and deducing the necessary consequences from them, may perhaps put some persons, who have leisure and a turn that way, on making observations of the kind therein mentioned, which are curious, and may have their uses.

Yours, &c. P. Q.

SIR,

Aug. 24.

THE small time I was with you yesterday not allowing me fully to explain what I thought would be the most proper method for your brother to make use of, in order to determine the situation of the axis of the sun's revolution, and its inclination to the plane of the ecliptic, I shall now beg leave to give you my thoughts on that subject.

From what you then told me, I understood that your brother's way of observing the spots was by transmitting the image of the sun through a telescope, and receiving the same, at some distance behind the eye-glass, upon a board, or the like, on which he had drawn a circle of the same diameter that he would have the sun's image appear, and to which he made it exactly agree by putting the circle nearer or farther from the telescope, as occasion required; and when the image and circle exactly coincided, he noted the point on the board, &c. where a spot fell. But by what you then told me, he had no

particular way of knowing thereby the position of the spot, in respect to the ecliptic or equator, which is necessary in order to find the situation of the pole of the spot's motion, and the time of its revolution. Indeed, if he noted the day, hour and minute, of his observations, and took care always to keep his board in such a position with respect to the horizon, that if its under edge was strait, it might be always parallel to the horizon, which, by the description you gave me, was always the case in his method of observing: I say, if the observations he has already made are thus circumstantiated, he may from them determine the position of the spot with respect to the equator or ecliptic. For at the time of observation, he must by calculation determine the angle made between the ecliptic, and the vertical circle passing through the ☉'s center; and then, on his board, draw a line through the center, making the same angle with his perpendicular line, and this line will represent the ecliptic on the sun's disk.

For instance; we will suppose RRSS the board on which the image is cast, the plane of this I suppose he always keeps at right angles to the axis of his telescope, and likewise the side SS always parallel to the horizon; then VCN drawn through C, the center of the circle perpendicular to SS, will represent the vertical circle passing through the ☉'s center. [See plate, fig. 8.]

If then, for the time of his observation, he calculates the angle made between the vertical and ecliptic (the method for doing of which he will find in Street's astronomy, in the chapter about calculating the sun's eclipse) and then makes the angle VCE equal thereto, the line /E will represent the ecliptic on the sun's disk; and CP drawn perpendicular to CE, will represent the circle of longitude passing through the sun's center, and P the pole of the ecliptic. Suppose now S was the place of a spot marked upon his paper or board; then in order to find the real longitude and latitude of the spot, as seen from the sun's center, it will be necessary to find the longitude and latitude of that point on the sun's disk represented by S. In order to this, we will suppose the sun to be at an infinite distance (for the error, when greatest, that will arise from this supposition, will not make an error of above 12' in the spot's place, and 12' on the sun's surface; when viewed from the earth, subtends an angle but of 2 or 3 seconds, which is a nicety that our best observations must not pretend to); I say, we will suppose the sun at an infinite distance, and then VENP may be conceived to represent the sun's disk projected orthographically; in which projection the circles of longitude will be represented by ellipses drawn through the poles P, w, and the circles of latitude by strait lines parallel to the ecliptic EC. If therefore through S, the point represent-

ing



ing the place of the spot, you draw the line  $ab$  parallel to the ecliptic  $EC$ ; from the nature of the orthographical projection, it is dent, that the arch  $Eb$  will be the latitude of the spot, or making  $CE$  radius  $Ca$  is the sine of the spot's latitude; and again, making  $ab$  radius,  $aS$  will be the sine of an angle equal to diff. of longitude between the spot and sun's center. And therefore that angle, added to or subtracted from the sun's longitude, according as the spot is to the east or west of  $CP$ , will give the true longitude of the spot, as viewed from the sun's center. But here, instead of taking the sun's longitude, as seen from the earth, you are to take the point opposite thereto, because for determining the spot's place, you must suppose yourself in the center of the sun. For instance; if the sun was in the beginning of Aries, then that point of the sun's disk, which to us appears in the center, if viewed from the sun, would be in the beginning of Libra; and so for the rest.

After this manner he may determine the longitude of a spot at the several times of observation; from which places, so determined, the inclination of the sun's equator to the ecliptic, as also the point of its intersection therewith, may be found. In order to this, three observations of the same spot are sufficient, if they are made with sufficient exactness, and at pretty good intervals from each other, the farther the better. (*Ceteris paribus*.)

Let us then now suppose, that the longitude and latitude of the same spot, as viewed from the sun's center, is given in three different situations (for an example I will suppose any thing) the longitudes, for instance, at the three times to be

s.	o	s.	o	s.	o
o	10	3	18	6	19

The latitudes S.  $16\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$   $8^{\circ}$   $6\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$  S.  $4^{\circ}$   $10'$

Then upon a pasteboard, or the like, I draw a circle as big as I please (as, fig. 9,  $\varphi\omega\alpha\beta\gamma$ ) representing the ecliptic, upon the plane of which I would now project the sphere stereographically; supposing the eye in the north pole of the ecliptic. Then  $C$ , the center of the circle,  $\varphi\delta\alpha\beta\gamma$ , will represent the south pole thereof; and strait lines drawn from  $C$  will represent circles of latitude, and the circles of latitude will be also represented by circles parallel to the primitive circle. Then from the nature of the projection the distance of the circles of latitude from the pole  $C$  must be set off by taking the tangents of half the distance of those circles from the south pole. In order therefore to set down the places of the spot on the projection for the first observation, I take the arch  $\varphi a = 0^{\circ}.10^{\circ}$ . and draw the line  $Ca$ , representing the longitude of the spot in the first observation, and from the center  $C$  towards  $a$  I set off  $Cr$  equal to the tangent of half the spot's distance from  $C$ , the south pole of the ecliptic; that is, equal to the tangent of  $36^{\circ}.52\frac{1}{2}'$ .

In like manner for the second observation, I take  $\varphi B = 3^{\circ}.18^{\circ}$ , and  $C2 = \text{tang. of } 41^{\circ}.52\frac{1}{2}'$ ; and for the third I make the ang.  $\varphi CD = 6^{\circ}.19^{\circ}$ , and set off  $C3 = \text{tang. } 42^{\circ}.55'$ . Then through the points 1, 2, 3, I draw a circle whose center I find to be in  $E$ . Then a line drawn from  $c$  through  $E$  will give the longitude of the pole of the spot's revolution, which in the present case would be  $\varphi F$ , and  $CH$  will be the tangent of half the spot's nearest distance, and  $CG$  the tang. of half its farthest distance from the south pole. Therefore half its least distance in degrees, subtracted from half its greatest, gives the inclination of the ecliptic to the sun's equator and half its greatest, added to half its least, gives the distance of the spot from the pole of its revolution. Thus in the present case I found  $C = T$  ang.  $36\frac{1}{2}'$ . and  $CG = \text{tang. } 43\frac{1}{2}'$ . Therefore the inclination is  $7^{\circ}$ . and the distance of the spot  $80^{\circ}$ . from the pole of its revolution. All this follows from the nature of the stereographic projection, and upon supposition that the spot is fixed to the sun's surface. For the sun revolving about its axis, the spot will describe a circle parallel to the sun's equator, as I may call it, and all circles on the sphere are projected into circles likewise upon the plane of the stereographic projection; therefore the place of the spot, when laid down in this projection, will be in the circumference of a circle, whose center may be determined from three given points, and not less, which is the reason why I require three places of the same spot to be observed. From the nature likewise of the stereographic projection, the center of all the lesser circles are in the same line of measures, as it is by some called, with the center of the great circle, to which upon the globe they are parallel; so that by determining the longitude circle of one, whether a greater or lesser circle, you determine the longitude of all; and consequently the center of the circle representing the sun's equator, which in this case is the pole of the spot's revolution.

The longitude of the pole of the spot's revolution, and its distance from the pole of the ecliptic, being thus determined, you may then proceed to determine the time of the sun's revolution about its axis. In order to which, you must calculate the angle at the pole of the spot's revolution, between the first and last observation, which may be done thus; suppose  $C$  (fig. 10.) the pole of the ecliptic, and  $E$  the pole of the spot's motion,  $CE$  the circle of longitude passing through them,  $C1 =$  to the complement of the spot's latitude at the observation  $= 73^{\circ}.45'$ , and  $C1 =$  to the distance of the spot from the south pole of its equator  $= 80$ , and the angle  $1CE =$  to the difference between the longitude of the spot in the first observation, and the longitude of the pole  $E = 4^{\circ}.5^{\circ}$ ; then  $CE1$  being considered as a spherical triangle, it will be as the sine of  $1E$ : to the sine of  $C1$ , so is the sine of  $1CE$  to the sine of the angle  $CE1$ . In the same man-



ner you may find the angle  $CE_3$  in the last. And having thus got the angle  $1E_3$ , say, as that angle in degrees is to 360, or the whole circumference, so is the time between the first and third observations to the whole time of its revolution. JAMES BRADLEY,

MR. URBAN,  
YOUR correspondent Antiquarius, in the Nov. Mag. has, by his query concerning Edgar Ætheling, set me on my hobby-horse.—That poor, injured, but gallant prince, was always my favourite, and my fingers *se demangent* (as our neighbours strongly express themselves) to rescue his story from the hands of the Norman historians, and to present him to the publick in his real character. Not a heart-less, pensioned, senseless tool, but an unfortunate hero, endowed with spirit enough to attack, and bravery enough to win *ten* kingdoms, but wanting steadiness enough to keep *one*. In short, he was an exact counterpart to his friend and fellow in arms, Robert Duke of Normandy, brother to William Rufus. But to the question.

The Saxon Chronicle brings the life of Edgar down to the year 1106, in which he is recorded to have been taken prisoner by Henry Beauchere, when fighting on the side of Duke Robert at the battle of Tenchebray.

W. of Malinbury, Edgar's contemporary, writes of him as of one alive (though much oppressed by age) in the year 1120.

Nothing, I believe, is said farther as to the death of Edgar Ætheling, England's Darling.

P. S. As to Fairies—the old and scarce Romance of Huon of Bourdeaux, translated into English, is founded entirely on the Fairy System, and Oberon is celebrated as the Fairy King. Z. P.

Mr. SAY's Remarks on Auditor BENSON concluded, from p. 571.

P. 28. ver. 20. Buchanan. "*Per tacitas spargis nocturna silentia terras.*" This verse should never be separated from its mate,

— *taciti nocturna silentia ponti.*"

[Nor from its equal in Johnston, Psalm xv. 22.

— *taciturna silentia tandem*

*Rumæ*—

nor from Virgil's,

— *tacite per amica silentia lunc.*]

"For what in the world can be so pretty as The quiet silence of the silent sea, unless it is,

The nightly silence of the silent earth?"

[Or Virgil's, from whom Buchanan plainly took it,

The friendly silence of the silent moon? I mean if the words *still* and *silent* must needs be both translated alike. But such expressions are used to fix the idea and detain it upon the imagination, which is the true use of synonymous expressions, as we may see in

almost every verse of every psalm.]

P. 40. Buchanan. "*Ad Mariam illustrissimam Scotorum Reginam.*

*Nympha, Caledoniæ quæ nunc feliciter oræ  
Missa per innumeros sceptrâ tueris avos:*

In this first couplet, as to the language, *nunc* is introduced perfectly for the sake of the metre, *tueris* is certainly of the present tense, and *nunc* can never be admitted but when it refers to *olim*, or some such word in a former place."

[I am afraid the remarker here hazards his own judgment, for *nunc* is often used with an elegant redundancy, and needs no reference to *olim*, unless he means by implication, which is here very strong: *Quæ nunc tueris sceptrâ missa per innumeros, &c.* And as for the present tense, *Nunc ego et illam scelestam esse et me miserum sentio*, saith Terence. *Nunc cernimus*, Cicero. Besides, *nunc* has often the sense of *Nunc demum*, as the Lexicon observes, and this is the very sense of it here. *Nunc scio quid sit amor*. Virg.]

Ibid. "*Quæ sortem antevenis meritis, virtutibus annos,*

*Sexum animis, morum nobilitate genus.*

"These two lines could not be found fault with, were it not that the Pentameter verse is too gross a plagiarism, even for a school-boy, it is almost entirely Ovid's

*Exsuperas morum nobilitate genus.*

Trist. iv. 1.

[A school-boy might not be allowed it, but every fine writer affects it, and we are pleased with such plagiarism, wherever the words of the ancients are used, as here, in a finer manner.]

Ibid. "*Acipe (sed facilis) cultu donata Latino*

*Carmina, fatidici nobile regis opus.*

"The sense and versification of these two lines are not to be objected to; but as for the language, *nobile* is a mere expletive. *A noble work of a king* is in the burlesque style."

[But the burlesque is yours. 'The noblest work of the greatest king,' or, 'the noblest work of him who was both a king and a prophet,' is a beautiful aggravation of the sense. A person who can make such objections as these discovers how little taste he has for fine writing.]

P. 41. "*Illâ quidem, Cirrhâ procul et Permesside lymphâ,*

*Pene sub Arctos fidere nata poli:*

"The language and versification of this couplet are both very fine, but the sense, I am afraid, will not bear examination: The poet is addressing a book of verses to a queen, he thinks them but very indifferent, and the reason he gives for it is, that they were made in a country far from Parnassus, almost quite under the North Pole. He seems to have forgot that *this is the country* which his patron's queen so happily enjoyed after so long a train of ancestors. Surely this must pass at least for a great blunder."

[None but an hyper-critic, who sat down



to find faults, would have eyes to discover this little, though real, impropriety in lines otherwise so extremely beautiful. Yet in fact they are a secret compliment to a country so remote from Parnassus, that could produce such a poet and such a queen, from whose genius, *i. e.* from whose protection and influence, he might hope for that success in his poetical compositions which PERHAPS they could not expect from his own.]

*“Non tamen ausus eram malè natum exponere fœtum;*

*Ne mihi displiceant quæ placuere tibi.*

[More strongly expressed for

*Ne mihi videantur displicere.*

“Here again, as to the language and versification, there is no objection to be made: but as to the rest, there is something in them to me unintelligible. I understand by the first verse he says he did not dare to destroy his ill-born offspring; but what to make of the Pentameter line, I own myself ignorant.”

[Thus, as Boileau observes, by a paltry ridiculous translation M. Perrault burlesqued the fine passages of the ancients.]

*“Nam quod ingenio domini sperare nequibant,*

*Debunt genio forsitan illa tuo.*

“How these two lines, which begin with *nam*, are connected to the former, I cannot tell, because (as I said just now) I do not know what they mean: neither can I apprehend clearly in what sense *genio* is to be taken in this couplet. All I am certain of is, that *forsthan*, which is brought in here perfectly for the sake of the verse, destroys the sense, be it what it will; for to tell his patroness, in the conclusion of the epigram, that his work may perhaps be some how or other the better for her protection, is a banter instead of a compliment.”

[Can the poet help this? But it seems there is something you do certainly apprehend, that when *Æneas* might have assured his much-suffering companions that they should one day remember with pleasure their past dangers, he ought not to have introduced so certain a truth with the modesty and grace of a *forsthan*:

—— *Forsthan et hæc olim meminisse juvabit.*

See above.]

P. 42. “We come now to Johnston.

*Ad Moriam Ereskinam illustrissimam Comitissam M. r. f. alkim.*

*“Nymphæ pari quæ sola cares, et Regibus orta,*  
*Luce tuâ plus quam nobilitate nites.*

“The sense and language and versification of this couplet are, in every respect, perfect: as to the language, there is no such thing as *nunc nites*; and I must take particular notice of the beautiful versification of the first line; it is alliterated throughout upon the *a*.”

[He should have said, upon the *r*, and had Buchanan written thus, he would have exclaimed, “lo’st a nymph, and numbers so rough!”] “and for that reason surpasses Bu-

chanan’s, as also for the artful varying of the Cæsure.”

[Thus it is this good gentleman suffers his eyes to judge for his ears. Who else would judge the *sounds* in this verse equal to those in Buchanan’s!]

*“Cui collata potest elingius Svada videri,*

*Junò levis, Cypris fusca, Minerva radis:*

“This couplet again is without fault of any kind: neither is any part of it borrowed from Ovid.”

[School-boys write thus, he would have said, had Buchanan been guilty of all this pedantry.]

*“Cui domus hæredem debet Kethæa, cœvis*

*Qui præit, et magnos æquat ephebus avos:*

*Non ego te Phrygiæ pastoris munere dono,*

*Una licet vincas tres sine lite, Deas.*

*Accipe Pastori Solymæ quos tradidit hymnos*

*Sacra Trias, cujus te pius urit amor.*

*Accipe quod nostrum est, Clariæ tutela cohortis,*

*Cui vesticæ sunt Heliconis aquæ.*

*Tu pondus lucemque dabis, vitamquæ Camenæ*

*Quæ levis et squallens mox peritura fuit.*

“I am apt to think no epigram ever concluded more happily than this: here is no *forsthan*, no *perchance*, &c. [but a Muse, on the contrary, certainly *light* and *squallid*, and which therefore, without such a patroness, would undoubtedly have perished. Thus easy it is, I mean, to make cruel and ill-natured remarks. However, the word *squallens* should never have been introduced in such a picture,

For foul descriptions are offensive still,

Either for being *like* or being *ill*,

as Roscommon has observed.]

P. 44. “I shall now present the reader with the elegy which Johnston has prefixed to his *Plalms*.

*Ad Lectorem.*

*Forte quod hic stupeas (quid enim manifesta negemus?) &c.*

“The observations I shall make on this elegy are, &c.

[To which I might have added another, that it begins with a *Forte*, a *Forsthan*, as beautiful in Johnston as it is absurd in Buchanan. For it is used upon an occasion where there could be no possibility of any *perhaps*. The case was manifest,

*Forte quod hic stupeas, quid enim manifesta negemus, &c.*

This S. S. mentions, not to condemn the author, but to admonish the critic: he would only observe, nor that by way of censure, that, excepting the last, all the Hexameter lines in this elegy are divided in the same manner.]

P. 46. “This performance may be conceived as a fine concealed satire. The person in whose service Buchanan and I are engaged, was both a king and a poet: Buchanan has dressed him up in all the pomp and splendor of a monarch, I cloath him as a poet,

—— *ego do velamina vati.*

[Rather as a prophet, as the example of

Eljah



Elijah shows in the next distich.]

"Now what can be more truly said, and more satirical than this?"

Buchanan's translation is a gaudy pompous thing, with its outside show of a vast variety of metre, very fit to set the multitude of hearers a-flaring, as the ornaments of majesty amuse the common people. As for Johnston's translation, it is perfect poetry, &c.

[Thus, when he had mistaken his author in the most obvious sense of his words, he puts a sense upon him which is an apparent contradiction to every word. The poem is undoubtedly an artful address to the benevolence of the reader on the behalf of a modest poet, who will be sure to please him the more, the less he raises his expectation.]

P. 50. Let us but consider the first line of the Lord's Prayer in Johnston's Latin poetry, "*Magne Pater cæli qui cingis et incolis arcæ:* Is there any body in the world, who pretends to a taste of learning, that can help admiring this line? This description of the Supreme Being surpasses not only all that can be found in Ovid, but even in Homer, or in Virgil, or in any Pagan writer."

[And yet I will venture to say, that this thought is rather pretty or just than great, and is no more than an allusion to the common and trite definition of God, *cujus centrum est ubique, circumferentia nusquam*; and there are a hundred passages in Homer and Virgil that strike the imagination more strongly, and fill the mind much more with an air of greatness. The reader, whose whole soul is possessed with some noble image or grand idea, is not at leisure for such petty remarks, and seeming inconsistencies in real truths. Let the reader try this line after reading those of Virgil, Georg. lib.

*Ipsæ Pater, mediâ nimborum in nocte, coruscæ  
Fulmina molitur dextra; quo maxima motu  
Terra tremit, fugere feræ, et mortalia corda  
Per gentes humilis stravit pavor, &c.*

And reversely, *Subridens, &c.*  
*Vultu quo cælum tempestatæque serena.*

And again,  
*Infit—eo dicente Deum domus alta fil-scit  
Et tremefacta solo tellus, silet arduus æther, &c.*

Nor will any such fine and philosophical observations have the same effect in poetry as the noble paintings of a truly poetical genius. With what emotion do we read in Buchanan, Pf. xviii.

*Proinus e vultu Domini contrerita tellus  
Intremuit, &c.*

And so on for twenty lines together? But to explain what I mean here. How is the mind filled at once and astonished when the very same thought is represented by Milton with the utmost simplicity,

— I am who fill

Infinitude —

And how like a God, the True God, does he speak a little after!

— Necessity and Chance

Approach not Me, and what I will is fate.

And again, alluding to the words admired by Longinus,

— And Thou, my Word,  
Begotten Son, by Thee this I effect,  
Speak Thou—and be it done! S. S.]

MR. URBAN, Corby, Dec. 2, 1780.  
YOUR printing the following Queries will oblige, Yours, &c.

THOMAS WHITE.

Q<sup>y</sup>. I. If *solidity* or *impenetrability* and *inertness* be *essential* properties of matter, how can there be any *motion* in nature? or, in other words, how can the frame or system of nature have an existence, without matter's either having *immaterial active powers* superadded to it, or *the divine power and essence immediately* attending it, as its constant mover?

Q<sup>y</sup>. II. The discoveries lately made in philosophy, by Dr. Priestley and others, plainly shew that there are *various kinds of air*; and that *atmosphpherical air* is not an *elementary*, but a *compound substance*; and that it is *transmutable*, so as to become a constituent part of the substances of Terrene bodies; do not these facts then refute and overthrow those hypotheses which make *atmosphpherical air* an *element*, and *unchangeably active*?

Q<sup>y</sup>. III. Any hypothesis that divides the elements of matter into *active* and *passive*, does not that hypothesis ascribe, imply, include, and allow, *immaterial virtues or powers*, *essentially* concerned or belonging to that part of matter, viz. the *active elements*?

Q<sup>y</sup>. IV. Is it not impossible that the frame or system of nature can subsist a moment of itself? and is not the supposition it can, the foundation and establishment of atheism, absurdity, and ignorance? for if the frame or nature be a *self-moving machine*, as some hypotheses make it to be, what is that but a *self-existent machine*? T. W.

MR. URBAN,  
AT page 561 of the Gentleman's Magazine for 1777, you gave Sir Fletcher Norton's speech to the king, on presenting the bill for the better support of his majesty's household, &c. with the debate that arose in the House of Commons, on an objection made to the truth and propriety of some of the expressions in it. You also, at pag. 563, subjoined the following note—"This speech is "by no means so pointed as that delivered on "a similar occasion by Speaker Onslow, "which was so highly applauded, that, it "was said, it ought to have been printed in "letters of gold."—Many of your readers, probably, as well as myself, will be obliged to any correspondent who will be pleased to transmit to you Mr. Onslow's speech, that they may have an opportunity of comparing it with what in these days of high courtly torryism has been so implacably refuted.

A CONSISTENT WHIG.

\* \* \* Mr. Speaker Onslow's speech, above referred to, was inserted in Vol. X. p. 250.

Mr.



Proceedings of a Board of General Officers, held by Order of General Washington, respecting Major JOHN ANDRE, Adjutant General of the British Army, who was apprehended as a Spy.

*Published at Philadelphia, by Order of the Congress.*

*Extracts of Letters from General Washington to the President of Congress.*

*Robinson's House in the Highlands, Sept. 26, 1780.*

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to inform Congress, that I arrived here yesterday about 12 o'clock, on my return from Hartford. Some hours previous to my arrival, Major-General Arnold went from his quarters, which were at this place, and, as it was supposed, over the river to the garrison at West Point, whither I proceeded myself, in order to visit the post. I found Gen. Arnold had not been there during the day, and on my return to his quarters he was still absent. In the mean time, a packet had arrived from Lieut. Col. Jamieson, announcing the capture of a John Anderson, who was endeavouring to go to New-York with several interesting and important papers, all in the hand-writing of Gen. Arnold: this was also accompanied with a letter from the prisoner, avowing himself to be Major John Andre, Adjutant-General to the British Army, relating the manner of his capture, and endeavouring to shew that he did not come under the description of a Spy. From these several circumstances, and information that the General seemed to be thrown into some degree of agitation, on receiving a letter a little time before he went from his quarters, I was led to conclude immediately that he had heard of Major Andre's activity, and that he would, if possible, escape to the enemy, and accordingly took such measures as appeared the most probable to apprehend him; but he had embarked in a barge, and proceeded down the river, under a flag, to the Vulture ship of war, which lay at some miles below Stoney and Verplank's Point. He wrote me a letter after he got on board. Major Andre is not yet arrived; but I hope he is secure, and that he will be here to-day. I have been, and am taking precautions, which I trust will prove effectual to prevent the important consequences which this conduct, on the part of Gen. Arnold, was intended to produce. I do not know the party that took Major Andre, but it is said that it consisted only of a few Militia, who acted in such a manner upon the occasion, as does them the highest honour, and proves them to be men of great virtue. As soon as I know their names, I shall take pleasure in transmitting them to Congress.

SIR,

*Paramus, Oct. 7, 1780.*

I HAVE the honour to inclose Congress a copy of the proceedings of a board of Ge-

neral Officers in the cause of Major Andre, Adjutant General to the British Army. This Officer was executed, in pursuance of the sentence of the Board, on Monday the 2d inst. at twelve o'clock, at our late Camp at Tappan. Besides the proceedings, I transmit copies of sundry letters respecting the matter, which are all that passed on the subject, not included in the proceedings.

I have now the pleasure to communicate the names of the three persons who captured Major Andre, and who refused to release him, notwithstanding the most earnest importunities, and assurances of a liberal reward on his part. Their names are, John Paulding, David Williams, and Isaac Van Wert.

Proceedings of a Board of General Officers, held by Order of his Excellency General Washington, Commander in Chief of the Army of the United States of America, respecting Major Andre, Adjutant General of the British Army, Sept. the 29th, 1780, at Tappan, in the State of New-York.

P R E S E N T,

Major General Green, President.

Maj. Gen. Ld Stirling,	Brig. Gen. Knox,
Major Gen. St. Clair,	Brig. Gen. Glover,
Maj. Gen. the Marquis de la Fayette,	Brig. Gen. Patterson,
Major Gen. Howe,	Brig. Gen. Hand,
Maj. Gen. the Baron de Stenben,	Brigadier Gen. Huntington,
Brig. Gen. Parsons,	Brig. Gen. Starke,
Brig. Gen. Clinton,	John Laurens, Judge Advocate General.

MAJOR ANDRE, Adjutant General to the British Army, was brought before the Board, and the following letter from Gen. Washington to the Board, dated Head Quarters, Tappan, Sept. 29th, 1780, was laid before them, and read.

GENTLEMEN,

MAJOR Andre, Adjutant General to the British Army, will be brought before you for your examination. He came within our lines in the night, on an interview with Major-Gen. Arnold, and in an assumed character, and was taken within our lines, in a disguised habit, with a pass under a feigned name, and with the inclosed papers concealed upon him. After a careful examination, you will be pleased, as speedily as possible, to report a precise state of his case, together with your opinion of the light in which he ought to be considered, and the punishment that ought to be inflicted. The Judge Advocate will attend to assist in the examination, who has sundry other papers relative to this matter, which he will lay before the Board.

G. WASHINGTON.

The Board of General Officers convened at Tappan.

The names of the Officers composing the Board were read to Major Andre, and on his being asked whether he confessed the matters contained in the letter from his Excellency



excellency Gen. Washington to the Board, or denied them, he said, in addition to his letter to Gen. Washington, dated Salem, the 24th of Sept. 1780, which was read to the Board, and acknowledged by Major Andre to have been written by him, which letter is as follows—

SIR, *Salem, 24th Sept. 1780.*

WHAT I have as yet said concerning myself, was in the justifiable attempt to be extricated; I am too little accustomed to duplicity to have succeeded.

I beg your Excellency will be persuaded, that no alteration in the temper of my mind, or apprehension for my safety, induces me to take the step of addressing you, but that it is to secure myself from an imputation of having assumed a mean character for treacherous purposes or self-interest. A conduct incompatible with the principles that actuated me, as well as with my condition in life.

It is to vindicate my fame that I speak, and not to solicit security.

The person in your possession is Major John Andre, Adjutant General to the British Army.

The influence of one Commander in the army of his adversary, is an advantage taken in war. A correspondence for this purpose I held, as confidential (in the present instance) with his Excellency Sir Henry Clinton.

To favour it, I agreed to meet upon ground, not within posts of either army, a person who was to give me intelligence; I came up in the Vulture man of war for this effect, and was fetched by a boat from the shore to the beach: being there, I was told that the approach of day would prevent my return, and that I must be concealed until the next night. I was in my regimentals, and had fairly risked my person.

Against my stipulation, my intention, and without my knowledge beforehand, I was conducted within one of your posts. Your Excellency may conceive my sensation on this occasion, and will imagine how much more I must have been affected, by a refusal to reconduct me back the next night as I had been brought. Thus become a prisoner, I had to concert my escape; I quitted my uniform, and was passed another way in the night without the American posts to neutral ground; and informed I was beyond all armed parties, and left to press for New-York. I was taken at Tarry Town by some volunteers.

Thus, as I have had the honour to relate, was I betrayed (being Adjutant General of the British Army) into the vile condition of an enemy within your posts.

Having avowed myself a British Officer, I have nothing to reveal but what relates to myself, which is true on the honour of an Officer and a Gentleman.

The request I have to make to your Excellency, and I am conscious I address my-

self well, is, that, in any rigour policy may dictate, a decency of conduct towards me may mark, that, though unfortunate, I am branded with nothing dishonourable, as no motive could be mine but the service of my King, and as I was unvoluntarily an impostor.

Another request is, that I may be permitted to write an open letter to Sir Henry Clinton, and another to a friend for clothes and linen.

I take the liberty to mention the condition of some Gentlemen at Charles-Town, who being either on parole, or under protection, were engaged in a conspiracy against us. Though their situation is not similar, they are objects who may be set in exchange for me, or are persons whom the treatment I receive might affect.

It is no less, Sir, in a confidence in the generosity of your mind, than on account of your superior station, that I have chosen to importune you with this letter.

I have the honour to be, &c.

JOHN ANDRE, Adjutant General.  
His Excellency General Washington—

That he came on shore from the Vulture sloop of war, in the night of the 21st of September instant, somewhere under the Haverstraw Mountain. That the boat he came on shore in carried no flag, and that he had on a furtout coat over his regimentals, and that he wore his furtout coat when he was taken. That he met Gen. Arnold on the shore, and had an interview with him there. He also said, that when he left the Vulture sloop of war, it was understood he was to return that night; but it was then doubted, and if he could not return, he was promised to be concealed on shore in a place of safety, until the next night, when he was to return in the same manner he came on shore; and when the next day came he was solicitous to get back, and made enquiries in the course of the day how he should return, when he was informed he could not return that way, and he must take the route he did afterwards. He also said, that the first notice he had of his being within any of our posts, was being challenged by the centry, which was the first night he was on shore. He also said, that the evening of the 22d of Sept. instant, he passed King's Ferry, between our posts of Stoney and Verplank's Points, in the dress he is at present in, and which he said was not his regimentals, and which dress he procured after he landed from the Vulture, and when he was within our posts, and that he was proceeding to New-York, but was taken on his way at Tarry-Town, as he mentioned in his letter, on Saturday the 23d of Sept. inst. about nine o'clock in the morning.

The following papers were laid before the Board, and shewn to Major Andre, who confessed to the Board, that they were found on him when he was taken, and said they were concealed in his boot, except the pass:—



A pass from Gen. Arnold to John Anderson, which name Major Andre acknowledges he assumed :

Artillery Orders, September 5, 1780.

Estimate of the force at West-Point and its dependences, September, 1780.

Estimate of men to man the works at West-Point, &c.

Return of Ordnance at West-Point, September, 1780.

Remarks on the works at West-Point.

Copy of a State of Matters laid before a Council of War, by his Excellency Gen. Washington, held the 6th of Sept. 1780.

A letter signed John Anderson, dated September 7, 1780, to Colonel Sheldon \*, was also laid before the Board, and shewn to Major Andre, which he acknowledged to have been written by him, and is as follows :

SIR, *New-York, Sept. 7, 1780.*

I AM told my name is made known to you, and that I may hope your indulgence in permitting me to meet a friend near your out-posts. I will endeavour to obtain permission to go out with a flag, which will be sent to Dobb's Ferry, on Monday next the 11th, at 12 o'clock, when I shall be happy to meet Mr. G——†. Should I not be allowed to go, the Officer who is to command the escort, between whom and myself no distinction need be made, can speak on the affair.

Let me entreat you, Sir, to favour a matter so interesting to the parties concerned, and which is of so private a nature, that the public on neither side can be injured by it.

I shall be happy on my part of doing any act of kindness to you in a family or property concern of a similar nature.

I trust I shall not be detained, but should any old grudge be a cause for it, I should rather risk that, than neglect the business in question, or assume a mysterious character to carry on an innocent affair, and, as friends have advised, get to your lines by stealth.

I am, Sir, &c. JOHN ANDERSON.

Colonel Sheldon.

Major Andre observed, That this letter could be of no force in the case in question, as it was written in New-York, when he was under the orders of Gen. Clinton; but that it tended to prove that it was not his intention to come within our lines.

The Board having interrogated Major Andre about his conception of his coming on

shore under the sanction of a flag, he said, "that it was impossible for him to suppose he came on shore under that sanction; and added, that if he came on shore under that sanction, he certainly might have returned under it."

Major Andre having acknowledged the preceding facts, and being asked whether he had any thing to say respecting them, answered, he left them to operate with the Board.

The examination of Major Andre being concluded, he was remanded into custody.

The following letters were laid before the Board, and read :

Benedict Arnold's letter to Gen. Washington, dated Sept. 25, 1780. Col. Robinson's letter to Gen. Washington, dated Sept. 25, 1780; and Gen. Clinton's letter, dated the 26th of Sept. 1780 (inclosing a letter of the same date, from Benedict Arnold to Gen. Washington).

SIR, *On board the Vulture, Sept. 25, 1780.*

THE heart which is conscious of its own rectitude cannot attempt to palliate a step which the world may censure as wrong. I have ever acted from a principle of love to my country since the commencement of the present unhappy contest between Great Britain and the Colonies; the same principle of love to my country actuates my present conduct, however it may appear inconsistent to the world, who very seldom judge right of any man's actions.

I have no favour to ask for myself. I have too often experienced the ingratitude of my country to attempt it; but, from the known humanity of your Excellency, I am induced to ask your protection for Mrs. Arnold from every insult and injury that a mistaken vengeance of my country may expose her to. It ought to fall only on me: she is as good and as innocent as an angel, and is incapable of doing wrong. I beg she may be permitted to return to her friends in Philadelphia, or to come to me, as she may choose. From your Excellency I have no fears on her account; but she may suffer from the mistaken fury of the country.

I have to request that the inclosed letter may be delivered to Mrs. Arnold, and she permitted to write to me.

I have also to ask, that my cloaths and baggage, which are of little consequence,

\* Lest it should be supposed that Col. Sheldon, to whom the above letter is addressed, was privy to the plot carrying on by Gen. Arnold, it is to be observed, that the letter was found among the Major's papers, and had been transmitted by Col. Sheldon, who, it appears from a letter of the 9th of Sept. to Maj. Arnold, which inclosed it, had never heard of John Anderson before. Maj. Arnold, in his answer on the 10th, acknowledged he had not communicated it to him, though he had informed him that he expected a person would come from New-York, for the purpose of bringing him intelligence.

† It appears by the same letter, that Maj. Arnold had written to Mr. Anderson, under the signature of Gustavus. His words are, "I was obliged to write with great caution to him; my letter was signed Gustavus, to prevent any discovery in case it fell into the hands of the enemy."



may be sent to me; if required, their value shall be paid in money.

I have the honour to be, &c. B. ARNOLD.  
His Excellency General Washington.

N. B. In justice to the Gentlemen of my family, Col. Varrick and Major Franks, I think myself in honour bound to declare, that they, as well as Joshua Smith, Esq; (who I know is suspected) are totally ignorant of any transactions of mine, that they had reason to believe were injurious to the public.

SIR, *Vulture, off Sinsuck, Sept. 25, 1780.*

I AM this moment informed, that Major Andre, Adjutant General of his Majesty's army in America, is detained as a prisoner by the army under your command: It is therefore incumbent on me to inform you of the manner of his falling into your hands. He went up with a flag, at the request of Gen. Arnold, on public business with him, and had his permit to return by land to New-York. Under these circumstances Major Andre cannot be detained by you, without the greatest violation of flags, and contrary to the custom and usage of all nations; and as I imagine you will see this matter in the same point of view as I do, I must desire you will order him to be set at liberty, and allowed to return immediately. Every step Major Andre took was by the advice and direction of Gen. Arnold, even that of taking a feigned name, and, of course, not liable to censure for it. I am, Sir, &c.

REV. ROBINSON, Col. Loy. Americ.  
His Excellency General Washington.

SIR, *New-York, Sept. 26, 1780.*

BEING informed that the King's Adjutant General in America has been stop't under Major Gen. Arnold's passports, and is detained a prisoner in your Excellency's army, I have the honour to inform you, Sir, that I permitted Major Andre to go to Major Gen. Arnold at the particular request of that General Officer. You will perceive, Sir, by the inclosed paper, that a flag of truce was sent to receive Major Andre, and passports granted for his return. I therefore can have no doubt but your Excellency will immediately direct, that this Officer has permission to return to my orders at New-York.

I have the honour to be, &c.

H. CLINTON.

His Excellency General Washington.

SIR, *New-York, Sept. 26, 1780.*

IN answer to your Excellency's message, respecting your Adjutant General Major Andre, and desiring my idea of the reasons why he is detained, being under my passports, I have the honour to inform you, Sir, that I apprehend a few hours must return Major Andre to your Excellency's orders, as that Officer is assuredly under the protection of a flag of truce, sent by me to him, for the purpose of a conversation, which I requested to hold with him relating to myself, and

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which I wished to communicate, through that Officer, to your Excellency.

I commanded, at the time, at West-Point, had an undoubted right to send my flag of truce for Major Andre, who came to me under that protection, and having held my conversation with him, I delivered him confidential papers in my own hand-writing, to deliver to your Excellency. Thinking it much properer he should return by land, I directed him to make use of the feigned name of John Anderson, under which he had, by my direction, come on shore, and gave him my passports to go to the White Plains, on his way to New-York. This Officer therefore cannot fail of being immediately sent to New-York, as he was invited to a conversation with me, for which I sent him a flag of truce, and finally gave him passports for his safe return to your Excellency. All which I had then a right to do, being in the actual service of America, under the orders of Gen. Washington, and Commanding General at West Point, and its dependencies.

I have the honour to be, &c. B. ARNOLD.  
His Excellency Sir Henry Clinton.

The Board having considered the letter from his Excellency Gen. Washington, respecting Major Andre, Adjutant General to the British army, the confession of Major Andre, and the papers produced to them, report to his Excellency the Commander in Chief, the following facts, which appear to them relative to Major Andre.

First, That he came on shore from the Vulture sloop of war, in the night of the 21st of Sept. inst. on an interview with Gen. Arnold, in a private and secret manner.

Secondly, That he changed his dress within our lines, and, under a feigned name, and in a disguised habit, passed our works at Stoney and Verplank's Points, the evening of the 22d of Sept. inst. and was taken the morning of the 23d of Sept. inst. at Tarry-Town, in a disguised habit, being then on his way to New-York, and when taken, he had in his possession several papers, which contained intelligence for the enemy.

The Board, having maturely considered these facts, do also report to his Excellency Gen. Washington, that Major Andre, Adjutant General to the British army, ought to be considered as a Spy from the enemy; and that, agreeable to the law and usage of nations, it is their opinion, he ought to suffer death.

This was the unanimous opinion of the whole court.

#### A P P E N D I X.

*Copy of a Letter from Major Andre, Adjutant General, to Sir Henry Clinton, K. B. &c. &c.*

SIR, *Tappan, Sept. 29, 1780.*

YOUR Excellency is doubtless already apprized of the manner in which I was taken, and possibly of the serious light in which



which my conduct is considered, and the rigorous determination that is impending.

Under these circumstances, I have obtained Gen. Washington's permission to send you this letter; the object of which is, to remove from your breast any suspicion that I could imagine I was bound by your Excellency's orders to expose myself to what has happened. The events of coming within an enemy's posts, and of changing my dress, which led me to my present situation, were contrary to my own intentions, as they were to your orders; and the circuitous route which I took to return was imposed (perhaps unavoidably) without alternative upon me.

I am perfectly tranquil in mind, and prepared for any fate to which an honest zeal for my King's service may have devoted me.

In addressing myself to your Excellency on this occasion, the force of all my obligations to you, and of the attachment and gratitude I bear you, recurs to me. With all the warmth of my heart, I give you thanks for your Excellency's profuse kindness to me; and I send you the most earnest wishes for your welfare, which a faithful, affectionate, and respectful attendant can frame.

I have a mother and three sisters, to whom the value of my commission would be an object, as the loss of Grenada has much affected their income. It is needless to be more explicit on this subject; I am persuaded of your Excellency's goodness.

I receive the greatest attention from his Excellency Gen. Washington, and from every person under whose charge I happen to be placed. I have the honour to be, &c.

JOHN ANDRE, Adj. Gen.  
His Excellency Sir Henry Clinton, K. B.  
*Copy of a Letter from his Excellency Gen. Washington, to his Excellency Sir Henry Clinton.*

SIR, *Head Quarters, Sept. 30, 1780.*

IN answer to your Excellency's letter of the 26th inst. which I had the honour to receive, I am to inform you, that Major Andre was taken under such circumstances as would have justified the most summary proceedings against him. I determined, however, to refer his case to the examination and decision of a Board of General Officers, who have reported, on his free and voluntary confession and letters, "That he came on shore from the Vulture sloop of war, in the night of the 21st of Sept. &c. &c." as in the report of the Board of General Officers.

From these proceedings, it is evident, Major Andre was employed in the execution of measures very foreign to the objects of flags of truce, and such as they were never meant to authorize or countenance in the most distant degree; and this Gentleman confessed, with the greatest candor, in the course of his examination, "That it was impossible for him to suppose, he came on shore under the sanction of a flag."

I have the honour to be, &c.

G. WASHINGTON

His Excellency Sir Henry Clinton.

In this letter, Major Andre's of the 29th of Sept. to Sir Henry Clinton, was transmitted.

SIR, *New-York, Sept. 29, 1780.*

PERSUADED that you are inclined rather to promote than prevent the civilities and acts of humanity which the rules of war permit between civilized nations, I find no difficulty in representing to you, that several letters and messages sent from hence have been disregarded, are unanswered, and the flags of truce that carried them, detained. As I ever have treated all flags of truce with civility and respect, I have a right to hope, that you will order my complaint to be immediately redressed.

Major Andre, who visited an Officer commanding in a district at his own desire, and acted in every circumstance agreeable to his direction, I find is detained a prisoner; my friendship for him leads me to fear, he may suffer some inconvenience for want of necessaries; I wish to be allowed to send him a few, and shall take it as a favour, if you will be pleased to permit his servant to deliver them. In Sir Henry Clinton's absence, it becomes a part of my duty to make this representation and request. I am, Sir, &c.

JAMES ROBERTSON, Lieut. Gen.  
His Excellency General Washington.

SIR, *Tappan, Sept. 30, 1780.*

I HAVE just received your letter of the 29th. Any delay which may have attended your flags has proceeded from accident, and the peculiar circumstances of the occasion,—not from any intentional neglect or violation. The letter that admitted of an answer has received one as early as it could be given with propriety, transmitted by a flag this morning. As to messages, I am uninformed of any that have been sent.

The necessaries for Major Andre will be delivered to him, agreeable to your request.

I am, Sir, &c. G. WASHINGTON.  
His Excellency Lieut. General

Robertson, New-York.

SIR, *New-York, Sept. 30, 1780.*

FROM your Excellency's letter of this date, I am persuaded the Board of General Officers, to whom you referred the case of Major Andre, can't have been rightly informed of all the circumstances on which a judgement ought to be formed. I think it of the highest moment to humanity that your Excellency should be perfectly apprized of the state of this matter, before you proceed to put that judgement in execution.

For this reason I shall send his Excellency Lieut. Gen. Robertson, and two other Gentlemen, to give you a true state of facts, and to declare to you my sentiments and resolutions. They will set out to-morrow as early as the wind and tide will permit, and wait near Dobb's Ferry for your permission and

safe



safe conduct, to meet your Excellency, or such persons as you may appoint, to converse with them on this subject.

I have the honour to be, &c.

H. CLINTON.

P. S. The Hon. Andrew Elliot, Esq; Lieut. Governor, and the Hon. William Smith, Chief Justice of this Province, will attend his Excellency Lieut. General Robertson.

H. C.

His Excellency General Washington.

Lieut. Gen. Robertson, Mr. Elliot, and Mr. Smith, came up in a flag vessel to Dobb's Ferry, agreeable to the above letter. The two last were not suffered to land. General Robertson was permitted to come on shore, and was met by Major Gen. Greene, who verbally reported that Gen. Robertson mentioned to him in substance what is contained in his letter of the 2d of October to Gen. Washington.

SIR, New-York, Oct. 1, 1780.

I TAKE this opportunity to inform your Excellency, that I consider myself no longer acting under the commission of Congress: their last to me being among my papers at West-Point, you, Sir, will make such use of it as you think proper.

At the same time I beg leave to assure your Excellency, that my attachment to the true interest of my country is invariable, and that I am actuated by the same principle which has ever been the governing rule of my conduct in this unhappy contest.

I have the honour to be, &c. B. ARNOLD.

His Excellency General Washington.

*Greyhound Schooner, Flag of Truce,  
Dobb's Ferry, Oct. 2, 1780.*

SIR,

A NOTE I have from Gen. Greene leaves me in doubt if his memory had served him to relate to you, with exactness, the substance of the conversation that had passed between him and myself on the subject of Major Andre. In an affair of so much consequence to my friend, to the two armies, and humanity, I would leave no possibility of a misunderstanding, and therefore take the liberty to put in writing the substance of what I said to Gen. Greene.

I offered to prove, by the evidence of Col. Robinson, and the Officers of the Vulture, that Major Andre went on shore at General Arnold's desire, in a boat sent for him with a flag of truce; that he not only came ashore with the knowledge and under the protection of the General who commanded in the district, but that he took no step while on shore but by the direction of Gen. Arnold, as will appear by the inclosed letter from him to your Excellency. Under these circumstances I could not, and hoped you would not, consider Major Andre as a spy, for any improper phrase in his letter to you.

The facts he relates correspond with the evidence I offer; but he admits a conclusion that does not follow. The change of cloaths

and name was ordered by Gen. Arnold, under whose directions he necessarily was while within his command.

As Gen. Greene and I did not agree in opinion, I wished, that disinterested Gentlemen of knowledge of the law of war and nations might be asked their opinion on the subject, and mentioned M. Knyphausen and Gen. Rochambault.

I related, that a Capt. Robinson had been delivered to Sir Henry Clinton as a spy, and undoubtedly was such; but that it being signified to him that you were desirous that the man should be exchanged, he had ordered him to be exchanged.

I wished that an intercourse of such civilities, as the rules of war admit of, might take off many of its horrors. I admitted that Major Andre had a great share of Sir Henry Clinton's esteem, and that he would be infinitely obliged by his liberation; and that if he was permitted to return with me, I would engage to have any person, you would be pleased to name, set at liberty.

I added, that Sir Henry Clinton had never put to death any person for a breach of the rules of war, though he had, and now has, many in his power. Under the present circumstances, much good may arise from humanity, much ill from the want of it. If that could give any weight, I beg leave to add, that your favourable treatment of Major Andre will be a favour I should ever be intent to return to any you hold dear.

My memory does not retain, with the exactness I could wish, the words of the letter which Gen. Greene shewed me from Major Andre to your Excellency. For Sir Henry Clinton's satisfaction, I beg you will order a copy of it to be sent to me at New-York.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. ROBINSON.

His Excellency General Washington.

SIR, New-York, Oct. 1, 1780.

THE polite attention shewn by your Excellency and the Gentlemen of your family to Mrs. Arnold, when in distress, demand my grateful acknowledgement and thanks, which I beg leave to present.

From your Excellency's letter to Sir Hen. Clinton, I find a Board of General Officers have given it as their opinion, that Major Andre comes under the description of a spy; my good opinion of the candour and justice of those Gentlemen leads me to believe, that, if they had been made fully acquainted with every circumstance respecting Major Andre, they would by no means have considered him in the light of a spy, or even of a prisoner. In justice to him, I think it my duty to declare, that he came from on board the Vulture at my particular request, by a flag sent on purpose for him by Joshua Smith, Esq; who had permission to go to Dobb's Ferry to carry letters, and for other purposes not mentioned, and to return. This was done as a blind to the spy-boats. Mr.

Smith,



Smith, at the same time, had my private directions to go on board the Vulture, and bring on shore Col. Robinson, or Mr. John Anderson, which was the name I had requested Major Andre to assume; at the same time I desired Mr. Smith to inform him, that he should have my protection, and a safe passport to return in the same boat, as soon as our business was compleated. As several accidents intervened to prevent his being sent on board, I gave him my passport to return by land. Major Andre came on shore in his uniform (without disguise), which, with much reluctance, at my particular and pressing instance, he exchanged for another coat. I furnished him with a horse and saddle, and pointed out the route by which he was to return. And as Commanding Officer in the department, I had an undoubted right to transact all these matters, which, if wrong, Major Andre ought by no means to suffer for them.

But if, after this just and candid representation of Major Andre's case, the Board of General Officers adhere to their former opinion, I shall suppose it dictated by passion and resentment; and if that Gentleman should suffer the severity of their sentence, I shall think myself bound, by every tie of duty and honour, to retaliate on such unhappy persons of your army as may fall within my power, that the respect due to flags, and to the law of nations, may be better understood and observed.

I have farther to observe, that forty of the principal inhabitants of South Carolina have justly forfeited their lives, which have hitherto been spared by the clemency of his Excellency Sir Henry Clinton, who cannot in justice extend his mercy to them any longer, if Major Andre suffers; which, in all probability, will open a scene of blood at which humanity will revolt.

Suffer me to intreat your Excellency, for your own, and the honour of humanity, and the love you have of justice, that you suffer not an unjust sentence to touch the life of Major Andre.

But if this warning should be disregarded, and he suffer, I call Heaven and Earth to witness, that your Excellency will be justly answerable for the torrent of blood that may be spilt in consequence.

I have the honour to be, &c. B. ARNOLD.  
His Excellency General Washington.

SIR, Tappan, Oct. 1, 1780.

BUOYED above the terror of death, by the consciousness of a life devoted to honourable pursuits, and stained with no action that can give me remorse, I trust that the request I make to your Excellency at this serious period, and which is to soften my last moments, will not be rejected.

Sympathy towards a Soldier will surely induce your Excellency and a military tribunal to adapt the mode of my death to the feelings of a man of honour.

Let me hope, Sir, that if aught in my character impresses you with esteem towards me, if aught in my misfortunes marks me as the victim of policy and not of resentment, I shall experience the operation of these feelings in your breast, by being informed that I am not to die on a gibbet.

I have the honour to be, &c.

JOHN ANDRE,

Adjutant General to the British Army.

The time which elapsed between the capture of Major Andre, which was the 23d of Sept. and his execution, which did not take place till twelve o'clock on the 2d of Oct.; the mode of trying him; his letter to Sir Henry Clinton, K. B. on the 29th of Sept. in which he said, "I receive the greatest attention from his Excellency Gen. Washington, and from every person under whose charge I happen to be placed;" not to mention many other acknowledgements which he made of the good treatment he received; must evince, that the proceedings against him were not guided by passion or resentment. The practice and usage of war were against his request, and made the indulgence he solicited, circumstanced as he was, inadmissible.

Published by Order of Congress,

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec.

[The above account having been published by Congress, it may, without any violent strain of probability, be conjectured, that they thought Gen. Washington's severity to Major Andre stood in need of some apology. How far the Congress account justifies Gen. Washington's conduct towards the brave Andre, the public will judge for themselves.]

*Authentic copy of the paper delivered by Danford to the Ordinary of Newgate.*

*Newgate Cells, Nov. 21, 1780.*

SENsible of the injuries I have committed against many people who have been defrauded by me, and having nothing before me but the prospect of a speedy dissolution, and an ignominious one; as it is not in my power to make any restitution to the several persons who have been injured by me, I do for their satisfaction declare the principal transactions I have been guilty of or concerned in.

The method I chiefly put in practice was forging the post-mark of different towns, which I put on a piece of paper made up as a letter, and then went to the inns where the coaches came, and heard the parcels called over; then went to a public house near, and wrote the direction on the letter the same as was on the parcel I had fixed on. The book-keepers, seeing the direction the same, and the post-mark on it, they usually gave me what I asked for, on paying their demand.

[He then recapitulates the principal transactions he had been concerned in; which, as they concern the persons only who were defrauded, are of little consequence to the public in general, and are therefore omitted.]



add. It is his artifices only that we mean to expose.

Amongst other practices he had a regular branch of business, by obtaining boxes at inns. A tradesman in Lombard Street suffered in his character by an imposition of this kind; Danford gained intelligence at an inn in the country of a box valuably filled, and directed to the care of the tradesman: He hurried to town, forged a letter of advice, obtained the box, and stripped it of money and bills, and then sent the box with the other contents to the tradesman, who in course, when called upon for the money and bills, denied ever receiving any. An action was brought against him, and the plot of Danford was so ingenious, that proof being given of the delivery of the box, the plaintiff recovered the money, &c. and the tradesman thus lay under the stigma of denying the receipt. He goes on:]

I was the sole actor, and had no accomplices in all the above frauds, and I hope no persons will ever reflect on my poor wife and children, or suppose they were in any manner concerned with me. I solemnly declare they are perfectly innocent, and were never acquainted with any one fraud I have committed. I make this confession voluntarily, for the satisfaction of the many persons who have been injured by me, and to prevent suspicion from being cast on innocent persons, having frequently discovered that was the consequence of the frauds I practised. I declare this solemnly to be a true and voluntary confession. ABRAHAM DANFORD.

(C O P Y)

Witness, J. VILLETTE,

Ordinary of Newgate.

Address of the Archbishop, Bishops, and Clergy of the Province of Canterbury, in Convocation assembled, presented to his Majesty on the 17th of November, 1780.  
*Most Gracious Sovereign,*

**W**E your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Archbishop, Bishops, and Clergy of the province of Canterbury, in Convocation assembled, humbly beg leave to approach your throne, and with the deepest sense of gratitude for the protection we continue to enjoy under your Majesty's reign, to offer our unfeigned congratulations on the further security of your Majesty's illustrious house, by the birth of another Prince, and on the happy recovery of our gracious Queen, the patroness of religion and virtue.

We are, on this occasion, particularly obliged to acknowledge and admire a late instance of your Majesty's attention to the interests of Christianity, in your royal munificence to the pious designs of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, erected by a charter from your glorious predecessor King William, and now restored to its former activity by the liberal

contributions of your subjects, encouraged by your Majesty's example.

Amidst all the protection and favour we derive from the goodness of your Majesty's heart, we lament the necessity of confessing, that the licentiousness of the times continues to counteract your paternal care for the state of national religion. Bad men and bad books are the produce of all times; but we observe, with particular regret, that the wickedness of the age hath of late been directly pointed at the fences of piety and virtue, established by God himself, and apparently secured by Law.

The open violation of the Lord's-day, and the invitations of men to desert the religious duties of that day for amusements, frivolous at best, appears to call for the aid of the civil magistrate, to check the progress of an evil so dangerous both to church and state, by suppressing on the Lord's-day places of resort for pleasure, where the interposition of the ministers of religion is impracticable. We humbly assure your Majesty, that so far as any exertion of ours can reach, we shall not fail to admonish and rebuke, both by word and example.

We have the comfortable hope, Sir, that it will appear to your Majesty, that Popery is less prevalent than it has been in this part of your dominions. We are too zealously attached to Protestantism not to oppose the errors of the church of Rome, as well in controversial attacks, as in the more successful way of teaching the doctrines of our Apostolical Church, adhering, at the same time, invariably to the principles of the Reformation, which direct us to oppose error of every kind by argument and persuasion, and to disavow all violence in the cause of religion.

May Almighty God, who for our sins hath permitted your Majesty to be involved in a war, just, indeed, and necessary, but in its own nature productive of much calamity, bless your Majesty's efforts with decisive success!

It becomes us, as ministers of the gospel, to praise God for every victory which has a tendency to the blessings of peace; and whenever it shall please his infinite wisdom to restore them to this nation, we shall further beseech him to grant to your Majesty the full enjoyment of those blessings for many years, in the prosperity and unanimous loyalty of your subjects.

To which address his Majesty was pleased to return the following most gracious answer:

"I thank you for your congratulations on the increase of my family, and the happy recovery of the Queen.

"I hear with pleasure the zeal you express for the interests of our holy religion; and I shall continue to make it my constant endeavour to support them upon the principles of the reformation, against the incroachments of licentiousness or superstition.

"Trusting



"Trusting to the justice of my cause, I rely on the continuance of the blessings of Providence on my endeavours to restore to my people a safe and honourable peace."

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 1, 1780.

THE writer of a letter in your Magazine for October has been pleased to inveigh with great asperity on the subject of scholastic discipline; but in my opinion, amidst his violent declamation against the poor pedagogues, he has himself created the indelicacy he complains of. I give him credit for that curious anecdote of the "six cuts and bitterly," which must be allowed not to inspire his readers with a very high idea of the polished manners he so anxiously contends for; but his introduction of Bartholinus's book, *De Usu Flagellorum*, is so gross an affront upon the taste of Mr. Urban and his friends, that the bare mention of it cannot fail to create in them the most ineffable contempt towards the letter writer, who, whilst he is contending for purity of sentiment, endeavours to obtrude upon them a work, teeming in every page with the grossest obscenity.

His allusions to the cruelty of the gaoler, the butcher, and the hangman, and the comparison which he has thought proper to draw between these people and the schoolmaster, is alike unmanly and illiberal.

But whilst A. B. has thus wittily exposed the present mode of correction, has held up the race of schoolmasters as a set of cruel and contemptible tyrants, and has infused into the minds of our youth a laudable method of extricating themselves from the fear of punishment; he seems, in his abundant zeal for the reformation of the master, and the ease and emolument of the scholar, to have omitted one circumstance, concerning which, if he deems the occupation to be in any degree necessary, he should certainly have not left us in the dark; and this is, Whether any, and what punishment may (without infringing the laws of decency and good-manners) be substituted for preserving a proper decorum in the school, when the old method of correction, to which he has taken so much offence, shall be abolished? This I should humbly think necessary to be done, to prevent a total degeneracy in the boys, when the rod shall be laid aside, otherwise it may be feared that the apprehension of punishment being removed, the end of a scholastic education will presently be defeated; for when all subordination is destroyed, anarchy and confusion will necessarily ensue; since, when our youth shall find themselves superior to every correction, they will with difficulty be brought to submit to the drudgery of learning, and the effects which may from hence accrue to posterity may perhaps be of more fatal consequence than the grievance he is so anxious to remove.

For my own part, I will not hesitate to acknowledge myself a pedagogue, having for more than 20 years been employed in the laborious task of a schoolmaster, a profession, which, though in the opinion of this gentleman it may be considered no less tyrannical than despicable, will by every candid and dispassionate person be deemed an honourable, as well as useful employment, and which has in every age derived to its professors the favours and encouragement of the public. Severe indeed would be the fate of the instructors of youth, if, amidst the most earnest solicitude for the improvement of their scholars (a task which of all others is allowed to be attended with the utmost difficulty), they are to become the subject of ridicule and defamation, and be held up as the pest of society, a point of view in which your correspondent (for what reason I know not) has endeavoured to place them.

Your's, &c. D. C.

AT the request of several of our correspondents, the speech of Mr. Burke, on the hustings at Bristol, Sept. 19, 1780, when he declined the poll, is here preserved.

"GENTLEMEN,

I Decline the election.—It has ever been my rule through life, to observe a proportion between my efforts and my objects. I have never been remarkable for a bold, active, and sanguine pursuit of advantages that are personal to myself.

I have not canvassed the whole of this city in form. But I have taken such a view of it, as satisfies my own mind, that your choice will not ultimately fall upon me. Your city, gentlemen, is in a state of miserable distraction; and I am resolved to withdraw whatever share my pretensions may have had in its unhappy divisions. I have not been in haste; I have tried all prudent means; I have waited for the effect of all contingencies. If I were fond of a contest, by the partiality of my numerous friends (whom ye know to be among the most weighty and respectable people of the city) I have the means of a sharp one in my hands. But I thought it far better, with my strength unspent, and my reputation unimpaired, to do, early and from foresight, that which I might be obliged to do from necessity at last.

I am not in the least surprised, nor in the least angry, at this view of things. I have read the book of life for a long time, and I have read other books a little. Nothing has happened to me, but what has happened to men much better than me, and in times and in nations full as good as the age and country we live in. To say that I am no way concerned would be neither decent nor true. The representation of *Bristol* was an object on many accounts dear to me: and I certainly should very far prefer it to any other in the kingdom. My habits are made to it; and it is in general more unpleasant to be rejected,



jected, after long trial, than not to be chosen at all.

But, gentlemen, I will see nothing except your former kindness, and I will give way to no other sentiments than those of gratitude. From the bottom of my heart I thank you for what you have done for me. You have given me a long term, which is now expired. I have performed the conditions, and enjoyed all the profits to the full; and I now surrender your estate into your hands, without being in a single tile, or a single stone, impaired or wasted by my use. I have served the public for fifteen years. I have served you in particular for six. What is passed is well stored. It is safe, and out of the power of fortune. What is to come, is in wiser hands than ours; and He, in whose hands it is, best knows whether it is best for you and me, that I should be in parliament, or even in the world.

Gentlemen, the melancholy event of yesterday \* reads to us an awful lesson against being too much troubled about any of the objects of ordinary ambition. The worthy gentleman, who has been snatched from us at the moment of the election, and in the middle of the contest, whilst his desires were as warm, and his hopes as eager as ours, has feelingly told us, what shadows we are, and what shadows we pursue.

It has been usual for a candidate who declines, to take his leave by a letter to the Sheriffs; but I received your trust in the face of day, and in the face of day I accept your dismissal. I am not,—I am not at all ashamed to look upon you; nor can my presence discompose the order of business here. I humbly and respectfully take my leave of the Sheriffs, the Candidates, and the Electors, wishing heartily that the choice may be for the best, at a time which calls, if ever time did call, for service that is not nominal. It is no plaything you are about. I tremble when I consider the trust I have presumed to ask. I confided perhaps too much in my intentions. They were really fair and upright; and I am bold to say, that I ask no ill thing for you, when, on parting from this place, I pray, that whoever you choose to succeed me, may resemble me exactly in all things, except in my abilities to serve; and my fortune to please you."

The following paragraph is copied from his printed Address.

"I return you my best thanks, for having at any time, or for any period, condescended to think of me for your Representative. I have done my duty towards you, and towards the nation, as became me. You dispose of the future trust (as you have a right to do) according to your discretion. We have no cause of complaint on either side. By being returned into the mass of private citizens, my burthens are lessened; my satisfactions

are not destroyed. There are duties to be performed, and there are comforts to be enjoyed in obscurity, for which I am not without a disposition and relish. I am sure there is nothing in the retrospect of my public conduct, which is likely to disturb the tranquillity of that situation to which you restore me."

MR. URBAN,

A Stranger must certainly be at a loss to account for the fickleness of the inhabitants of Bristol; in abandoning their late members, Mr. Burke and Mr. Cruger; I shall therefore endeavour to explain the mystery.

It is sufficiently known, that the popularity of Mr. Cruger, and the almost universal success he met with on his canvass, at the former general election, first induced the Whigs to oppose him to Lord Cläre: this had the desired effect, and more. Upon comparing their strength, they found Mr. Burke could likewise be introduced; this was also accomplished, notwithstanding the repeated insinuations of the opposite party, concerning the education of that gentleman, which however well or ill founded, at that time were only regarded as the rage of party. Mr. Burke was then generally esteemed by the Whigs, particularly for his opposition to American measures, and his attachment to the Rockingham interest: but as soon as he found his election secure, and before he had vaulted himself into the triumphal car, he told his constituents, "that he was not to be instructed." It was humorous enough to take a view of the court, and observe how differently this speech was relished by the people. The Whigs looked grave, and frowned in the midst of their success: whilst the opposite side seemed pleased, and smiled in the hour of their humiliation.

To follow Mr. Burke's conduct through the house, we shall find him steadily pursuing that pernicious maxim, of not obeying the voice of his constituents; by which he offended them in three most essential points.—When the Irish bills were agitated, it would be needless to mention his inattention to the people of Bristol; he considered first the interest of his native country, and conducted himself through the whole of this matter more like a representative for Cork or Dublin, than as a member for a trading city in England.—The next affront he gave his constituents was, that of supporting Lord Beauchamp's bill for insolvent debtors; though instructed to the contrary by almost every person of credit in trade, "he chose to abide by his own judgment."

The last part of his conduct, which finally determined the people of Bristol to withdraw their good opinion from Mr. Burke, was the very strenuous and remarkable efforts he made in support of the Roman Catholic bill.

\* The death of R. Coombe, esq. who intended to offer himself a candidate for Bristol.



It is true, he has for excuse, that he was not instructed how to act in this matter; but let him remember, after the citizens had been so cavalierly treated when they did instruct, it could not be expected they would ever condescend, or even presume, to advise him.

When Mr. Burke, in his speech prior to his declaring himself a candidate, endeavoured to exculpate himself from the charge of favouring Popery, after passing a deal of flattery on Sir Geo. Savile and Mr. Dunning, he thus proceeds: "But I shall be asked, why did you not agree to the repeal of the Popish bill? I do assure you, gentlemen, that the repeal was never moved for in Parliament; I do not believe that there would have been a single man in either house of Parliament desperate enough to have made such a motion." He tells the people, there was no repeal moved for; but he is quite silent concerning the amendments to the bill, for which a motion was made. He does not think proper to refresh their memory, that when Sir Geo. Savile discovered his error, and proposed the amendments, Mr. Burke stood up singly, and presented a long string of petitions from the Popish school-masters and mistresses, representing the hardships they would labour under, should the amendments pass; and most pathetically pleaded for a considerable time in their behalf; but the Commons then shewed their sense, not to listen to his oratory, and suffer themselves to be totally indifferent to the welfare of the constitution.

Mr. Burke, not having been cordial with Mr. Cruger for some years, knew he never could support a contest in Bristol again; therefore had recourse to stratagem—to negotiation with the high party; for which purpose he brought letters of recommendation from Lord Nugent to their leading men; but though some of them would have been satisfied with Mr. Burke for a member, the majority, the moderate part of them, expressed their honest disapprobation of having a man with such principles to represent them. Thus disappointed, necessity obliged him to decline the election—but the dexterity of keeping his committee together after he had declined, and drawing them about with the power of his oratory wherever he went for ten days, whilst Mr. Cruger was contending singly against the whole strength of the ministerial party, can only be excelled by his craft in concealing the sentiments of his heart, while he amuses and captivates the multitude with empty sound.

*Brief account of the desolation made in several of the West India Islands by the late Hurricanes.*

ON the 3d of Oct. last a most dreadful convulsion of Nature almost overwhelmed the little sea-port town of Savannah-la-Mar on the island of Jamaica, with the adjacent country. About one o'clock in the afternoon, the gale began from the S. E. and continued increasing with accumulated violence

until four, when it veered to the south, and became a perfect tempest, which lasted in full force till near eight; it then abated. The sea, during the last period, exhibited a most awful scene; the waves, swelled to an amazing height, rushed with an impetuosity not to be described on the land, and in a few minutes determined the fate of all the houses on the bay. Those whose strength, or presence of mind, enabled them to seek their safety in the Savanna, took refuge in the miserable remains of the habitations there, most of which were blown down, or so much damaged by the storm, as to be hardly capable of affording a comfortable shelter to the wretched sufferers.—In the Court-house, 40 persons, whites, and of colour, sought an asylum, but miserably perished by the pressure of the roof and sides, which fell upon them. Numbers were saved in that part of the house of Mr. Finlayson, that luckily withstood the violence of the tempest,—himself, and another gentleman had left it, when the wind forced open the door, and carried away the whole lee side of it, and sought their safety under the wall of an old kitchen, but finding they must inevitably perish in that situation, they returned to the house, determined to submit to their fate. About ten the waters began to abate, and at that time a smart shock of an earthquake was felt. All the small vessels in the bay were driven on shore, and dashed to pieces. The ships Princess Royal, Capt. Ruthwin; Henry, Richardson; and Austin-Hall, Austin; were forced from their anchors, and carried so far into the morass, that they will never be got off. The earthquake lifted the Princess Royal from her beam ends, righted her, and fixed her in a firm bed; this circumstance has been of great use to the surviving inhabitants, for whose accommodation she now serves as a house.

The morning ushered in a scene too shocking for description.—Bodies of the dead and dying, scattered about where the town stood, presented themselves to the agonizing view of those whose charity led them in quest of the remains of his unhappy fellow creatures! The number who have perished is not yet precisely ascertained, but it is imagined 50 whites, and 150 persons of colour, are lost.—Amongst them are numbered Doctor King, his wife, and four children, his partner, Mr. Nesbit, a carpenter, and 24 negroes, all in one house.—Dr. Lightfoot, and Mr. Antrobus, were found dead in the streets. In the whole parish, it is said, there are not five dwelling-houses, and not one set of works remaining; the plantain walks are all destroyed; every cane piece levelled; several white people, and some hundreds of negroes, killed.

In the adjoining parish of St. Elizabeth, although the face of the country wore a less horrible aspect than at Westmoreland, much damage was done, and several lives lost.

Our accounts from Lucea, though not particular,



ticular, are terrible.—The town, except two houses, those of Messrs. Campbell, and the adjoining tenement of Mr. Lyons, were levelled to the ground; many lives lost, and in the whole parish of Hanover but three houses standing—not a tree, bush, or cane to be seen—universal desolation prevails! Of the wretched victims to this violation of the course of nature, we can only as yet name Messrs. Aaron and Solomon Dias Fernandes, two ancient gentlemen of the Jewish nation, one aged 81, and the other 80; of respectable and venerable characters.—Three young ladies, Misses Samuels, at Green Island.—The elegant house of John Campbell, Esq. at Salt-Spring; Kendall and Campbell-town; and that of Mr. Chambers, at Batchelor's-hall.—Capt. Darling, Mrs. Darling, and Mr. Moxham, were dragged out, barely alive, from the ruins of an arch that supported a flight of steps, under which they had sheltered themselves.—Fourteen or fifteen people of colour were buried in a store that fell in upon them.

At Montego-bay, the tempest began to increase (accompanied with incessant rain) to such an amazing degree, as, about dark, to threaten general ruin and destruction. The darkness of the night now added fresh horror to the general apprehensions, and a circumstance which, on ordinary occasions, would be considered as peculiarly terrifying—the immense and prodigious flashes of lightning which regularly succeeded each other, was an alleviation to the general consternation, and the only security to the very few whose particular situation permitted or inclined them to venture through the streets, and afford comfort and relief to the distressed of their neighbours. From 12 o'clock, from the best of our information, and our own recollection, the storm began to abate, but the many instances of desolation and distress which even then presented themselves to our view, and which we began to be apprized of from different quarters of the town, afforded suggestions to the mind, which rendered the approach of the morn truly horrible.

“It is impossible at present to recount the particular losses of every individual; many houses in this town have been destroyed; among the principal sufferers are, Mr. Vincent, Dr. Mutterhed, the estate of James Lugg, Mr. Whitaker, Mr. Asthert, and the barracks at Fort Frederick. The darkness of the night rendered it impossible to attend to the fate of the ships *Ladras*, *Adventurer*, and *Lenox*, which were in the harbour when the storm commenced; the most probable and favourable conjecture which could be made upon their being missed in the morning, was their having put to sea in the night, and no symptoms of wrecks having yet appeared to discredit this conjecture, we are in hourly and impatient expectation of seeing them, or hearing of their being safe. All the smaller craft in the harbour, together with the ship

*Petersfield*, which had been preserved and repaired after the shipwreck of last February, are all totally lost; and the brigantine *Jane*, which had gone down a few days before to *Great River*, as a place of apparent safety, had been driven ashore, but we are informed will be got off with very little damage.

“Our informations from the country are truly alarming; few estates in this parish have escaped without some damage, many sets of works and dwelling-houses are thrown down, the canes in general have suffered much, but the loss of all the plantain works without exception is an aggravation of the general calamity which cannot fail of exciting sentiments of compassion and regret for the condition of our fellow-creatures, who may suffer for the loss of the most essential part of their support. What we have received falls far short of accounts which we hourly receive of the damage done in *Hanover* and *Westmoreland*; at *Lucea-bay* only two houses remain, and his majesty's sloop *Badger*, lying in that harbour, has lost all her masts and run on shore.”

*Another furious tempest not less violent than the former happened on the 10th, and laid waste several of the Leeward Islands.*

*The following is the journal of what passed at Barbadoes from the 9th of October until the 16th.*

THE evening preceding the hurricane, the 9th of October, was remarkably calm, but the sky surprising red and fiery; during the night much rain fell. On the morning of the 10th, much rain and wind from N. W. By ten o'clock it increased very much; by one, the ships in the bay drove; by four o'clock, the *Albemarle* frigate (the only man of war then here) parted her anchors and went to sea, as did all the other vessels, about 25 in number. Soon after, by six o'clock, the wind had torn up and blown down many trees, and foreboded a most violent tempest. At the Government House every precaution was taken to guard against what might happen; the doors and windows were barricadoed up, but it availed little. By ten o'clock the wind forced itself a passage through the house from the N. N. W. and the tempest increasing every minute, the family took to the center of the building, imagining from the prodigious strength of the walls, they being three feet thick, and from its circular form, it would have withstood the wind's utmost rage: however, by half after eleven o'clock, they were obliged to retreat to the cellar, the wind having forced its way into every part, and torn off most of the roof. From this asylum they were soon driven out; the water being stopped in its passage, having found itself a course into the cellar, they knew not where to go; the water had rose four feet, and the ruins were falling from all quarters. To continue in the cellar was impossible; to return to the house



house equally so; the only chance left was making for the fields, which at that time appeared equally dangerous: it was however attempted, and the family were so fortunate as to get to the ruins of the foundation of the flag staff, which soon after giving way, every one endeavoured to find a retreat for himself; the governor, and the few that remained were thrown down, and it was with great difficulty they gained the cannon, under the carriage of which they took shelter: their situation here was highly deplorable; many of the cannon were moved, and they had reason to fear that under which they sat might be dismounted, and crush them by its fall, or that some of the ruins that were flying about would put an end to their existence; and to render the scene still more dreadful, they had much to fear from the powder magazine, near which they were; the armoury was level with the ground, and the arms, &c. scattered about. Anxiously did they wait the break of day, flattering themselves, that with the light they would see a cessation of the storm; yet when it appeared, little was the tempest abated, and the day served but to exhibit the most melancholy prospect imaginable; nothing can compare with the terrible devastation that presented itself on all sides; not a building standing; the trees, if not torn up by their roots, deprived of their leaves and branches; and the most luxuriant spring changed in this one night to the dreariest winter. In vain was it to look round for shelter; houses, that from their situation it was to have been imagined would have been in a degree protected, were all flat with the earth, and the miserable owners, if they were so fortunate as to escape with their lives, were left without a covering for themselves and family.

General Vaughan was early obliged to evacuate his house; in escaping he was very much bruised; his secretary was so unfortunate as to break his thigh. Nothing has ever happened that has caused such universal desolation. No one house in the island is exempt from damage. Very few buildings are left standing on the estates. The depopulation of the negroes, and cattle, particularly of the horned kind, is very great, which must, more especially in these times, be a cause of great distress to the planters. It is as yet impossible to make any accurate calculation of the number of souls that have perished in this dreadful calamity; whites and blacks together, it is imagined to exceed some thousands, but fortunately few people of consequence are among the number. Many were buried in the ruins of the houses and buildings. Many fell victims to the violence of the storm and inclemency of the weather, and great numbers were driven into the sea, and there perished. The troops have suffered inconsiderably, though both the barracks and hospital were early blown down. Alarming consequences were dreaded from the

number of dead bodies that lay uninterred, and from the quantity the sea threw up, which however are happily subsided. What few public buildings there were, are fallen in the general wreck; the fortifications have suffered very considerably. The buildings were all demolished; for so violent was the storm here, when assisted by the sea, that a twelve-pound gun was carried from the south to the north battery, a distance of 140 yards. The loss to this country is immense, many years will be required to retrieve it.

General Vaughan's attention to the inhabitants of Bridgetown has been very great. On the 12th of October such orders were issued to the troops, and obeyed with such alacrity, that every thing was kept quiet in the town, which would otherwise have been in great danger of being plundered by the prisoners of war, &c. who were liberated by the demolition of the prisons, and are now, to the number of above 800, dispersed over the town and country; they, however, under this controul, behaved tolerably well, and have been of much service to the inhabitants, who have given them employment.

On the 13th of October the governor went to Bridgetown, issued a proclamation, and took such steps as appeared of utility to the inhabitants. The merchants, &c. formed an association, and appointed committees for the interment of the dead, the care and distribution of the provisions, &c. They voted their thanks to General Vaughan and the troops; to whom they proposed, as a reward for the service they had been of in protecting their property, to give them a six pence per diem; to which Mr. Shirley, purveyor to the navy, promised another six-pence. A sloop was on the 16th dispatched to St. Lucia to Commodore Hotham, with the melancholy tidings of the dreadful calamity that has befallen the island, requesting of him to send a frigate to England with the news.

The above is the account sent to Lieut. Gen. Vaughan, commander in chief of the Leeward Islands, and by him transmitted to Lord G. Germaine.

Authentic accounts from other islands are as follow.

At Antigua they felt no bad effects from this hurricane.

At St. Christopher's many vessels were forced on shore.

At St. Lucia all the barracks and huts for his majesty's troops, and other buildings in the island, were blown down, and the ships were driven to sea; his majesty's ship the Amazon, Captain Finch, most miraculously escaped foundering; she was on her beam-ends for many hours; she lay down so far that her windward guns were in the water; had many men washed over-board, others drowned on her decks; was obliged to cut away all her masts and bowsprit, but under jury-masts, thank God, safely arrived at English harbour; Captain Finch perfectly well.



well. The Albemarle blown out of Barbados, cut away her masts, also put into English harbour. The Venus cut away her fore-mast, lost her bowsprit, and is arrived at English harbour.

At Dominica they have greatly suffered. Every building in St. Vincent blown down, and the town destroyed. The Juno, a new French frigate of 40 guns, drove on shore, and dashed all to pieces. At Grenada, great devastation on shore; nineteen sail of loaded Dutch ships stranded and beat to pieces.

At Martinique, all the ships were blown off the island that were bringing troops and provisions, and the lives of more than 3000 soldiers and seamen they have on board, much dreaded.

On the 12th four ships foundered in Fort Royal Bay, and could not save a soul; every other ship was blown out of the Roads, and many must of course be lost.

In the noble town of St. Pierre every house is down, and more than 1000 people perished; at Fort Royal town the cathedral, the seven churches, and other noble and religious edifices, the governor's house, the record-office, senate-house, prisons, hospitals, barracks, store-houses of government and merchants, and upwards of 1400 other houses, were blown down, and an incredible number of persons lost their lives; the new hospital of Notre Dame, the most convenient and elegant in the West-Indies, in which were 1600 sick and wounded patients, was blown down, and the greatest part of them, with the matrons, nurses, and attendants, &c. buried in the ruins. Every store-house in the dock-yard is blown down, and filled with ruins; the sick-house of the ship-wrights,

&c. belonging to the yard, shared the fate of that of Notre Dame, and about 100 perished.

By the reports of the day, the number supposed to have perished upon the island, including negroes, is computed at upwards of 9000, and the damage at upwards of 700,000 louis d'ors.

The accounts from St. Eustatia, a Dutch settlement, are (if possible) still more affecting. On the 10th, at eleven in the morning, the sky on a sudden blackened all around; it looked as dismal as night, attended with the most violent rains, thunder, lightning, and wind, ever before known. In the afternoon the gale encreased. Seven ships were driven on shore near North-Point, and dashed to pieces on the rocks; they were bound for Europe, and every soul, officers and men, perished. Nineteen other ships cut their cables, and stood to sea; only one of which is returned, in a most dismal condition. In the night every house to the northward and southward was blown down, or washed away, with the inhabitants, into the sea; some few only escaping, who crawled up the mountains, and hid themselves in large holes. The houses to the east and west were not so much hurt, till the afternoon of the 11th, when the wind on a sudden shifted to the eastward, and at night it blew with redoubled fury, and swept away every house. The principal edifices left standing are the new and old fort, the States barracks and hospital, with the cathedral, and four other churches. The destruction of people on this melancholy event is reputed (whites and blacks) to be between 4 and 5000. The pecuniary loss cannot be computed.

MR. URBAN,

Canterbury, Dec. 8, 1780.

**I**N addition to my last, and by way of illustration, I now send you Table II. of the Calendar explained, and Table III. altered. The third column of Table II. consists of an

I.			TABLE II.									I.		
1.	2.	3.	1.	2.	3.	1.	2.	3.	1.	2.	3.	1.	2.	3.
Years A. D.			Years A. D.			Years A. D.			Years A. D.			Years A. D.		
B.	1600	0		3400	8	M. B.	5200	15					7000	24
	1700	1		3500	9		5300	16	M. An.	7100	24			
M. An.	1800	1	M. B.	3600	8		5400	17	B.	7200	24			
	1900	2		3700	9	M. An.	5500	17		7300	25			
B.	2000	2		3800	10	B.	5600	17	M. An.	7400	25			
M. An.	2100	2	M. An.	3900	10		5700	18		7500	26			
	2200	3	B.	4000	10	M. An.	5800	18	B.	7600	26			
	2300	4		4100	11		5900	19	M. An.	7700	26			
M. B.	2400	3		4200	12	B.	6000	19		7800	27			
	2500	4	M. An.	4300	12	M. An.	6100	19		7900	28			
	2600	5	B.	4400	12		6200	20	M. B.	8000	27			
M. An.	2700	5		4500	13		6300	21		8100	28			
B.	2800	5	M. An.	4600	13	M. B.	6400	20		8200	29			
	2900	6		4700	14		6500	21	M. An.	8300	29			
M. An.	3000	6	B.	4800	14		6600	22	B.	8400	29			
	3100	7	M. An.	4900	14		6700	23		8500	30			
B.	3200	7		5000	15	M. B.	6800	22		&c.				
M. An.	3300	7		5100	16		6900	23						

irregular



irregular series of numbers, for which no reason or explanation is given, and perhaps to the generality of people this is of no consequence; however, to the curious it is a pleasure to know the reason of all things within their reach: to obtain which, with regard to this, we must first consider, that if every year which consisted of even hundreds was a leap-year, and if the moon never anticipated its cycle; the golden numbers would then regularly descend, or want removing, one day lower, every century, so as to make one revolution in 29 or 30 centuries. But, as the case now stands, the bissextile, or leap-year, coming in every fourth century, disturbs the regular progression of the numbers, by making it necessary to repeat the same numbers again in the column; or, which is the same thing, to keep the golden numbers to the same days of the month, as in the century before. The moon's anticipation likewise coming in every third century, or a little more, renders the irregularity still greater, and makes it necessary not only to retain the same numbers again, but (when it falls in with a leap-year) to go back, or lessen the number by an unite; the centuries wherein both these causes occur are marked in the annexed Table, which therefore needs no farther explanation, only we may observe, that its framer allowed 312 years for the moon's anticipation of one day, as it comes in regularly every three centuries, except once in 25, when it comes in, in the fourth century; and 100, divided by 25, quotes 4 for every century, or 12 for every three.

T A B L E   I I I .																				
G O L D E N .   N U M B E R S .																				
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII	XIV	XV	XVI	XVII	XVIII	XIX	
March	21	8	19	0	11	22	3	14	25	6	17	28	9	20	1	12	23	4	15	26
	22	9	20	1	12	23	4	15	26	7	18	29	10	21	2	13	24	5	16	27
	23	10	21	2	13	24	5	16	27	8	19	0	11	22	3	14	25	6	17	28
	24	11	22	3	14	25	6	17	28	9	20	1	12	23	4	15	26	7	18	29
	25	12	23	4	15	26	7	18	29	10	21	2	13	24	5	16	27	8	19	0
	26	13	24	5	16	27	8	19	0	11	22	3	14	25	6	17	28	9	20	1
	27	14	25	6	17	28	9	20	1	12	23	4	15	26	7	18	29	10	21	2
	28	15	26	7	18	29	10	21	2	13	24	5	16	27	8	19	0	11	22	3
	29	16	27	8	19	0	11	22	3	14	25	6	17	28	9	20	1	12	23	4
	30	17	28	9	20	1	12	23	4	15	26	7	18	29	10	21	2	13	24	5
April	31	18	29	10	21	2	13	24	5	16	27	8	19	0	11	22	3	14	25	6
	1	19	0	11	22	3	14	25	6	17	28	9	20	1	12	23	4	15	26	7
	2	20	1	12	23	4	15	26	7	18	29	10	21	2	13	24	5	16	27	8
	3	21	2	13	24	5	16	27	8	19	0	11	22	3	14	25	6	17	28	9
	4	22	3	14	25	6	17	28	9	20	1	12	23	4	15	26	7	18	29	10
	5	23	4	15	26	7	18	29	10	21	2	13	24	5	16	27	8	19	0	11
	6	24	5	16	27	8	19	0	11	22	3	14	25	6	17	28	9	20	1	12
	7	25	6	17	28	9	20	1	12	23	4	15	26	7	18	29	10	21	2	13
	8	26	7	18	29	10	21	2	13	24	5	16	27	8	19	0	11	22	3	14
	9	27	8	19	0	11	22	3	14	25	6	17	28	9	20	1	12	23	4	15
	10	28	9	20	1	12	23	4	15	26	7	18	29	10	21	2	13	24	5	16
	11	29	10	21	2	13	24	5	16	27	8	19	0	11	22	3	14	25	6	17
	12	0	11	22	3	14	25	6	17	28	9	20	1	12	23	4	15	26	7	18
	13	1	12	23	4	15	26	7	18	29	10	21	2	13	24	5	16	27	8	19
	14	2	13	24	5	16	27	8	19	0	11	22	3	14	25	6	17	28	9	20
	15	3	14	25	6	17	28	9	20	1	12	23	4	15	26	7	18	29	10	21
	16	4	15	26	7	18	29	10	21	2	13	24	5	16	27	8	19	0	11	22
	17	5	16	27	8	19	0	11	22	3	14	25	6	17	28	9	20	1	12	23
	18	6	17	28	9	20	1	12	23	4	15	26	7	18	29	10	21	2	13	24
	19	7	18	29	10	21	2	13	24	5	16	27	8	19	0	11	22	3	14	25

Table III. I have altered, as mentioned in my last, by extending it to the 19th of April, and filling up the vacancies in the columns of the numbers of direction. Now, if it be objected, that when the Table gives April 19, for the paschal full moon, Easter will often be observed a luration too late; I answer, that this is likewise the case at present, as is evident by the second example in my last, and that by this alteration Easter would never be observed above one day later than it is by the present form: this, however, may be easily avoided, by placing March 21st both at the top and bottom of the Table: by this small alteration, the observation of Easter will, in particular years of those centuries which are represented by the numbers at the bottom of the Table, be thrown near to the Vernal Equinox, though always after it, which is certainly what was intended by the Council of Nice. I am, Sir, yours, &c.

Errat. In my last, p. 526, l. 15, for 19th, r. 29th.



HOUSE of PEERS, with  
their Town-houses.

**A** Bercorn E Grosv. sq.  
Aberdeen E Wimp.-st.  
Abergavenny L Grosv. pl.  
Abingdon E Wimpole-street.  
Albemarle E  
Amherst L Whitehall  
Ancaster D  
Argyll D Argyll-street  
Arundel of Ward. Port. sq.  
Ashburnham E. Dover str.  
Athol D  
Audley, L Half-moon-str.  
Aylebury E Seymour-place  
Aylesford E Grosf. sq.  
Bagot L Upper Brook str.  
Bangor B Grosv. sq.  
Bath and Wells B Gro. pl.  
Bathurst E Russel-str. Bl.  
Beaufort D Grosv. sq.  
Beaulieu L Dover street  
Bedford D Bloomsb. sq.  
Berkeley E Half-moon str.  
Belborough E Cav. sq.  
Bolingbroke V H.-moon str.  
Bolton D Southampton row  
Boston L Grosv. street  
Boyle L Q. Anne str.  
Bridgewater D Cleavl. row  
Bristol E St. James sq.  
Bristol B Paul's Chap. b.  
Brownlow L Old Bond-str.  
Brudenell L Grosv. sq.  
Buccleugh D Grosv. sq.  
Bucks E Dublin-Castle.  
Byron L Queen Anne str.  
Cadogan L Whitehall  
Camden L N. Burlington st.  
Canterbury, Abp. Lambeth  
Cardiff L Little Hill str.  
Carlisle E St. James's pl.  
Carlisle B Q. Anne str.  
Carmarthen M Grosf. str.  
Castilis E  
Chandos D Ch. str. Cav. sq.  
Chatham E Savile row  
Chedworth L Berkeley sq.  
Chester B Bloomsbury sq.  
Chesterfield E Wimpole str.  
Chichester B Albemarle st.  
Cholmondely E Piccadilly  
Clarendon E Upper Gr. str.  
Clifford of Chud. L Berk. sq.  
Clifford L Spring-gardens  
Cornwallis E in America  
Coventry E Piccadilly  
Courtenay V Grosv. sq.  
Cowper E. (at Florence)  
Craven L Ch. str. Berk. sq.  
Cumberland D Pall-mall  
Dacre L Bruton str.  
Dalhousie E  
Darlington E St. Ja. sq.  
Darnley E Berkeley sq.  
Dartmouth E St. Ja. sq.  
Delawarr E Audley sq.  
Denbigh E South str.  
Derby E Grosvenor square  
Devonshire D Piccadilly

Digby L Brook-street  
Dinevor L  
Dormer L. S. Audley str.  
Dorset D Grosvenor-place  
Ducie L Brook-street  
Dudley V Grosf. gate, Hyde p.  
Dunmore E Berkeley str.  
Durham B Albemarle str.  
Edgecumbe L Up. Grosv. st.  
Effingham E Adelphi  
Eglington E Piccadilly  
Egmont E Portman sq.  
Egremont E Piccadilly  
Ely B Dover street  
Ellex E Stanb. str. May-fair  
Exeter B Curzon street  
Exeter E Upper Brook-str.  
Falmouth V St. Ja. square  
Fauconberg E Geo. st. H. sq.  
Ferrers E Portman square  
Ferrars L Portman street  
Fitzwilliam E Piccadilly  
Foley L Foley house  
Fortescue L Wimpole-str.  
Gage L Arlington str.  
Gainthorough E Harley-st.  
Galloway E St. Ja. sq.  
Glencairn E  
Gloucester D Up. Grosf. st.  
Gloucester B Grosv. sq.  
Godolphin L Stable-yard  
Gordon D Up. Grosv. str.  
Gower E Whitehall  
Grafton D Arlington str.  
Grantham L Whitehall  
Grosvenor L Grosv. sq.  
Guildford E Henrietta str.  
Hamilton D Grosv. sq.  
Hampden V Gr. st. Grosf. sq.  
Harborough E  
Harcourt E Cavendish sq.  
Hardwicke E St. Ja. sq.  
Harrington E Stable-yard  
Harrowby L Park str.  
Hawke L Bloomsbury sq.  
Hay of Pedwarden L  
Hereford V Chandos str.  
Hereford B Pall-mall  
Hertford E Grosv. st.  
Hillsborough E Hanov. sq.  
Holland L  
Hume L David st. Grosf. sq.  
Huntingdon E St. James's  
place  
Jersey E Grosv. sq.  
Ilchester E Grosf. square  
King L Dover-str.  
Landaff B Amen Corner  
Langdale L Golden square  
Le Despenser L Hanov. sq.  
Leeds D St. James's square  
Leigh L  
Leinster D St. James's str.  
Lincoln B Temple  
Litchfield B Russ. st. Bloom.  
London B St. James's sq.  
Lothian M Portland pl.  
Loudoun E Privy-garden  
Loughborough L Mincing  
Macclesfield E Cav. sq.

Manchester D Portman sq.  
Mansfield E Gr. Russ. str.  
Marchmont E Curzon str.  
Marlborough D Pall-mall  
Maynard V Grosv. sq.  
Middleton L May-fair  
Milton L Tilney-street  
Monson L Albemarle-str.  
Montagu D Privy-garden  
Montagu V Q. Anne str.  
Montfort L Orchard-st.  
Montrose D Upp. Grosf. str.  
Mount-Stuart L Hill-str.  
Newcastle D New pal. yd.  
Norfolk D St. James's sq.  
Northampton E  
Northington E Grosv. sq.  
Northumberland D Ch-cr.  
Norwich B Upp. Grosf. str.  
Onslow L Dover-street  
Orford E Green-st. Gro. sq.  
Oxford E Harley-street  
Oxford B Berkeley sq.  
Paget L Savile-row  
Pelham L Stratton-street  
Pembroke E Privy-garden  
Percy E Northumb.-house  
Peterborough E Soho sq.  
Peterborough B Conduit str.  
Petre L Park-lane  
Plymouth E Bruton str.  
Polwarth L Grosv. sq.  
Pomfret E Chandos st. Cav. sq.  
Portchester L  
Portland D Burlington-ho.  
Portsmouth E  
Poulett E Hill-street  
Powys E Albemarle-str.  
Queensberry D Piccadilly  
Radnor E Piccadilly  
Ravensthorpe L St. James's  
square  
Richmond D Privy gard.  
Rivers L Hertford-st.  
Rochester B Deanry West.  
Rochford E Up. Harley str.  
Rockingham M Grosv. sq.  
Romney L Arlington street  
Roseberry E Holland-house  
Roxburgh D Hanover sq.  
Rutland D Arlington str.  
St. Albans D Bolton-ro.  
St. Asaph B Bolton row  
St. David's B Gr. Geo. str.  
St. John L Conduit-street  
Salisbury E Grosv. street  
Salisbury B Hertford str.  
Sandwich E Admiralty  
Sandys L Bruton str.  
Say and Sele V Feryn str.  
Scarborough E S. Audl. str.  
Scarsdale L Mansfield str.  
Shaftesbury E Grosv. sq.  
Shelburne E Berkeley sq.  
Shrewsbury E Stanhope st.  
Somerset D Upp. Grosf. str.  
Sondes L Grosv. sq.  
Southampton L Stanb. str.  
Spencer E St. James's pl.  
Stamford E Ch. st. Berk. sq.



Coke, D. P. Nottingham  
Coke, Edward, Derby  
\* Conway, H. S. Downton  
Conway, Gen. St. Edmondsb.  
\* Conway, R. S. Oxford  
\* Cooper, Sir Grey, Saltaſh  
Cornwall, Fred. Ludlow  
\* Cornwall, Sir G. Heref. sh.  
\* Cornwall, C. W. Winchil.  
\* Cotton, Sir R. S. Cheſh.  
Courtney, J. Tamworth  
Courtown, lord, Marlbor.  
\* Coxe, Rd. H. Somerſetſh.  
Crawford, Sir P. Arundel  
Crawford, John, Glasg.  
Cressigny, Ph. Ch. Sudbury  
\* Crewe, John, Cheſhire  
Cunynghame, Sir W. A.  
Linthgowſhire  
\* Curzon, Hon. N. Derbyſh.  
Cuſt, Per. Iwelchſter  
Cuſt, Fr. C. Grantham  
Dalrymple, H. Haddingtonſh.  
Damer, hon. G. Dorcheſter  
Darby, adm. Plymouth  
\* Darker, John, Leiceſter  
Davenport, T. Newton, Lan.  
\* Davers, Sir C. St. Edmondsb.  
Davies, John, Tregony  
Dawkins, H. Chippenham  
De Grey, Th. Iſowithiel  
Delaval, Sir J. H. Berwick  
\* Delme, Peter, Morpeth  
\* Dempſter, G. Dundee, Sc  
\* Dering, Sir E. Romney  
\* Dickenson, W. Rye  
Dimſdale, baron, Hertford  
\* Dodd, John, Reading  
Dolben, Sir W. Oxſ. Univ.  
\* Douglas, J. St. Leg. W. Cobly  
\* Drake, W. Agmondeſh.  
\* Drake, W. ju. Agmondeſh.  
Drummond, H. Midhurſt  
Drummond, A. Aberdeen  
Dummer, Th. Lymington  
Duneannon, lord, K. Camb.  
Duncombe, H. Yorkſhire  
\* Dundas, Sir L. Richmond  
\* Dundas, T. Sterlingſhire  
Dundas, H. Edinburghſh.  
\* Dunning, John, Galtre  
\* Duntze, Sir Jn. T. T. T.  
Durand, John, Seaſord  
\* Eden, Wm. Woodſtock  
\* Eden, Sir J. Durham co.  
Edmonſtons, Sr A. Irvine &c  
Edwin, Ch. Glamorganſh.  
\* Egerton, Sir Th. Lancaſh.  
Egerton, J. W. Brackley  
\* Eliot, Edw. Cornwall  
Elliot, Ed. J. St. Germain  
\* Elliot, Sir G. Roxburghſh.  
\* Elwes, John, Berkeſhire  
\* Elwick, Sam. Weſtbury  
\* Evelyn, Wm. Illyſhe  
\* Ewer, Wm. Dorcheſter  
\* Eyre, Anth. Boroughbr.  
Eyre, Fran. Grimsby  
Fairford, Id. Malmsbury  
\* & Fane, Hen. Lyme Regis

*Adam, W. Wigtown*  
*Adcane, col. Cambridge*  
 \* *Aislachie, Wm. Ripon*  
 \* *Allen, Benj. Bridgewater*  
*Althorp, visc. Northampton*  
*Ambler, Ch. Boroughbridge*  
*Amcotts, W. E. Retford*  
*Anderson, Evel. Beverley*  
 \* *Annesley, Fra. Reading*  
 \* *Anson, George, Litchfield*  
*Anstruther, sir J. Anstruther*  
*Arceidekne, Wallingford*  
 \* *Athe, W. A'C. Heytesb.*  
*Astley, Sir Edw. Norfolk*  
*Atkinson, Christ. Heydon*  
*Audrey, John, Wallingford*  
 \* *Bacon, Anth. Aylesbury*  
 \* *Bacon, Edw. Norwich*  
*Baillie, R. Orkny, &c.*  
*Baker, Wm. Hertford*  
 \* *Bampfylde, Sir Ch. W. Exeter*  
*Banks, Henry, Corff-castle*  
 \* *Baring, John, Exeter*  
 \* *Barne, Barne, Dunwich*  
 \* *Barré, Rt. hon. H. Calne*  
*Barrington, J. Newton, Hants*  
 \* *Barrow, Chas. Gloucester*



\* Farnaby, Sir Cha. Hythe  
*Farver, Tho. Wareham*  
 § Fielding, Visc. Beeralston  
 \* Fife, E. Bamffsh.  
*Fitzherbert, T. Arundel*  
 \* Fitzpatrick, ho. Ri. Tavist.  
 \* Fletcher, H. Cumberland  
 \* Foley, Edw. Worcester-sh.  
 \* Foley, And. Droitw.  
 \* Fonnercau, M. Aldbro' S.  
 \* § Forester, Geo. Wenlock  
 Fox, Hon. Ch. J. Westmin.  
 \* Frazer, S. Invernessh.  
 \* Frederick, Sir Ch. Queensb.  
 \* Fuller, John, Hampsh.  
*Galway, vife. Pontefract*  
 \* Garden, Alex. Aberdeensh.  
*Gardiner, J. W. Westbury*  
*Garforth, J. B. Cockermouth*  
*Gascoign, Sir T. Thirsk*  
 \* Gascoyne, Bamb. Truro  
*Gascoyne, B. jun. Liverpool*  
 \* Germain, Ld. G. E. Grinst.  
 § Gideon, Sir S. Midburst  
 \* Gilbert, Tho. Litchfield  
*Gipps, Geo. Canterbury*  
 \* Goddard, Amb. Wilts  
 \* Gordon, Ld. A. Kincarr'sh.  
 \* Gordon, Id W. Elginsh.  
 Gordon, Sir W. Portsm.  
 \* Gough, Sir Hen. Bramber  
 \* Gould, Cha. Brecon  
*Graham, Marq. Richmond*  
*Grahame, Geo. Kinrossh.*  
 \* Graves, Wm. East Loos  
 \* Gregory, Rob. Rochester  
 \* Grenville, Tho. Bucks  
 \* Grenville, Ja. ju. Bucking.  
 \* Greville, ho. C. F. Warw.  
 \* Grey, ho. Booth, Lincst.  
 \* Griffin, Sir J. Gr. Andover  
 \* Grosvenor, Th. Chester  
 \* Grove, Wm. C. Weym.  
 \* Guise, Sir W. Gloucest. sh.  
*Gulston, John, Poole*  
 \* Hale, Fr. Mitchell  
 \* Halliday, John, Taunton  
 § Hallifax, Sir F. Cov. ntry  
 \* Halley, T. Hertfordshire  
 Hamilton, W. G. Wilton  
 \* Hanbury, J. Monmouthsh.  
 Hanger, Hon. W. Mitchell  
 \* Harbord, Sir H. Norwich  
 \* Harley, rt. h. T. Herefsh.  
 Harris, James, Ditto  
 Harrison, J. G. Grimsby  
 \* Hartley, W. H. Berks  
 \* Harvey, Eliab, Malden  
 \* Hatton, Ge. F. Rochester  
 \* Hayley, George, London  
 Henderson, J. Kinghorn, &c  
 \* Henniker, John, Dover  
 Herries, Sir Rob. Annan, &c  
 \* Hill, Noel, Shropshire  
 Hill, Richard, Ditto  
 \* Hinchingsbrooke, Ld. Huntingdonshire  
 Holdsworth, A. Dartmouth  
 \* Honeywood, P. Appully  
 Honeywood, Filmer, Kent

Hopkins, Ri. Thetford  
 Hotham, Sir Ri. Southwark  
 \* Houghton, Sir H. Preston  
 \* Howard, Sir G. Stamford  
 \* Howe, Visc. Dartmouth  
 Hudson, Geo. Chippenham  
 \* Hungerford, J. P. Leic'sh.  
 \* Hunt, George, Bodmyn  
 Huxley, Wm. Salisbury  
 \* Jackson, R. Romney  
 \* James, Sir W. West-Lore  
 Jenkinson, Ch. Saltsb.  
 \* Jervoise, J. Clerke Hants  
 \* Johnes, Tho. Radnorsh.  
*Johnston, P. Kirkcudbr. Ste.*  
 \* Jollyffe, Wm. Petersfield  
*Jollyffe, Th. Sam. Ditto*  
 § Jones, Hen. Dewizes  
 \* Irwin, Sir J. E. Grinstead  
 \* Keene, Whitshed, Montg.  
 \* Keene, Benj. Cambridge  
 Kemp, Thomas, Leves  
 Kenrick, John, Bletchingley  
 \* Kensington, Id. Haverfor.  
 Kenyon, Llyd, Hindon  
 Keppel, Hon. Aug. Surrey  
 \* Keppel, Hon. W. Chichest.  
 Knight, R. P. Leominster  
 \* Knightley, Lucy, Northamptonshire  
 Ladbroke, Rob. Warwick  
 \* Lambton, gen. Durham  
 § Lascelles, Edw. Northampton, Yo.  
 \* Laurie, Sir R. Dumfriesh.  
 Lawley, Sir Rob. Warwicksh.  
 Le Fleming, Sir M. Westmorl.  
 Leigh, Tho. Newton, Lanc.  
 Lighton, Sir C. Shrewsbury  
 \* Lemon, Sir W. Cornwall  
 \* Lenox, Ld G. H. Sussex  
 \* Lethieullier, B. Andover  
 Lewisham, Ld Staffordsh.  
 \* Lisburne, Earl, Cardig'sh.  
 \* Lister, maj. Clitheroe  
 Long, Sir J. T. Dewizes  
 Long, Dudley, St. Germain  
 \* Lowther, Sir J. Cumberl.  
 Lowther, James, Westmorl.  
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## The LONDON GENERAL BILL of

CHRISTENINGS and BURIALS from December 14, 1779, to December 12, 1780.

Christened { Males 8581 }	Buried { Males 10206 }	Increased in the Burials
{ Females 8050 }	{ Females 10311 }	this Year 97.

Died under 2 Years 6810	20 and 30 - 1421	60 and 70 - 1715	100 - - 2
Between 2 and 5 1713	30 and 40 - 1833	70 and 80 - 1183	101 - - 1
5 and 10 598	40 and 50 - 2215	80 and 90 - 455	103 - - 1
10 and 20 602	50 and 60 - 1890	90 and 100 - 78	

DISEASES.	Evil	Miscarriage	CASUALTIES.
Abortive & Stillborn 544	Fever, malignant 18	Mortification 248	Bit by a mad dog 1
Aged 1448	Scarlet Fever, Spotted Fever, and Purples 2316	Palsy 71	Broken Limbs 0
Ague 9	Fistula 5	Plurisy 29	Bruised 0
Apoplexy & Sudden 273	Flux 62	Quinsey 5	Burnt 24
Asthma & Phthisick 367	French Pox 55	Rash 0	Choaked 0
Bedridden 11	Gout 46	Rheumatism 8	Drowned 151
Bleeding 24	Gravel, Strangury, and Stone 42	Rickets 0	Excessive Drinking 10
Bloody Flux 3	Grief 10	Rising of the Lights 1	Executed 27
Bursten and Rupture 11	Head-Ach 1	Scald head 0	Found Dead 10
Cancer 96	Headmouldshot, Horshoehead, and Water in the Head 12	Scurvy 7	Frighted 1
Canker 6	Jaundice 119	Small Pox 871	Killed by Falls and several other Accidents 64
Chicken Pox 0	Imposthume 6	Sore Throat 13	Killed themselves 34
Childbed 190	Inflammation 279	Sores and Ulcers 18	Murdered 5
Cholick, Gripes, Twisting of the Guts 28	Itch 1	St. Anthony's Fire 1	Overlaid 2
Cold 5	Leprosy 1	Stoppage in the Stomach 15	Poisoned 4
Consumption 488	Lethargy 11	Surfeit 2	Scalded 3
Convulsions 541	Livergrown 2	Swelling 4	Shot 14
Cough, and Hooping-Cough 573	Lunatick 50	Teeth 624	Starved 6
Diabetes 0	Measles 272	Thrush 90	Suffocated 5
Dropfy 939		Tympany 0	
		Vomiting and Loosenes 16	
		Worms 10	
			Total 367

END OF THE FIFTIETH VOLUME.

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